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THE EIGHTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION



1931

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The Eighty-fifth Annual Report

OF

The American Missionary Association

AND THE

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

Held at the

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Seattle, Washington

June 25, 1931

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Published by

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

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1931

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The American Missionary Association

287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

<i>President</i>	REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY
<i>First Vice-President</i>	MR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	PROF. H. SHELTON SMITH

Auditors

MR. DANIEL C. TURNER

MR. SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Executive Committee

1933

REV. ADA S. ANDERSON
REV. L. L. BARBER
REV. FERD Q. BLANCHARD
†MR. FRANK E. BOGART
REV. ROBERT W. COE
MR. A. J. CROCKETT
MRS. M. S. FREEMAN
REV. JOEL W. HARPER
MR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
MR. H. M. PFLAGER
MRS. L. R. ROUNDS
REV. JAY T. STOCKING
MRS. L. H. THAYER
REV. OTTO J. TIEDE
MR. G. N. WHITTLESEY
MR. P. R. ZIEGLER

† Deceased.

1935

MRS. L. O. BAIRD
REV. M. R. BOYNTON
MRS. F. F. CLARK
REV. THOMAS T. GIFFEN
MR. E. V. GRABILL
MRS. E. A. HARVEY
MR. HENRY W. HINCKS
MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE
MRS. W. L. JAMES
REV. C. S. MILLS
MR. DWIGHT L. ROGERS
REV. T. M. SHIPHERD
REV. L. E. SMITH
MRS. D. C. TURNER
DEAN LUTHER A. WEIGLE
MR. C. C. WEST
MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
MR. LOREN N. WOOD

Administrative Committee, 1931-1932

*REV. FERD Q. BLANCHARD
*REV. ROBERT W. COE
REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
MISS MARION V. CUTHBERT
MRS. L. R. EASTMAN
MR. J. MORTON HALSTEAD
*MR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
*MR. HENRY W. HINCKS

MRS. L. R. HOWARD
*MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE
*REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
*MRS. L. R. ROUNDS
REV. ALFRED G. WALTON
*MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
*MR. LOREN N. WOOD

*Also members of the Executive Committee.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Office and Field Secretaries

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

REV. AUGUSTUS FIELD BEARD, *Honorary Secretary*
 REV. FRED L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*
 MR. WILLIAM A. DANIEL, *Associate Executive Secretary*
 MR. GEORGE N. WHITE, *Alumni Secretary* (19 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.)
 REV. HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary of Southern Church Work Among Negroes*
 REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Superintendent of Church Work in Puerto Rico*
 REV. RUDOLF HERTZ, *Pastor-at-Large Among Indians*
 MR. LAWRENCE W. POTTER, *Institutional Auditor*

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

REV. GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*
 MRS. F. W. WILCOX, *Associate Secretary*
 REV. JUDSON L. CROSS, *Regional Secretary* (14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.)
 REV. CHARLES C. MERRILL, *Secretary of Promotion*
 REV. WILSON P. MINTON, *Secretary of Promotion*
 MISS MARY PRESTON, *Secretary of Promotion*
 MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MR. WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*
 MR. FRANK F. MOORE, *Assistant Treasurer*
 CENTRAL OFFICE, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 REGIONAL OFFICES, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
 19 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

LEGACIES

Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

CONDITIONAL GIFTS

TABLE OF INTEREST RATES

Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule
*20....	4.8	34....	5.0	48....	5.3	61....	6.0	74....	7.8
21....	4.8	35....	5.0	49....	5.3	62....	6.1	75....	8.0
22....	4.8	36....	5.0	50....	5.4	63....	6.2	76....	8.3
23....	4.8	37....	5.0	51....	5.4	64....	6.3	77....	8.5
24....	4.9	38....	5.0	52....	5.5	65....	6.4	78....	8.8
25....	4.9	39....	5.1	53....	5.5	66....	6.5	79....	9.0
26....	4.9	40....	5.1	54....	5.6	67....	6.6	80....	9.0
27....	4.9	41....	5.1	55....	5.6	68....	6.8	81....	9.0
28....	4.9	42....	5.1	56....	5.7	69....	6.9	82....	9.0
29....	4.9	43....	5.2	57....	5.7	70....	7.1	83....	9.0
30....	4.9	44....	5.2	58....	5.8	71....	7.2	84....	9.0
31....	4.9	45....	5.2	59....	5.9	72....	7.4	85....	9.0
32....	4.9	46....	5.2	60....	5.9	73....	7.6	Over...	9.0
33....	5.0	47....	5.3						

*Below age 20—4.8%.

MINUTES OF THE BIENNIAL MEETING
OF
The American Missionary Association
IN
**JOINT SESSION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME
SOCIETIES,**

Held in Plymouth Church, Seattle, Washington, June 30, 1931

The President, Rev. William Horace Day, called the joint session to order at 11.00 a.m., and a quorum was found to be present. Prayer was offered by Col. Raymond H. Robbins.

Voted: That the minutes of the annual meetings of the Home Societies, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1930, be approved.

Voted: That the following amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of The American Missionary Association, formally proposed at the annual meeting of said Association, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1930, be adopted.

CONSTITUTION

Article III. *Membership.*

3. *There shall also be sixty corporate members-at-large to be elected by ballot in the following manner:* At the Biennial Meeting of 1931, there shall be elected thirty members-at-large to serve for four years and thirty members to serve for two years. At each subsequent Biennial Meeting a successor to each corporate member-at-large whose term expires at that meeting shall be elected, also such additional number as may be required to fill vacancies, to hold office during the remainder of the terms of those whose places they fill. The list of corporate members-at-large thus elected shall include all members of the Executive Committee, both elected and *ex-officiis*, and at least one-third of the corporate members-at-large shall be women.

6. At any meeting of the Association all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee or the Administrative Committee of the Association shall be Corresponding Members with privileges of the floor but no vote. Others may be elected as Corresponding Members.

BY-LAWS

Article I. *Meetings of the Association.*

1. Regular meetings of this Association shall be held annually and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions the annual meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the annual meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as the Association at the Biennial Meeting shall appoint or, on failure of such appointment, as the Executive Committee or its Administrative Committee shall appoint. Notice of each regular meeting shall be published in the official organ of the denomination at least thirty days prior to the date of the meeting.

2. Special meetings shall be called by vote of the Executive Committee or the Administrative Committee, notice being mailed to each voting member of the Association at his last known address not later than thirty days prior to the date set, said notice stating the time and place of the meeting and specifying the business to be transacted thereat.

Article II. *Officers.*

1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, and Executive Secretary or Secretaries, *one or more Secretaries of Promotion*, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, Auditors, and an Executive Committee consisting of thirty-nine members (*including President and two Vice-Presidents*), at least one-third of whom shall be women, and an Administrative Committee all of whom shall be elected by ballot as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, and Auditors shall be elected by the Association at each Biennial Meeting for two-year terms, *on nomination by the Nominating Committee.*

2. (f) All officers, directors, and committee members of the Association shall take office immediately following the meeting at which they are elected and shall serve until their successors have been elected and shall have accepted office.

(g) In case of death, resignation or inability to act of the President, either Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Auditors or any of the secretaries or members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee may elect a successor at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, to hold the office thus vacated until the next Biennial Meeting of the Association.

4. (a) The Administrative Committee shall consist of fifteen members, *at least one-third of whom shall be women*, nine of whom shall be members of the Executive Committee. *Of these nine, one or more may be members of the Administrative Committee of the other Congregational Boards.* They shall be appointed each year by the Executive Committee to serve for one year or until their successors are appointed and take office.

Article III. *Meetings.*

2. Regular meetings of the Administrative Committee shall be held monthly on the second Tuesday. *Five members shall constitute a quorum.* Special meetings may be called at the written request of two members of the Committee. The call for any special meeting and the notices sent out shall state the business to be considered. Due notice of regular and special meetings shall be sent to members.

The Nominating Committee presented nominations for officers, directors, and corporate members-at-large of the A. M. A. as follows:

Officers:

President, William Horace Day, D.D.
First Vice-President, Mr. George E. Haynes
Second Vice-President, Mrs. B. J. Newman
Third Vice-President, Prof. H. Shelton Smith
Recording Secretary, Herbert W. Gates
Auditor, C. P. Childs

Directors (Term ending 1935):

Mrs. L. O. Baird
 Rev. M. R. Boynton
 Mrs. F. F. Clark
 Rev. T. T. Giffen
 Hon. E. V. Grabill
 Mrs. E. A. Harvey
 Mr. H. W. Hincks
 Mrs. Athella M. Howsare
 Mrs. W. L. James

Rev. C. S. Mills
 Mr. Dwight L. Rogers
 Rev. T. M. Shipherd
 Rev. L. E. Smith
 Mrs. D. C. Turner
 Rev. Luther A. Weigle
 Mr. C. C. West
 Mrs. H. P. Willcox
 Mr. Loren N. Wood

Corporate Members-at-Large (Term ending 1935) the above-named officers, directors and the following-named persons:

Miss Mary Moore

Rev. E. W. Cross

Miss Marion V. Cuthbert

Mrs. L. R. Eastman

Rev. H. W. Gates

Mrs. Roy B. Guild

Mrs. L. R. Howard

Rev. A. G. Walton

Voted: That the Secretary cast one ballot for the persons nominated for the respective offices.

The ballot was cast and the persons named were declared elected to their respective offices.

The Secretary read nominations by the Board of Directors for Treasurer and Executive Secretaries as follows:

Treasurer: Mr. William T. Boulton

Executive Secretaries: Rev. George L. Cady, Rev. Fred L. Brownlee

Voted: That the Secretary cast one ballot for the persons nominated.

In view of previous custom, in accordance with the provisions suggested by the By-laws of the National Council, it was felt that nominations for all officers, directors, and corporate members-at-large should be presented on printed ballots with space provided for the indication of alternate choices.

Voted: To reconsider the former actions by which these officers had been elected at this meeting.

Voted: That all these nominations be referred back to the Nominating Committee and that they be requested to present printed ballots at a later session to be determined by the Business Committee of the National Council.

Voted: That the Commission on Missions be elected as the Committee on Promotion for the Home Societies for the coming biennium.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Adjourned Meeting

Wednesday, July 1, at 11.30 A.M.

The printed ballots, bearing the names of those nominated for Directors and Corporate Members-at-large by the Nominating Committee, were distributed. The tellers reported a total of 254 votes, of which 246 were cast for all of the candidates named, with eight scattering. The persons nominated were declared elected.

Printed ballots, bearing the names of those nominated for Treasurers and Executive Secretaries of the Home Societies by the Directors were distributed and voted. The tellers reported a total of 271 ballots cast, of which each person nominated received a majority. These persons were thereupon declared elected to their respective offices.

The Secretary reported an action taken by the Board of Directors, as follows:

"To recommend to the Home Societies at their adjourned session to be held Wednesday, July 1, that the provisions in the National Council By-laws concerning the election of Officers, Directors, and Corporate Members-at-Large by printed ballots be incorporated in the By-laws of each of the Home Societies."

Voted: That this recommendation be adopted and that the By-laws of each of the Home Societies be amended in such manner as is necessary to meet these requirements.

Adjourned Meeting

Thursday, July 2, at 9.15 A.M.

The meeting was called to order by President Day for the presentation of the following items of business:

Voted: That the nominations by the Board of Directors of the Rev. C. C. Merrill, Rev. W. P. Minton and Miss Mary Preston, as Promotional Secretaries of each of the Home Societies, be approved and that they be declared duly elected.

Voted: That the following resolution, adopted by the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches as a statement of principles governing the meetings of that body, be approved and adopted as applying to all meetings of the Home Societies.

Whereas, The Congregational and Christian missionary and educational work has as one of its essential objects the elimination of race prejudice and the development of Christian relations between races and groups:

And Whereas, In connection with the National Council meetings in recent years certain of our fellowworkers and members of the Council have been repeatedly refused hotel accommodations, and have suffered other discriminations on account of race or color;

And Whereas, The only fair and practical method of preventing the recurrence of such situations is by dealing with them at the beginning of arrangements,

Be it Therefore, Resolved, That the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches adopt the following principles as governing the holding of their official meetings and recommend the same to other organizations of these denominations:

1. That the invitation to meet in any city or town shall be accepted only where reasonable assurance has been given by major hotels that all members of its fellowship, regardless of race or color, shall be received on equal terms.

2. That only such hotels shall be designated or used as official headquarters as shall assure fair and equal reception and treatment of all members. Headquarters largely used by officials shall classify as official headquarters.

3. Any committee signifying its intention to invite the Council or other organization to meet in its city or town, shall be informed, in advance of these requirements.

Secretary Cady gave notice of the following amendments to the By-laws to be acted upon at the next annual meeting of the Association:

CONSTITUTION

Article IV. *Amendments.*

This Constitution may be amended at any Biennial Meeting by two-thirds of the members present and voting, notice of the amendment having been given at a

previous annual meeting. However, an amendment may be made without such notice, provided said amendment is recommended by the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS

Article IV. Duties of Officers and Committees.

7. (e) (last sentence) This Committee shall, when occasion requires, direct sale and transfer of stocks, invest any funds of the Association, not required or designated for current expenses.

8. *For the more effective administration of the work of this Association in correlation with that of the other Home Boards, this Association shall be represented on such Cabinet or other coöperative agency as may be authorized by the Directors of the Home Boards. The manner of such representation and the duties of the representatives shall be as prescribed by the rules of the Executive Committee of this Association.*

Article IX. Amendments may be made to these By-laws by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual meeting, the same having been proposed in writing at a previous annual meeting. However, an amendment may be made without such notice, provided said amendment is recommended by the Executive Committee.

Voted: That the printed report of The American Missionary Association be received and approved.

Voted: That the reports of the Secretaries be received and approved.

Voted: To ratify all actions taken in the joint session of the Congregational Home Societies affecting the interests of The American Missionary Association.

The President declared the meeting of the Home Societies adjourned.

HERBERT W. GATES,
Recording Secretary.

(Omission in the Report of the Annual Meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, May 29, 1929, as printed in the Eighty-third Annual Report of the American Missionary Association.)

The Nominating Committee through its Chairman, Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, presented in printed form the names of officers and board members of the Home Boards for the ensuing term, and the following persons were elected:

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

President—Rev. William Horace Day

First Vice-President—Mr. Frank J. Harwood

Second Vice-President—Mrs. P. E. Somers

Treasurer—William T. Boulton

Secretaries—Rev. George L. Cady, Rev. Fred L. Brownlee

Promotional Secretary—Charles C. Merrill

DIRECTORS OF HOME BOARDS

To fill vacancy in 1931 group

Miss E. B. Cramton

Miss Marion Gary, resigned

Term expires 1933

Mr. Frank E. Bogart
Rev. Joel Harper
Mr. Harry M. Pflager
Mrs. Ada S. Anderson
Rev. O. J. Tiede
Rev. L. L. Barber
Mr. A. J. Crockett
Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer
Mr. P. R. Ziegler

Rev. Robert W. Coe
Rev. F. Q. Blanchard
Mr. G. E. Haynes
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer
Mrs. B. J. Newman
Mrs. M. S. Freeman
Mrs. L. R. Rounds
Rev. Jay T. Stocking
Mr. George M. Whittlesey

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*

WILLIAM A. DANIEL, *Associate Executive Secretary*

An Alumnus Inspires Us All

Henry Curtis McDowell sailed for Galangue, Angola, West Africa, with the hope of at least a month's rest en route. His year's furlough began with studies at Hartford Seminary during the winter months. Then began a trek across the continent in a Chevrolet car with almost incessant speaking. He is a man with a message which he knows how to deliver. He is a great blessing to Africa and the world; an inestimable credit to Talladega College and the American Missionary Association! He and his wife, Mr. Coles and his wife—all four of them from Talladega—beautifully connect up with and round out, as it were, the romantic story of The Amistad and the Association's beginnings in the Mendi Mission of West Africa, which was transferred over three-quarters of a century ago to the United Brethren.

Education of Negroes Nationally Recognized

A national advisory committee on the education of Negroes has been created and made an integral part of the educational division of the United States Department of the Interior. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, a Negro, was appointed as Specialist for this committee. The American Missionary Association was honored in the choice of its Associate Executive Secretary, Dr. W. A. Daniel, as a member of the committee. Miss Fannie Williams, a graduate of Straight College, is also a member.

Howard University's Income Stabilized

Another achievement of national importance was the commitment on the part of Congress to a settled policy in its financial support of Howard University. Thus Howard becomes secure as a national university. Credit is due largely to Dr. Mordecai Johnson.

The South Takes Anti-Lynching in Earnest

It is noteworthy that during the past year, under the direction of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation, the South set up a strong committee charged with the responsibility to make a first-hand study of lynching. The following editorial summary of the Committee's report

in the leading white newspaper of Macon, Georgia, is as significant with reference to changing public sentiment in the South as the facts of the report are important:

Two of the twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 were innocent entirely; in five other cases there was no certainty that the mobs got the guilty parties and in six more cases, there was doubt of guilt. In half the cases of lynching, there is doubt of guilt.

Less than one-fourth of the persons lynched since 1890 have been accused of assaults upon white women—22 percent only were even accused of crimes against or connivance upon white women.

The claim that courts do not convict Negroes and that lynchings, therefore, are necessary, is refuted by figures.

Mob leaders can be easily identified, but seldom are because of the cowardice or connivance of officers of the law.

The old notion that it is necessary to lynch Negroes to keep them terrorized where they outnumber white persons is shattered by statistics which show that the higher percentage of lynchings is not in thickly settled black belts, but in the more sparsely settled sections like Florida, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The commission found also a "probable connection" between illiteracy and crime, in that not one of the mob victims of 1930 had as much as a high school education, one only had gone beyond the fifth grade and eleven were practically or totally illiterate. The commission does not say so, but it would no doubt have found a high percentage of illiteracy in the mobs that lynched, if it could have "psychographed" the mob members. Lynchings are products of ignorance and cowardice. The commission's investigators did find that the "probable participants" in mobs were "poorly educated, propertyless, and irresponsible, often unemployed and sometimes with court records."

Education and Race Relations

Young people in the white colleges of the South are turning away from the traditional attitude of their parents and grandparents so far as Negroes are concerned. These colleges now offer 140 curriculum courses dealing in one way or another with the "race problem," forty of which have to do entirely with racial issues. Week-end retreats of colored and white students at which race problems are discussed frankly in an atmosphere of sincere interracial fellowship are not uncommon. The presentation of distinguished leaders of the Negro race in college chapels frequently disproves in an hour the misrepresentations of generations. Most fruitful of all are the intergroup discussions of the fundamental issues in our common economic, social, international and religious problems.

Looking On from the Outside

Inspired by the success of his Mexican seminars, Mr. Hubert Herring created the American Interracial Seminar for the purpose of looking into things racial and interracial in America. Why another interracial movement? The answer lies largely in the fact that for

one reason or another interracial movements, almost of necessity, are open to the criticism that they lack reality when it comes to complete interracial fellowship. For the most part, interracial movements are concerned primarily with bringing together representatives of different races with the hope that they may learn to know and respect each other as fellow human beings through the medium of doing something together, usually something for the welfare of the under-privileged group. This theory and practice has the support of psychology. It has a technique all its own. In general, progress is usually made in this manner.

On the other hand, there is something refreshingly real about a movement which throws off all veils and invites into its fellowship those, who while they may have the impulse now and then to go at conditions with sleeves rolled and fists clenched, nevertheless, proceed on the friendly basis of observing and studying facts. Furthermore, such a movement, representing no vested interests or holy traditions, is free to disturb the complacencies of those who so easily are tempted to point with undue pride to their achievements in interracial relations, usually achievements for rather than with the underprivileged.

An evidence that this can be done was the traveling interracial group sponsored by this new seminar. In November some thirty persons about equally divided between the colored and white races, chartered their own Pullman and lived together naturally for ten days, stopping at Washington, Richmond, Hampton, Greensboro, Durham, Atlanta, Talladega, Tuskegee, Montgomery and Nashville for conferences with men and women of both races. Incidentally they discovered how far the South has come and still needs to go in solving its race problems. Not least, however, among their discoveries, was the realization that all wisdom, grace and virtue do not reside in the minds and hearts of northerners when it comes to the treatment of Negroes.

The N. A. A. C. P. Becomes of Age

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has celebrated its twenty-first birthday. This organization represents the division of direct defense and offence in dealing with the manifold expressions of injustices to the Negroes of America. It proceeds on the right to freedom of speech and direct appeal for justice according to Constitutional commitments and established legal procedure.

The N. A. A. C. P. did not need to record its twenty-first birthday to prove that it has become of age. This has been proved by its

numerous achievements and its virile stand for righteousness. Like Amos it has been a prophet crying in the wilderness. But its voice has been heard. Long before its twenty-first birthday it had become a force to reckon with. "What will the N. A. A. C. P. think, say and do?" has become a standard question frequently on the lips of not only those who are trying to "keep the Negro in his place," but also of those engaged in various forms of interracial betterment who are disposed to proceed by carrying water on both shoulders.

Such an organization has a distinct place. It renders both a measurable and an immeasurable service. It represents the thoughts and convictions of millions of Negroes who for obvious reasons cannot speak out loud. Would that we dared to hope that its work will be done by the time it reaches middle age.

Dreams Come True in Nashville

Having registered appreciation of the fact that it is good for man's soul to have someone or some movement free to disturb his complacencies, we feel thoroughly justified in calling attention with pride to some of the important concrete things which have been done within the past twelve months in the field of the Negro's education. Fisk University dedicated a magnificent library, second to none in the country in its equipment and capacity to render efficient service. It cost approximately \$400,000 and stands majestically at the center of the recently-adopted plan for future buildings at Fisk. Meanwhile, the Meharry Medical School buildings, costing two million dollars, were completed on a new site adjoining the Fisk campus. The Fisk Library will also serve the Medical School. When Fisk opened this fall its new chemistry building, representing the last word on chemistry buildings and equipment, was ready for use. All of these buildings, together with money for upkeep and operation, represent gifts from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

A Golden Jubilee

Tuskegee celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with pomp and great rejoicing, with the dedication of a great gymnasium and the completion of a million-dollar jubilee fund. It is impossible to appraise satisfactorily the achievements of Tuskegee. Its story has a romantic connection with the history of the American Missionary Association. It was General Armstrong who called to the attention of the American Missionary Association the importance of consolidating its work at Fortress

Monroe in one institution at Hampton. It was the Association that laid its hands on General Armstrong's shoulders and said that he would have to lead the Hampton school if it were to measure up to its opportunities. It was General Armstrong who created and made secure Hampton Institute. To this Institute came the lad named Booker Washington. It was General Armstrong who laid his hands on the shoulders of "Professor" Washington when the call came for Hampton to name a principal for a school that the folk near Tuskegee, Alabama, wanted to start for Negro children. The story of the life and work of Dr. Washington is now known the world around. He did more than build Tuskegee. He awakened the South to the value of educating Negro children. He inspired the founders of the General Education Board to do something for Negroes. He interested Mr. Rosenwald in stimulating the building of public elementary schools for Negroes—now over five thousand in number and costing over twenty-five million dollars, only four million of which had to be furnished by Mr. Rosenwald. He conceived the idea of a national league for Negro business men. And, in many ways he made Tuskegee a veritable hot-bed for the cultivation of all manner of movements for the improvement of health, housing, agriculture, business, recreation and religion. Thus Mr. Washington made a place for himself and his Institute in the annals not only of American but also world history and education. What he so well began has been carried forward and extended by Dr. Moton, also an illustrious graduate of Hampton, who in his own way, has become a national and international figure.

It is significant that each of these men has given to the world an important book. The one reflects conditions at the beginning, and the other at the end of a half century. In "Up From Slavery" we have a vivid picture of the awakening of a youth to the realization of his potential possibilities and the conviction that success depends upon education. In "What the Negro Thinks" we have a frank and revealing confession of what is going on in the secret recesses of a mature, educated and cultivated Negro's mind, fifty years later. The fact that during this period the illiteracy of Negroes has dropped from 90 percent to 10 percent, that there are forty-eight thousand Negro teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and that there are now fifteen hundred Negro professors with advanced degrees from the best universities in the country teaching in Negro colleges bears eloquent testimony to the

value of Dr. Washington's genius and Dr. Moton's convictions. Thus has progress been made in a half century from A.B.C.'s to Ph.D.'s.

Another Dream Realized

Atlanta University, created and for many years fostered by the American Missionary Association, has finally become the graduate school of a group of colleges in Atlanta, the undergraduate colleges of which are Morehouse College for Men, founded by Baptists, and Spelman College for Women, a memorial to the grandparents of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Recently, there was announced the anonymous gift of one million dollars to be used in erecting and maintaining the new buildings of Atlanta University. Meanwhile, the General Education Board has made possible a great library which is in the process of construction on a central site convenient for the use of students at all three institutions.

Atlanta Graduates Succeed

During the past year two of the Atlanta alumni received special recognition. Mr. Walter White succeeded Mr. James Weldon Johnson as the general secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On Mr. Henry A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High School in Georgia, was bestowed the Harmon Award for distinguished service in education. He was also granted a travel fellowship by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, spending last summer in a first-hand study of the Danish Folk School.

Not Without Honor in His Own Land

After almost a quarter of a century of distinguished service as president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, Dr. James H. Dillard has retired. When Dr. Dillard was called to serve among Negroes he had already established himself as a professor of proved ability at Tulane University in New Orleans. The education of the Negro was still very unpopular in the South. Some of Dr. Dillard's friends were sure that he would throw overboard his reputation as well as his chances for eminence. Instead, James H. Dillard has become a name to conjure with, while he himself has become an international figure; has received honors from universities, both South and North; has had the privilege of conferring honorary degrees upon a number of presidents of the United States at William and Mary College, his alma mater; and today he enjoys the admiration and affection of white and colored

people alike as the unrivaled dean in the education of Negroes in America.

Dillard University Makes Progress

It was fitting that the new university in New Orleans, which in two years will take over the work of Straight College and New Orleans College, should be named after Dr. Dillard. During the past year Dillard University began the construction of its hospital unit which will be ready for occupancy in February, 1932. A study of health conditions among the Negroes of New Orleans revealed appalling conditions. Health is as basic to education as it is to the life and general welfare of all people. Dillard University is to be commended therefore in having completed a health unit before erecting its university buildings.

Seeking a President

At the meeting of the trustees last spring it was voted to extend a call to Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, to become the first president of Dillard University. Dr. Alexander did not feel justified in giving up his important work as director of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation. Arrangements, however, were completed whereby Dr. Alexander will serve jointly as acting-president of the university and director of the Commission, at least during the next two formative years while the university is completing its organization, constructing its initial buildings and selecting its professors.

Dr. Alexander, a son of the South, was graduated from Vanderbilt University and also its School of Religion. He served for a number of years as pastor of churches of the Methodist Church South. Following the World War he was one of the founders and became the first director of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation. He has distinguished himself as a humanitarian, an inspiring leader and a man who has the confidence of white and colored people both South and North.

The Indians Receive Deserved Attention

The intelligent interest which the United States Department of the Interior is manifesting in the American Indian is encouraging. The appointment of Commissioner Rhoads and Assistant Commissioner Scattergood by Secretary Wilbur has greatly inspired those who have labored long in missionary fields on behalf of the Indian. The appoint-

ment of Dr. Carson Ryan of Swarthmore College as a specialist on the education of Indians is perhaps the most important act thus far of the new commissioners. Doctor Ryan is not only an educator of high quality but also a humanitarian. His goal is to educate the Indian in public schools side by side with the white children. This involves the improvement of Indian homes and living standards to the end that boarding schools may be less and less necessary. It will take more than a "quarter of a century" to do this. Even so, the isolation of Indian homes may require centralized boarding schools for many generations, if not always. Meanwhile, Doctor Ryan has recommended that the American Missionary Association continue the operation of Santee Normal School. He was much pleased with the character of work being done at Santee and the fine spirit of its staff and students. He believes that Santee is liberating creative intelligence and training its young people in character to a degree quite impossible in government schools, encumbered as they are with the routine handling of large numbers on a rules-and-regulations basis.

Commissioner Rhoads has shown a real appreciation of what the missionaries have done and are doing. He has called into council the missionary leaders; has encouraged the reservation superintendents and other government employees to coöperate with the missionaries; has recognized as important the services of the special committee on Indian work which represents the missionary boards. Dr. George W. Hinman of the American Missionary Association has been particularly active and useful on this committee.

Santee Alumnus Honored

Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, a Winnebago Indian, was appointed by Commissioner Rhoads as a field representative in the Government Indian Service. Mr. Cloud was graduated from our Santee School. For a number of years he has been principal of the Indian school in Wichita, Kansas. His responsibility now is to visit all Indian schools in the interest largely of promoting better race relations between the superintendents of Indian schools and particularly to assist new superintendents in readily acquiring a satisfactory racial technique in dealing with Indian children and their parents.

Mr. Cloud attributes much of his success to the start he got at Santee.

Puerto Rico Steps Up in Church Union

The past year recorded the consummation of the long cherished hope that something might be done by way of church union in Puerto Rico. In January, Secretary Brownlee, Treasurer Boulton, District Secretary Cross and Secretary Minton of the Christian Church went to the Island representing the Association in the councils with the Congregational Christian and United Brethren Churches. The result was a plan of union whereby these three denominations have become one in what is now known as the Evangelical Church of Puerto Rico. It is hoped that in the coming years other denominations will see their way clear to join this union in order that there may be only one Protestant Church throughout the Island.

Contacts With Orientals

The discontinuance of responsibility for work along the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii naturally has severed direct contacts which kept the Association conscious of Oriental problems in America. The relatively small work which is still subsidized in Seattle, Washington, Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah is now in process of gradual transfer to the state and home missionary agencies. It is gratifying to note, however, that the work itself has made substantial progress under the direction of the California State Conferences. In Hawaii the Evangelical Association is facing serious difficulties in securing adequate support with which to meet effectively its responsibilities and enlarging opportunities. A request for special financial aid for the important Church of the Crossroads unfortunately had to be refused due to diminishing returns to the American Missionary Association from the churches during recent years.

The Principals' Conference

The Biennial Conference of American Missionary Association Principals was held at Talladega College, October 23-26, 1930. The theme of the Conference was Christian Education. All principals had been furnished with a copy of the recent book by Dr. George A. Coe, entitled, "What is Christian Education?" The principals were not only asked to read this book, but also to write brief reviews of it. The reviews were sent to Mr. Brownlee, who edited and sent them to Dr. Coe. The principals had no idea that he would see their reviews or that he would lead in the discussions at Talladega. The result was not only a happy surprise but also a very profitable conference.

Retirement Fund for Lay Workers

During the year plans were perfected with the Retirement Fund for Lay Workers, a corporation created by the National Council, whereby the American Missionary Association lay workers may be assured annual salaries on retirement. The plan requires that both the employee and the employer each set aside 3 percent of the employee's salary. The retiring ages are sixty-two at the request of the Association; sixty-five at the request of the employee and sixty-eight on an automatic basis as it were. Thirty-five years of continuous service represent the maximum number of years during which the Association shall participate in establishing the individual accumulations from the earnings of which the retiring salaries shall be paid. Approximately one-half the employee's salary will be paid for the remainder of his life provided that he joins the fund and continues in the service of the American Missionary Association as a contributing member for thirty-five years. Arrangements were made some years ago whereby the Association coöperates with the Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers in providing retiring salaries for its ordained workers.

New Leadership

Vacancies in principalships occurred during the year only in two institutions. A year ago the Rev. Josiah Poeton was made acting-principal of the Rio Grande Institute. Mr. Poeton had served the Institute faithfully for several years in various useful capacities. He gave himself freely and entirely to everything and anything which made for the good of Rio Grande. Much credit is due him for the progress which was made during recent difficult years.

At the end of the year Miss A. Ethel Barger was appointed principal. She had been in residence during the year making a careful study of the Institute; had visited practically every community and home from which children are received; served in various ways at the Institute; and finally produced an excellent report with recommendations as to the future. There is a great need for the kind of work which Rio Grande is doing. If ways and means can be found whereby, over a five-year period, the Institute may be housed and financed adequately, Miss Barger will continue with the work.

At Pleasant Hill Academy Mr. Samuel J. Elder rendered splendid service. He accepted the principalship for the year chiefly on the basis that a disinterested person in residence might complete studies

of the Academy which had been made in recent years. At the end of the year Mr. Elder agreed with the outside surveyors that much still remains to be done by the Academy. Special emphasis was laid on the great need for community service, "community" meaning a circle with a radius of at least twenty-five miles. Mr. Elder was also very successful in securing the united coöperation of teachers and students, and in bringing to a happy completion one of Pleasant Hill's very best years.

On August first Mr. Oscar M. Fogle succeeded Mr. Elder, Mr. Fogle comes from Maryland. For a number of years he was engaged in county education, having been promoted to the position of county superintendent. During the past year he was professor of education at Lincoln University in Harrogate, Tennessee. He has been well trained in educational theory and practice and brings to Pleasant Hill Academy a fund of valuable educational experience. His wife has been appointed teacher of English.

Retired Workers

Dr. George W. Hinman retired after twenty-two years of faithful, efficient, and friendly service. His missionary work began by teaching school in Michigan and Nebraska, was continued in China, and officially completed with the American Missionary Association. For seventeen years he served as the Association's district representative in San Francisco, where he was also superintendent of the Japanese and Chinese work. With the merging of the missionary societies Dr. Hinman was called to the New York Office where he continued serving the Orientals and Spanish-speaking people of America. He also served in an editorial capacity, becoming acting editor of *The American Missionary* for a period following the resignation of Mr. Leiper. In 1929 he made a valuable study of the Association's work among the Indians of North and South Dakota, which study led to the reorganization and revitalization of the Indian work.

Dr. Hinman's friends are happy to know that he intends to remain in the East. He may be reached at the Association's office, where he maintains a desk. He is available for writing, speaking, missionary service and counsel.

Buildings and Equipment

The long-awaited school building at Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida, was begun in the spring and completed in time for use

at the opening of school. It is a beautiful stoned-faced, tiled-roof building consisting of administrative offices, class rooms, laboratories, library and auditorium. The building was named after Mr. Henry S. Chapman of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, whose generous legacy made its construction possible.

At Tougaloos a beautiful and commodious dormitory for boys was made ready for occupancy at Thanksgiving time. It represents generous gifts on the part of the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the good and faithful friends whom President Holmes has won through years of patient soliciting. The interior was furnished by Mr. John G. Talcott in memory of his sister. The building bears the name of Galloway, thus perpetuating the name of the former building which had been condemned as unsafe after many years of useful service.

During the summer, two faculty bungalows were completed at Tougaloos, representing gifts from the General Education Board, Mrs. Eva Hills Eastman, and other friends of the college.

Adequate water facilities were also installed during the year at Tougaloos.

At LeMoyne College further improvements were made in the laboratories, and considerable remodeling was done in the teachers' homes.

At Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, a beautiful dormitory was made ready for fifty boys just before Commencement. It bears the name of Stella L. Cumings, whose generous legacy made possible its construction.

At Avery Institute a dwelling was purchased for the convenience of the principal's family and the women teachers. This released the second floor of the former residence of the principal for men teachers, and the lower floor for the domestic science department. The space previously occupied by the domestic science department was fitted up for chemistry. The new residence bears the name of Samuel H. Miller in appreciation of a generous gift from his devoted friend, Mr. Loren Wood, chairman of the Association's Finance Committee.

At various other institutions major repairs and additions were made in accordance with the Association's policy to keep its buildings and equipment in as good condition as available money makes possible.

THE ALUMNI

GEORGE N. WHITE, *Secretary*

Henry Curtis McDowell, graduate of Talladega College now engaged in mission work at Galangue, West Central Africa, received the Harmon Award of 1930 for the most outstanding piece of religious work done by a Negro. With characteristic modesty, Mr. McDowell, now in America on furlough, accepted the medal with its accompanying cash award of \$400, "not for McDowell but for Galangue." A world-traveler to mission fields remarked recently upon returning to America, "Galangue is the most up and coming piece of missionary work I saw in my entire travel."

Walter F. White, another alumnus, was elected Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the militant but legally-minded organization for protecting the rights of Negro Citizens in America.

The alumni of the American Missionary Association are at present confronted with the task of decreasing fatalities among prospective alumni-fatalities, not of life but of careers. For many a boy and girl is facing the prospect of not entering school because of utter failure in finding the usual summer employment while others made only enough to take them through the first term. Hence the leading project for alumni is a Student Aid Fund with a proposed goal of \$10,000. Last year nearly \$8,000 was realized by the American Missionary Association from all sources to aid students absolutely up against it in their endeavor to pursue their educational careers. Of this amount, fellow students, a little more fortunate, gave over a fourth in the annual Lincoln Offering last spring. This year students, alumni clubs and individuals will make a determined and united effort in the face of this outstanding need.

The achievements of the American Missionary Association through its graduates have been presented by the secretary in wide areas of the United States during the past year—from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and from Boston to California. In the fall, service on the promotional teams took him to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and California. In the winter a trip to American Missionary Association institutions in the South not only afforded opportunity to

promote the annual Lincoln Offering but to gather new promotional material. For here are the people hard at work and justifying the expenditure of that part of denominational benevolence spent upon them.

In the spring New England heard the story; in the early summer Negro ministers from every section of the United States in conference at Fisk University had their interest aroused anew in a never-compromising American Missionary Association in matters of human brotherhood. In the late summer, conferences of young people at Yankton College, South Dakota, and in the Black Hills of the same state heard the story of "achievements that have been won by some who have been underprivileged but get a chance." These young people voted a gift to the Student Aid Fund as a tangible manifestation of interest.

And thus, while times are hard and money is scarce, the process of education in missions goes on apace. With the return of normal times we believe, and confidently, that the message given in adversity will bear fruit in increased interest in the needs of the world.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES

HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary*

Fewer and Better Churches

The October edition of *The Congregationalist* carried the above caption which is definitely in line with the American Missionary Association's policy concerning its Negro Church Work.

To the casual observer, to those reading statistics chiefly, it may appear that Congregational Churches in the South are not only on a downward trend, but at the present rate of decrease will soon be extinct. However, this is only one side of the equation. Someone compares this denominational team-work with what he calls an ecclesiastical automobile, in which Catholics and Episcopalians furnish the top, Presbyterians the upholstery, Methodists the gas, Baptists the water and Congregationalists the *Starter*. And here is the other side of the equation. While we have always been in the smaller group numerically, no one of even average intelligence will deny to Congregationalists the splendid grace of pioneering and starting things. After starting some of New England's greatest movements, they came South and gave the Negro his first educational opportunity, founding Hampton Institute, Fisk and Atlanta Universities, Tallageda and other colleges and secondary schools.

But an education without Christian principles was not ideal. Hard by the school then, came the church, unpretentious in form but noble in spirit and teaching. These churches today represent an aggregation of less than 10,000 in our Southland but in practically every community they stand out in bold relief. Speaking of services rendered by our Lake Charles, Louisiana, church, Judge Porter of the United States District Court states that since the opening of the Playground by the Colored Community Center, crime among our youth has been reduced over 50 percent in that city. The Lake Charles American Press, the daily newspaper, says that the Community Center is doing more than any other agency in that city to reduce crime among the colored citizens and to offer them a program of uplift and service. In councils where great questions are discussed and decisions reached, the wisdom of our leaders is sought. In matters of trust, where intelligence, honesty, sobriety and real leadership are needed one invariably finds Congre-

gationalism at the helm. Strikingly true has this been during these days of depression when thousands of people are unemployed and when our ministers and social workers have come to their rescue. Examples are found in a Louisiana city where all charities for Negroes are administered through a Congregational church and its staff of workers. And not only in Louisiana but throughout the South come words of appreciation for similar gratuitous services.

After a survey of his parish, a Texas pastor has led a movement planting several acres in vegetables and gathering fruit of various kinds, canning, preserving and storing them for needs which many will have this winter. North Carolina and Georgia and other states tell us of these and other projects. Our rural pastors have not been less active in this work of relief. Like Paul they have taught by example. This summer, I chanced to go into communities where there were many gardens, corn and potato fields planted by their own hands. Their teachings have brought remarkable results. The mistake of the average Negro farmer has been that of planting cotton at the sacrifice of food-stuff and great has been the suffering. In visiting one of these rural homes last September, I was greeted with the words, "Brother Secretary, God bless our minister." The story was that this particular pastor had exhorted his community to plant less cotton and more food-stuff. My host who greeted me caught the message. Of eighty acres under cultivation only one and a half was in cotton, but the farmer smiled as he told of 6,000 bushels of wheat, another 1,000 bushels of corn, peas, potatoes, vegetables of various kinds, hogs, chickens and cattle in large numbers. It was a beautiful picture though I paint it poorly. And as I thought of his church in that community I said to myself, "Yes, fewer churches and perhaps, better churches. May God have it so."

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS AMONG NEGROES

Faith, courage, and an intelligent optimism in the face of the general economic depression is shown in the reports from presidents and principals. The following for the most part are exact quotations from these reports:

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Frederick A. Sumner, *President*: The completion of the Endowment Campaign for pledges of \$500,000 with which to meet the General Education Board pledge of \$500,000 has been the marked feature of the year's work. January 1, 1931, was the time limit for pledges and the entire amount was pledged at that time. About half of the entire amount has been paid into the treasury of the Trustee Board. The time limit for payment of the remainder of the pledges is October 1, 1933.

Another feature of the year's work is the marked improvement over last year in the student and faculty morale. Improvement is noted in general behavior on the part of students and faculty with more serious attention to the real ends of education.

In the interests of improved scholarship it has been arranged that students with at least a *B* average are eligible to compete in their respective departments for stipends of \$120 for the ensuing year. One student may be chosen from each department after competitive examination within the department. The plan was limited to juniors and seniors.

Another decided forward step has been the action taken by the trustees in placing all of our athletic activities in the department of physical education, with the entire work under the supervision of the college administration the same as the work of other departments of the college. The future plans call for a full program of intercollegiate contests as well as intramural activities of wide variety.

With much satisfaction the English diploma in booklet form has been adopted in place of the Latin rolled diploma.

Two excellent Möller practice pipe organs were added to the music equipment. The music department has become an outstanding department in our work. Its work is of high quality. A much appreciated addition to the general equipment was the College Inn, a small brick building, but attractive in all of its appointments, both inside and outside.

Enrollment: Total students, 522; college, 286; senior high, 62; junior high, 50; elementary, 88; kindergarten, 34; special, 2; boarding students, 255.

Number of graduates: College, 58; senior high, 22.

Staff: Total, 68, consisting of: President, 1; deans, 2; teachers, 43; other workers, 22.

Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana, James P. O'Brien, *President*, up to April 17; Charles B. Austin, *President*, from April 18. The year will be remembered as marking the passing of President O'Brien. Throughout his illness his mental vigor was unaffected, and he directed the affairs of the college through his last day. During the time he was unable to be at his desk he kept in touch with all phases of the college life through a report system, and with characteristic discrimination and wisdom he guided where needs were greatest. Therefore his strong administration closed with the impress of his personality, enriched with the culture and experience of the years, more felt than ever before.

The college was fortunate in securing immediately the service of Mr. Charles B. Austin, well-known member of the Administrative Committee of the American

Missionary Association, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Dillard University, who closed the year and is making plans for next year.

Plans for Dillard are going forward. Architect, trustees, and committees are at work, and it is hoped that the buildings will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1932. Whether Dillard opens then or later, Straight looks forward to constructive work until the merger, and afterward. As Dr. George L. Cady remarked in effect at a chapel service, Straight is not looking forward to dying in the coming merger, but to more abundant living.

The current year has been significant in student initiative and achievement. The College League has grappled with the most serious problems. The High School League has functioned with proportionate strength. Fine results were secured through other student organizations. Strong speakers came to the college, but the programs which will be best remembered were the musical, literary and religious programs of the students.

Through the generosity of a friend, the year began with thorough re-equipment of classrooms, library, laboratories, and boarding department. The report of a State Superintendent to the State Department of Education mentions Central Building as "old and dilapidated, but well-equipped and furnished." He wrote further:

"In all of the classes we visited, we found that effective teaching was being done. The general attitude of the teachers and students was found to be excellent."

Enrollment: Total students, 339; college, 134; senior high, 86; junior high, 50; special and commercial 69; boarding students, 78. (The enrollment of the Summer School was 234, making the enrollment for the entire year 573.)

Number of graduates: College, 11; senior high, 21; commercial, 5.

Staff: Total, 39, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 29; other workers, 8.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, William T. Holmes, President:

Educationally the outstanding event was the increase in college attendance from 73 in 1929-30 to 89 in 1930-31. The Senior High School on the other hand decreased from 128 to 109, the Junior High School from 60 to 47. Both phenomena are due largely to Mississippi's increasing number of Colored High Schools; they graduate twelfth graders into college; they are making Tougaloo College High School less and less essential. Particularly, the Junior High School at Tougaloo seems on the point of becoming exclusively a community school.

Hard times would have diminished attendance still further had students not been given loans from the Mary Scott Loan Fund, established by request some years ago, and from a special fund from the American Missionary Association, also distributed in the form of loans. These loans enabled many of the most desirable students to remain in attendance who otherwise would have had to leave in the middle of the term.

The graduates totaled 45; 10 received the degree of A.B., 7 the Teachers College diploma; 28 the High School diploma.

Materially the outstanding event of the year was the occupation on Thanksgiving Day of Galloway Hall, the new dormitory for boys, replacing old Galloway, which had been condemned and demolished. This most commanding of the campus structures can house 100 young men, fifty each of College and High School, beside a number of faculty members. It is equipped with large, dry, airy basements, and with two social rooms. It was furnished largely by means of a special fund of \$5,000 given by Mr. John G. Talcott in memory of his sister, Mrs. Charles O. Britton, who herself had long befriended Tougaloo.

By means of a gift from the General Education Board, supplemented by individual gifts, during the summer of 1931 two new residence bungalows were erected, and cement walks were laid connecting them and the other residence bungalows with the rest of the campus.

During the summer also a new water-supply well was drilled, and a 50,000-gallon tank was erected on a 120-foot tower. Thereby it is expected that the available water supply will be quadrupled; and by the new pumping machinery it is believed that the cost of lifting it will be decreased.

Enrollment: Total students, 326; college, 89; senior high, 108; junior high, 47; elementary, 60; kindergarten, 6; special (night school), 16; boarding students, 176.

Number of graduates: College (senior), 19; (junior), 7.

Staff: Total, 39, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 26; other workers, 11.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Miss Mary E. Branch, *President:* There was an increase in the student body of twelve college-day students over last year with a corresponding High School decrease.

The president visited and spoke in twenty-four High Schools and Junior Colleges, also in fourteen churches.

The entire course of study was well-organized and a catalogue with specific descriptions of all courses was issued.

Since December, 920 volumes were added to the library, necessitating eight stacks of six shelves each. All books in the library were catalogued.

A practice home of six rooms and bath was made a working center in the Domestic Science department.

The buildings and grounds were much improved. Much remains to be done but the gratifying results of this year inspire us with courage.

A union was effected with Samuel Huston College for a joint summer school, on trial for two years. Plans are maturing for further coöperation in work of four professors for the regular session.

Enrollment: Total students, 176; college, 125; senior high, 33; junior high, 8; boarding students, 28; special, 10. (Summer Session: Total students, 85; college, 71; senior high, 12; junior high, 2.)

Number of graduates: College, 8; senior high, 21.

Staff: Total, 20, consisting of: President, 1; dean and registrar, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 4.

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* By vote of the Administrative Committee of the American Missionary Association in April, 1930, it was decided that beginning in September, 1930, LeMoyne should enter into senior college work. It was therefore as LeMoyne College that the doors were opened on September 8, 1930, and it was gratifying to find fourteen students presenting themselves for the junior year of college work.

During the summer of 1930, in order to facilitate the additional college work and to provide adequately for the advanced college years, new classrooms, a spacious library and a modern laboratory were erected for the beginning of the academic year. The faculty has been considerably strengthened and for the first time in LeMoyne's history there was an exclusively college faculty, consisting of eight professors, all of whom had at least a master's degree. A registrar also was placed, for the first time, on the staff.

The enrollment was extremely gratifying especially in view of the depressed conditions in this section. The college department showed a large increase in students.

In March, 1931, it was announced that at the close of that academic year the primary, junior and senior high school grades would be discontinued at LeMoyne, with the exception that the senior year of the High School Department would be continued through 1931-32.

An entire reorganization of the LeMoyne campus and buildings took place during the summer months.

The college which was increased and strengthened this year will be again added to next year to insure the highest type of instruction.

It was also announced that by an arrangement with the Memphis Public School Department, LeMoyne College students concentrating in education will be permitted to do observation and practice work in certain of the public schools.

This marks the last step in the long evolution of LeMoyne which started in 1870 serving the colored people first as a Normal Institute, then as a Junior College, and now as a full four-year standard college.

That the need for exclusive college work is present and that LeMoyne's future as a quality college is definitely fixed is seen in the rapid increase in college enrollment which this year has gone beyond two hundred.

Enrollment: Total students, 481; college, 191; senior high, 107; junior high, 80; elementary, 87; special, 16; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 20.

Staff: Total, 27, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 20; other workers, 5.

The Joseph K. Brick Junior College, Bricks, North Carolina, John C. Wright, *President:* An outstanding accomplishment of the year has been the regaining of the confidence, coöperation and support of the people of influence in the three counties constituting the school's immediate area of service. Edgecombe County, in which the college is located, employed five of the six graduates of the Teacher Training Course. The county superintendent and supervisor of Negro Rural Schools are personally leading a movement to get the county school authorities to use the high school facilities offered by Brick for the rural children of that grade in the county for whom no facilities have been provided. The county nurse and the county health officer have coöperated with the nurse in charge of our infirmary and extension work. The president of the college had eleven invitations to deliver commencement addresses, eight of these coming directly from the three counties surrounding the school. The increase in college enrollment can be traced directly to the changed attitude of the City of Rocky Mount towards Brick Junior College. Prior to last year very few, if any, of the graduates of the Booker T. Washington High School in that city, one of the best in this state, were advised to enter Brick. The County Superintendent of Edgecombe accepted an invitation to attend the Commencement exercises and introduced the speaker, Mr. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Education.

Extension work in ministerial training, agriculture and public health and interracial activities received the special commendation of Dr. Bagley and Dr. Klein in their recent survey of Negro institutions of higher learning in North Carolina.

During the year the following steps were taken towards the improvement of the plant and teaching:

Brewster Hall was thoroughly renovated. Walls throughout the building were replastered, new lights put in where needed, and floors relaid. In Beard Hall a new heating unit was installed and the plumbing thoroughly overhauled. New floors were laid in the laundry, and the model school and chapel were repainted on the inside.

Through shifting of activities and extensive alterations in the main building and Mechanic Arts Building, adequate space under present conditions was given for laboratory work in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. The large, well-lighted and well-equipped laboratories in these sciences bring Brick well within the requirements of both the state and the standardizing agencies in these vitally important respects.

The teaching and administrative work were strengthened by the addition to the staff of a full-time dean who during the past year was acting head of the English Department, and by the employment of a teacher of History and Political and Social Science. The former principal of Franklinton Academy, now merged with Brick, has been added to the staff as field representative of the merged institutions.

Courses in business and pre-nursing have been added to the curriculum and a program of intramural athletics providing for every student's participating in some sort of sport has been arranged.

The campus has been improved by the erection of a gateway at each of the entrances, the planting of new shrubbery and the rearrangement and transplanting of much of the old under the supervision of an expert in landscaping.

Enrollment: Total students, 175; college, 53; senior high, 40; junior high, 38; elementary, 33; special, 11; boarding students, 72.

Graduates: College, 14; senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 27, consisting of: President, 1; teachers, 18; other workers, 8.

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal:* Summer courses in 1930 prepared the teachers for better service and extension courses taken during the year kept them modern in method and spirit.

Musically, Trinity has never had such a year. It has been made memorable by the Festival of the Tennessee Valley Association of High Schools, a real feast of classic music and spirituals crowned by the singing of "Steal Away" by the mass-chorus of seven schools. Not less memorable was the County-wide Music Contest associated with the Field Day of Elementary Schools, when over 600 people swarmed our campus and building. Two transcendent recitals by Trinity music department and an artistic concert by a quartette of our young men were delightful numbers of our winter's schedule of music.

Athletically, we have prospered, with a winning football team, a good baseball team, although of new material, and all manner of campus sports, basketball, tennis, quoits and the like. The fine new fence around Tatch Athletic Field made possible by the First Church in New London, Connecticut, supplemented by student effort, is a long-needed improvement to our property. Boys cut and hauled the posts from their farm homes and the whole Manual Training Department assisted the two alumni who erected the structure.

The same Manual Training Department has made much furniture for our Teachers' Home and Academic Building, and has improved our campus with fences, roads and garden spots. Much tuition has been paid in this way so that our enrollment has kept up to normal in spite of financial depression.

Trinity's position as High School of the County has again been recognized by the superintendent, in the county examinations for sixth grade promotion. Our principal was appointed to conduct the tests at Trinity and our teachers corrected the papers and made the averages, all in exactly the same plan as the giving of the tests to the white schools of the county.

The presentation of certificates by the county superintendent to all successful candidates, in Trinity's new auditorium, was an inspiring occasion with a packed house of admiring friends from town and rural districts. These sixty young people from thirteen schools will most of them enter Trinity's seventh grade next year.

We have made goodly donations to the Galangue Mission in Africa and brought in nearly \$50 for the Lincoln Memorial Fund of the American Missionary Association.

At Commencement one of our prominent alumni in Nashville, Mr. Crenshaw, a journalist, made us happy by the presentation of a handsome set of the "Standard History of the World" for our library. We trust that this may start a custom in the Alumni Association, and that we may be able to name different departments of the library for donors. Gifts from the American Missionary Association have brought us some new book cases and a substantial addition to our volumes.

When we shall have developed our present plans we hope to have a public library for the community on our campus and fronting the street. It is to be our next project.

Splendid work has been done in our Home Economics Department. A cafeteria for noon lunch is conducted all the year for faculty and students, and the dining-room of the teachers' home carried on in most satisfactory manner by the

Domestic Science teacher and her pupils, while in the sewing classes the girls make much of their own clothing. A project carried on in National Health Week weighed and measured the public school children as well as ours and the class who did the work learned valuable lessons in the subject of nourishment and dietetics.

Enrollment: Total students, 217; senior high, 24; junior high, 81; elementary, 82; kindergarten, 24; special, 6; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 6.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13.

Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, Ruth E. Lee, *Principal:* Burrell Normal School was put on the accredited list of Standard High Schools in Alabama in June, 1930. It was classified as a Grade "A" high school.

School opened in September with the following improvements: An enlarged library; new seats in the auditorium; the science room satisfactorily equipped for courses in General Science, Physics and Biology; and redecorated classrooms. In addition to these things the McDonald home was remodelled, which greatly improved the appearance of the campus.

New efforts were made to increase the interest of the students in extra-curricular activities. Those which deserve special mention because of the interest they stimulated in the life of the school are our school paper, "The Burrell Normal Torch"; the Student Council; the Ernest E. Just Science Club; and Open Forum Discussions in chapel once each week.

We were fortunate in winning again the annual musical contest sponsored by the schools of the tri-cities, and in having an undefeated baseball team.

More coöperation was felt between Burrell and the city school. The two schools came together in a joint May Day Program which was given on the Burrell campus.

We have had interesting comments from visitors who casually stopped by to see us while visiting other schools in the city. We have also had several Florence people visit us for the first time this year and express appreciation for the general atmosphere of the school.

Enrollment: Total students, 127; senior high, 65; junior high, 62; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Esther Nichol, *Principal:* During the past year some noticeable improvements to the plant have been made; in Woolworth Hall the sitting-rooms, dining-rooms and halls have been redecorated; several rooms in Douglass Hall have been done over, and it is planned to do the rest next year. At Forest Home the plumbing system has been improved, a new bathroom fitted up, and the old one done over.

The roads around the grounds have been graveled and a gravel walk started toward the town, the town council having agreed to bear some of the expense of finishing it.

In Van Wagenen the newly-installed electric lights and the new translucent window-shades furnish a more healthful light for the children's eyes.

Several departments have done noteworthy work. The scope of work in the physical training department has been broadened to include numerous activities, the boys having done especially fine work in volleyball. The field day exercises on May Day were most interesting.

In manual training, the quality of work turned out shows distinct improvement. Not only were some very artistic Christmas gifts and toys made, but some very excellent furniture has found ready sale. The exhibit on Negro Achievement Day was very good.

In the library the work of cataloging is going on rapidly. New reference books to the number of 135 were added during the year. Lessons on the use of

books and libraries were taught to all grades and each grade, from the third up, has made at least one visit to the library. A reading contest for junior and senior high school pupils was very successful. The total circulation of books was 2,221.

At Commencement the class of 1931 presented to the school with appropriate ceremony a beautiful forty-foot flag pole.

The attendance was small during the year, but the students pledged themselves to do all in their power to bring new students with them in the fall. One girl suggested she could get her father to buy a truck and bring in from her neighborhood twenty to thirty children who could not otherwise come. The economic conditions are such, however, that we have made no prediction as to enrollment.

Enrollment: Total students, 261; senior high, 70; junior high, 55; elementary, 133; special, 3; boarding students, 35.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 15.

Staff: Total, 24, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 19; other workers, 4.

Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida, Leonard R. Morse, *Principal:* Though the enrollment at the opening of school was very small, it finally rose to nearly 200. Because it was realized that this year would be a difficult one for raising money, the Lincoln Day campaign was started at once. Along with this project was sponsored a program from raising funds to be applied towards equipment for a new administration building. Much of the school's extra-curricula effort was spent in these endeavors.

A scarcity of boys made a football team impossible but a good boys' basketball team was organized and trained, which, with the already splendid girls' team, played with success throughout the state.

Instead of a one-course curriculum the Senior High School offered courses as follows: General, College Preparatory, Teacher Training, Commercial.

As a means of giving the older students a deeper sense of responsibility, a Student Council in the Senior High School was organized with a Junior High School representative on its staff.

A teachers' dining-room apart from that of the students proved a happy innovation. The first Annual County Fair and Bazaar was held in November and won the praise of the daily press and hundreds of visitors. The fair was three days in duration.

The noon assembly with a different daily program for a two-week period was instrumental in focusing the life of the school and inspiring everyone.

Sunday worship and religious study found expression in the Sunday School, the eleven o'clock church services, the Sunday afternoon quiet hour and the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the evening.

The big event of the year was the erection by the American Missionary Association of a new Administration Building. This edifice of native rock is one of the most beautiful of any buildings in Florida and is a source of pride to both races throughout the entire state. This structure with its new equipment means a new day for Fessenden and thousands of boys and girls in Florida and elsewhere in the South.

Enrollment: Total students, 193; senior high, 25; junior high, 37; elementary, 92; kindergarten, 39; boarding students, 38.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 8.

Staff: Total, 20, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 16; other workers, 3.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Raymond G. vonTobel, *Principal:* Despite the fact that the year offered perhaps the most perplexing and trying financial problems ever experienced in the history of Ballard Normal, due of course to the unprecedented financial depression of the past two years, nevertheless in other respects Ballard has probably never enjoyed a more fruitful and prosperous year. Student achievement in both conduct and scholarship has been of a high order.

One of the most promising and valuable contributions to our extra-curricular activities has been the organization of a Hi-Y Club. With its emphasis upon "clean thinking, clean speech, clean sports and clean living" we feel that it is one of the most powerful forces for good in the lives of our teen-age boys, practically all of whom are members. Just recently our group has organized Hi-Y Clubs in two other institutions of the state, not to mention the splendid service it is rendering our own school. A pressing need now is a similar organization to serve our girls—a need which we hope may be met in the near future.

Under the leadership of our music teacher this department has made an excellent record during the year. A boys' octet appeared in public recitals on a number of occasions, winning much praise from the community. An orchestra which plays very acceptably for chapel services has been organized, and a primary band composed of pupils from Grades one to four is attracting much attention.

Financial efforts conducted by our student body have included the raising of \$130 for our Ballard Athletic Association, \$75 for our Angola Mission in Africa, and \$120, Ballard's annual Lincoln Offering to the American Missionary Association. Our annual spring entertainment netted \$50 for the school.

In view of an impending deficit due to the greatly reduced enrollment with a consequent shrinkage in tuition receipts, the colored citizens organized a financial campaign to raise \$1,000 for Ballard in the spring. Somewhat over \$500 was actually reported at the time of writing this report, with the promise of more to follow.

Enrollment: Total students, 247; senior high, 95; junior high, 95; elementary, 56; special student, 1; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 29.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; other worker, 1.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, Elizabeth B. Moore, *Principal:* This has been the hardest year financially but the best year from the standpoint of a larger enrollment, a marked improvement in attendance, the finest class spirit and organization, an increase in student-giving to the Lincoln Drive and class projects, an earnest coöperation and faithful service on the part of the faculty and patrons. We have received our state accrediting certificate. The "Farm and Garden" receipts and expenditures have balanced themselves.

Enrollment: Total, 162; senior high, 33; junior high, 56; elementary, 67; kindergarten, 6; boarding students, 26.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 7.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; other worker, 1.

Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia, Mary L. Marden, *Principal:* The year 1930-1931 will be remembered at Allen Normal as a year of transition. At the close of the school year, the first six elementary grades were discontinued and only a small number of first and second grade pupils were invited back for a Practice School. Great has been the disappointment in many families that the children cannot return here, for the public school is over-crowded and too far away for the little tots who live in this section of the city. It is hoped that the city may yet find a way to build a primary school in our neighborhood. The discontinuance of the primary grades at Allen may help in that direction. The discontinuance of the grades provides adequate space to do our high school work much more satisfactorily. As a visible sign of progress, the American Missionary Association provided the means to paint the entire plant and renovate several rooms. Most of the changes have already been made.

This has been a year of "hard times." The attendance started out well. More applied for the lower grades than could be accommodated, but the attendance in the Boarding Hall was small. At first the pupils paid their bills quite promptly, then many fell behind or dropped out of school. In many families there was unemployment, or difficulty in collecting bills, sickness or an unusual number of deaths.

The drive for the Lincoln Day Offering and the school was more successful than for some years. People seemed to realize the need of the school and were ready to help as they were able. There was, too, the fear that unless the patrons took their share of the support of the school, it might be discontinued. The American Missionary Association has been closely watching the plans of the city for Negro education in Thomasville, which include now the building of a new large industrial High School building. What effect this will have on Allen Normal remains to be seen. Allen Normal will probaby stress academic and normal training courses which especially appeal to the more ambitious young people. Nearly all of our graduates go on to college or teach. Of our graduates this year, four took the normal course and nine the college entrance course.

Enrollment: Total students, 290; senior high, 54; junior high, 50; elementary, 176; special, 10; boarding students, 23.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 15, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; other workers, 2.

Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, *Principal:* This Commencement closes one of the most harmonious and progressive years that the Palmer Memorial Institute ever has experienced. Early in the year we discovered that our classes were composed of students whose preparation for the courses was very deficient. The teaching force was large enough to permit homogeneous grouping of students according to their preparation and knowledge. All groups have done a high-type work. We are confident that the unprepared have been helped appreciably.

The musical organizations of the school have had much success. The male quartette has been in great demand by the Greensboro Radio Broadcasting Station and by organizations representing the music lovers of both races. The "Sedalia Singers" presented an operetta entitled "Betty Lou." The rendition received very favorable comments from the press and the audience. A second performance was given at the request of Greensboro friends.

The Art Department has made a material contribution to the school in the form of four murals which have been hung on the walls of Kimball Hall, the dining-room. The four panels, painted by three of the students and the instructor, represent local scenery in the four seasons.

Besides the instruction in public speaking and dramatics, the Dramatic Art Department gave a playlet entitled, "The Man Higher Up." This was a very creditable piece of work.

The institution recently celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary. Miss Margaret Slattery of the International Youth Movement, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, were the principal speakers on the program. Letters of thanks poured into our office from friends, both white and colored, who wished to express their appreciation to the Palmer Memorial Institute for the opportunity of hearing two such outstanding and inspiring speakers.

A visit of the Tuskegee trustees and their friends on their return trip north from the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration brought renewed interest and recognition for our work. Among the group were Dr. William J. Sheffelin, Chairman of the Board, President Garfield of Williams College, President Rhees of the University of Rochester, Mrs. William G. Willcox, a friend of many years, and a score or more of bankers, philanthropists and others. They were loud in their praise of the institution to the Associated Press. During the day they exchanged hearty greetings with the distinguished group of southern friends and trustees who joined us in entertaining them.

Enrollment: Total students, 215; senior high, 68; junior high, 57; elementary, 90; boarding students, 89.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 23.

Staff: Total, 21, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 15; other workers, 5.

Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Walter Edward Ricks, *Principal*: The year was unprecedentedly hard; nevertheless, we weathered it commendably. A number of students who could not pay their bills were generously aided by sympathetic friends. We maintained an enrollment of 222, only fourteen fewer than last year. In the boarding department were 56, or three fewer than last year.

The results of our Lincoln drive were indeed gratifying, for we raised more than \$500. With it we duplicated our offering of the previous year and used the balance toward equipping the boys' dormitory.

The completion and occupying of the boys' new dormitory, Cumings Hall, is our big event for the year. The building is modern in every way and handsomely equipped. Our boys are fortunate to have such a fine home. They appreciate it immensely.

In spite of hard times this was our best conference year also. We had three conferences, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the Church Workers Conference. A fourth had been scheduled but was cancelled because of the illness of the director of the Girls' Reserve. Cumings Hall added greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the conference guests and lessened greatly work in caring for them. Each had a larger attendance than at any former time. It is difficult to estimate the good Lincoln Academy is rendering as a conference center.

On the whole, this has been a fine year at Lincoln Academy.

Enrollment: Total students, 222; senior high, 51; junior high, 46; elementary, 125; boarding students, 56.

Total graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 18, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 3.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal*: This year Avery's facilities for boarding its family were greatly increased by the American Missionary Association's purchasing a large residence adjacent to the school property. The principal, his family, and the lady teachers occupy this home. The living conditions are greatly improved and teachers who come from elsewhere and must live in the home are more comfortable than they ever have been. The acquisition of this property has made possible the enlargement of two vocational departments of the school. The food classes now occupy the first floor of the old teachers' home. Three new desks, each accommodating four girls, have been installed for cooking. These desks are the last word in improved furnishings for food classes.

The chemistry department has been moved into the former cooking department which makes vacant a large room adjacent to the carpenter shop in which all wood-work may be stained, painted or finished in the desired way.

Each year the State College sponsors an all-State Oratorical Contest. This year Avery sent as her contestant a member of the senior class—a fine young man—and he was successful in winning first prize, a silver cup. Claflin College began a Musical Festival in South Carolina this past year. It was really a musical contest. All contestants were compelled to use Negro compositions. There were solos, quartettes, glee clubs and choruses. Avery's contestant was a girl from the junior class. She sang, "Awake, Awake Beloved." She won first prize—a scholarship.

We are fortunate that we have a large percentage of boys in our High School; in fact, there are only seven more girls than boys in the entire school. Our boys' glee club has been sought this winter by many white audiences, which makes for some interracial good-will.

The general depression caused our enrollment to fall below normal, but those who entered in September for the most part remained.

Enrollment: Total students, 385; senior high, 164; junior high, 103; elementary, 101; kindergarten, 17; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 41.

Staff: Total, 16, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 15; other workers, 2.

Gloucester Institute, Capahosic, Virginia, William G. Price, *Principal*: With too limited equipment and rooms for varied industrial work the school is concentrating its efforts and equipment upon superior academic work. The ever-widening range and enlarged equipment required for efficient industrial work leads the school to seek greater efficiency by eliminating some of its less efficient industries and by enlarging and strengthening its academic force and equipment. The farm activities and equipment have been made more active and productive. Productive farm projects are our approach to an agricultural education.

The aim is to make the household industries carried on by the students so efficient that they will lay an excellent foundation for home-making.

More time and attention are being saved and given to health activities and athletics.

Enrollment: Total students, 95; senior high, 29; junior high, 41; elementary, 25; boarding students, 32.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 10; other workers, 3.

Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, Alabama, Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: It is almost unbelievable that we had 150 pupils before the year ended, for our enrollment during the first two months was less than twenty.

Two features of the year were: the Community Meetings each Monday night at seven-thirty o'clock, and the school lunchroom conducted by the Home Economics Department from December until May.

Despite the depression we added a ninth grade, and eight former pupils attended the classes regularly. Fourteen boys and girls were graduated from the eighth and ninth grades in May.

The Red Cross, the County Extension Department, and our northern friends contributed to our well-being during the year. Even though our school is in the land where Cotton is King and the people are poor, we are rich in friendships and faith. We look to the future with expectancy.

Enrollment: Total students, 150; junior high, 25; elementary, 125.

Number of graduates: Junior high, 14.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

BREWER HOSPITAL

Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Daisy D. Dinkins, *Superintendent*: The work of caring for patients went along as usual during the year although they had little or no money with which to pay their hospital fees. The splendid contributions of supplies and money from friends helped greatly. The new Singer sewing-machine was used not only in mending hospital linen, but in making a few garments for needy children. The nurses took pleasure in making the garments in their hours off duty.

There were thirty-six accident cases cared for during the year, most of which were serious. One of the most pathetic of these was a demented woman who had wandered from home. As she was walking on a highway, an automobile struck her, knocking her to the pavement. After searching for her for three days, her people found her at Brewer Hospital, where her badly injured leg had to be amputated. Another case was of a woman shot in the right foot Christmas Eve. She uncomplainingly bore with her misfortune during the sixty-three days that she had to be in the hospital. Through patient endeavor on the part of doctor and nurses they were successful in saving the foot.

More than 140 mothers received from the hospital, clothing for their children. On account of the scarcity of money in the homes these women were most grateful for the help. The garments were mostly infants'. They had been sent to the hospital by missionary societies. It did not take long for the news about the gifts to spread to many parts of Greenwood County and to a few places in

adjoining counties. The mothers came singly or in groups, asking for some of the garments that they heard were being given away. Bundles were distributed until the supply that could be spared from the storeroom was exhausted. We took the opportunity afforded to give to the women helpful literature pertaining to health.

A number of people responded to our invitation to visit the hospital on National Hospital Day. They were shown through the building from basement to operating room. They were informed about what had been accomplished by the hospital during the seven years of its existence. A nurse gave demonstrations, which were very interesting to them. In keeping with the day, a booklet containing a story of the life of Florence Nightingale was given to each visitor, and a brief history of her life was told by one of the hospital workers. The visit seemed to have been enjoyed by all.

NOTE: See page 53 for statistics.

THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Samuel J. Elder, *Principal*, up to August 1; Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal*, from August 1: This year at Pleasant Hill has been marked by: (1) A spirit of happiness and coöperation on the part of students and faculty alike. The need for economy, the press of studies, and the chronic problem, how to get the essential work of the plant done in spite of limited time—all these have been met with equal and indomitable courage and persistence, in a happy spirit.

(2) The beginning of student government. A Student Council was elected and has met on all major programs relating to the students. It is an organization, very shy in taking authority, which has commanded some respect from the faculty and students and shows promise of much development in the future. This year the Student Council will close its year by issuing a report in the form of recommendations to the principal and faculty.

(3) Miss Garner, the boys' matron, has returned to take charge of Roberts Hall. The new pride, the increased neatness among the boys has surprised us. The more careful atmosphere which a woman gives to family life, especially that in a boys' dormitory, has improved the all-important, indirect education it is our privilege to give. Mr. White, our religious director, has been in touch with the boys in the dormitory and his influence has been more and more evident. A Hi-Y Club has been formed whose interest grows week by week. Already it has laid its plans for next year, to begin by giving the new students a welcome.

(4) A spirit has shown itself on the athletic field, this year as in past years, better than the spirit of most high school athletics. This is indicated by a letter received from the coach of a football team which defeated us. He said, "We had one of the finest games, from many angles, it has been my pleasure to watch for some time. The sportsmanship was perfect and the conduct of your players while at school and in town was fine. We never have had a team here that made a finer impression in town than yours did."

(5) We have had a series of standard tests in English calculated to put our students in a superior position in college or in life because of their greater capacity to write correctly. This is a sample of an improvement in the academic work of the school, in which the students have heartily coöperated.

In the death of Principal Emeritus Wheeler on December 25, 1930, Pleasant Hill Academy has lost the man, for twenty-two years principal, whose spirit still pervades and permeates the structure and heart of the school.

Enrollment: Total students, 188; senior high, 73; junior high, 56; elementary, 58; special, 1; boarding students, 79.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 19, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; other workers, 6.

THE INDIAN CHURCHES OF STANDING ROCK, CHEYENNE RIVER AND THE ROSEBUD

RUDOLF HERTZ, *Pastor-at-Large*

Since even spiritual life has its physical base, it is impossible to speak of the past year without making mention of the economic crisis through which we are passing. It started with an unusually late frost the latter part of May, which froze all our gardens and killed every bit of wild fruit. A severe drought followed, and then came the grasshoppers eating up most of what was left. An actual house to house survey on the Cheyenne River Reservation has revealed that, out of 3,000 Indians, over 1,000 are going into the winter with absolutely nothing, no potatoes, no wild turnips, no wild fruit, no garden stuff, and no money. Most of the white renters are unable to pay the Indians the least money due them. To relieve this appalling situation, the representatives of the United States Indian Bureau and the missionaries are coöperating to the fullest extent. We have agreed on the general principle that no one able to work shall receive a penny's worth of relief without working for it, and we are finding the Indians willing to do the labor we are providing; building roads, digging wells, cutting wood, etc.; for they love their families and do not want to see them suffer.

These hard times also have their spiritual consequences. "In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider," says the Preacher. People are hungry for the Good News. The attendance at our annual mission meeting, a joint meeting of the Dakota Presbytery and the Dakota Association, was over 1,000, almost double the number of the previous year. Our work on the Rosebud Reservation has received a particular impetus through the appointment of Rev. Simon J. Kirk last May. Since then, about thirty new members have joined our Rosebud churches.

INDIAN SCHOOL WORK

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Frederick B. Riggs, *Principal*: Our Santee enrollment has slightly increased, notwithstanding the drought and the increase of Indian poverty. Improvement in language is very noticeable, both written and oral. The outside reading courses have been unusually well followed. The list of most worthwhile and difficult books that have been understandingly read by many of our Indian pupils, in all the grades, is very surprising.

Our high school chorus sang two very successful cantatas this school year. Our singers have made unusual progress in note reading. Many Indian pupils are attracted to Santee because of the unusual advantages in music. Drama has taken a new start this year. Under the leadership of two of our teachers, our high school girls recently enacted the drama of Queen Esther very attractively. The pupils displayed constructive ability and originality in making all the costumes and stage settings. One of the boys drew the background scenery covering the entire wall back of the auditorium stage, Persian mountains, palm trees, and the marble front of the Shushan palace. In our Correspondence School, our best work has been done in coöperation with Dakota ministers and their wives.

Our printing has progressed far enough for us to make good use of a linotype machine and we are hoping that some of our good friends will enable us to have one. In our forge shop and carpenter shop we are instructing our pupils in the making of things that are most useful in the home, and all sorts of home repairs are an important part of our shop work. Our farm boys have assisted in fence repairs around our thousand-acre pasture and stored up in addition a huge pile of fence posts, which they have hewed out. They also assisted our farm superintendent in the erection of two sheds for the herd cattle, and now they are very busy fertilizing, plowing, discing, harrowing, and planting our hundred and

fifty acres of field and gardens. The girls' cooking classes began after the canning season; therefore the teacher had them practice canning on vegetables from the cellar, and the results were good.

In our school infirmary our school physician made 170 physical examinations of students, 82 Wassermann blood tests, treated 8 fractures (nose, finger, leg), 33 deep respiratory infections, 220 upper respiratory infections, 5 gastrointestinal infections, 22 skin infections; made 700 treatments for minor injuries with dressings and 200 other minor treatments. The total treatments of students for the school year was 2,389; treatments of outside cases, 258; home calls, 53; miles traveled in outside calls, 1,000. The patients in bed in the infirmary during the school year equal 28 "patient days." Health talks were given twice a week to the students in "opening exercises"; home nursing was taught to the high school girls two hours each week, and first aid and bandaging to the tenth- and twelfth-grade boys twice a week during the second semester.

Our Santee Indian pupils made a very good record in basketball in the twelve games that they had with the high schools of Nebraska during this last season. Our Santee pupils have no gymnasium and have to do all their practicing out-of-doors. All the teams against which they have played have had the advantage of practicing on smooth gymnasium floors, whereas our Santee Indian boys never played on a floor until they met their opponents. And our boys from a school of less than 100 students played every time with schools that had many more than 100 students to choose from. Notwithstanding our disadvantages, our Santee Indian boys won six out of fourteen games and scored 239 points to their opponents' 263.

Enrollment: Total students, 114;* senior high, 61; junior high, 36; elementary, 16; special, 1*; boarding students, 100.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 6.

Staff: Total, 20, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 11; other workers, 8.

Fort Berthold Mission, Elbowoods, North Dakota, Harold W. Case, *Principal:* With our work among some 1,200 Indians, making up the three tribes of this Reservation, scattered over an area of nearly 600,000 acres, territory cut in half by the Big Missouri and from North to South by the Little Missouri and Lucky Mount Creek; seven church centers, with five church edifices; all mission work without debt; we find an even more encouraging note at the close of each year. Not financially, for these years have been among the most difficult because of the years of drought. Thanks to our Christian friends who have helped to carry us through. But on the way our people are finding themselves. Here and there, one by one they are entering the stage of self-dependence, and they in turn set the example for the others.

We are but a little past midstream in our work. We must not relax, but carry on more intensively until our people are ready to take the reins themselves. In just a little more than a half-century our people have made wonderful gains—in proportion to years, even more than our white friends. Let us be mindful that it is but a little while since they have even handled money. Yes, they have made progress. In another twenty years they will cover twice the distance, for they are taking hold of things as never before.

In their school work, never has Christian Education been in such demand. Before the closing day of school there were some forty who had asked for admittance for the coming year. A Character Training School such as this will never end its course. However, sometime in the future, it may be placed upon a better financial basis; but for the present, all we can expect our people to do is to cover the children's board expense. A third of the Catholic School enrollment are those who were turned away from here.

A new day is at hand. A \$30,000-Campaign Fund is now going on for a much-needed Dormitory and Reservation Social Center. We will then be able to

*This total does not include students taking Correspondence Courses: In the English language, 84; in the Dakota language, 70; total, 154.

care for some seventy children. We will provide the by-products of school life while for classroom instruction our children will attend the proposed new public school in town. With more than half of the Indian children in the United States now enrolled in public schools, we are helping the other half to have this privilege. Our way is plainly marked. 1932 should see this new plant at the Mission. Our Christian brothers must see us through.

This new road will bring large returns in a spiritual way, a sense of joy to the parents and a new leadership for the morrow; financially, also, for the whole plant will operate more economically.

Enrollment: Total students (boarding), 32 ; elementary, 27 ; kindergarten, 5.

Staff: Total, 7, consisting of: Superintendent, 1 ; other workers, 6.

THE PUERTO RICANS

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto Rico, Martha L. Lindsay, *Principal:* Even though the economic depression is still and for years must be the chief topic of discussion in Puerto Rico, this year we have increased our enrollment nine over that of last year.

It really has been a year of happy events. First of all we bought a new piano and one of the teachers spends half of her time teaching music. Many of our churches, even where there are organs, have no organist, so every girl who is definitely preparing for church work is given lessons.

We have introduced a course in biology that has been a great success. The girls as they have collected flowers and leaves and bugs and butterflies for study get their first real glimpses into Nature's book.

Another outstanding event of the year was the five weeks' visit of Miss Helen Willcox of New York, writer and producer of religious dramas. During these weeks she conducted all of our Bible classes, teaching the Bible stories through creative dramatic work. At the end of her course, three little one-act dramas were costumed, staged and played by the girls, and students and faculty alike were thrilled by the result.

Most outstanding of all the events of the year was the announcement this spring that money is available with which to construct a long-needed building. We are to have a story and a half building in which auditorium and gymnasium will be combined, as well as a two-story building for schoolrooms and dormitory.

Enrollment: Total students, 64 ; senior high, 45 ; junior high, 16 ; special, 3 ; boarding students, 61.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 11.

Staff: Total, 9, consisting of: Principal, 1 ; teachers, 7 ; other workers, 1.

The Puerto Rican Churches, Rev. Charles I. Mohler, *Superintendent:* Perhaps the item of greatest interest for the work the past year has been the union of three missions in Puerto Rico, the Congregational under the American Missionary Association, the Christian and the United Brethren. The interest in a union movement has been increasing for several years both among the churches in the Island and in our Mission Boards. January, 1931, seemed to be the propitious time to effect such a union. We had the special privilege of having four of our most distinguished representatives of Mission Boards visit us the last days of January and the first days of February. These were Rev. Fred L. Brownlee, Executive Secretary and Mr. William T. Boulton, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association, Rev. Judson L. Cross of the Boston office of the Association, Revs. W. P. Minton from the Christian Board and H. W. Widdoes from the United Brethren Board. The union was effected in Fajardo, January 28, 1931, Mr. Brownlee officiating in the ceremony, the other board representatives assisting while the native ministry was represented by Mr. Plácida Vázquez, Mr. Vicente Pérez and Rev. José A. Luciano, and the churches by laymen, including Miss Eugénia Mora, Mr. A. Feliciano and Mr. Bernabé Natal Martínez. This

union was carried through with real enthusiasm after overcoming the last difficulties. This gives us more than double strength, having 36 organized churches, 3,518 members in churches, with 39 pastors and ordained ministers; 6,292 in Sunday Schools. These churches contributed for self-support last year, \$13,416.

The progress of the new church called *The United Evangelical Church of Puerto Rico* has been marked. The spirit of coöperation and development in administration on the part of the national church has been most encouraging. Especially the outlook for the future is promising because of the splendid work being done by the young people in our churches. A union Christian Endeavor Society has been organized at once and the young people are taking hold with purpose. Sunday School Institutes for the training of teachers and officers in Religious Education work and a splendid Interdenominational Institute for the training of young people were held during the year. Summer Daily Vacation Bible Schools had an increase of 100 percent and the enthusiasm is better for other years. This means much to the children who have so little place or opportunity for proper employment during the summer.

This has been the first year for a long period for us to lose a worker by death. Rev. Macario Rodríguez, employed twenty-six years faithfully in the church work of Puerto Rico died at our Ryder Memorial Hospital on September 25. His was a long and useful life of service. He was an inspiration to the younger workers. We shall miss him; we hope to imitate his faithfulness and optimistic spirit in the work.

During May we had the good fortune to graduate a young man from the seminary, Luis Rosario Nieves, who will be able to help out at this time of loss. He married a member of the Christian Church, who is also a graduate nurse trained at Ryder Memorial Hospital. We anticipate splendid work from them.

NOTE: See page 52 for statistics.

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Rev. James Watson, M.D., *Superintendent*: This has been a busy year again in the Hospital and Clinic. It was our hope as expressed in the report last year that we could do less work with the common chronic cases and devote ourselves somewhat more to the more difficult cases which require more time and study, but the large amount of sickness has made it impossible for the usual municipal facilities to care for the many cases of ordinary sickness. We, therefore, have taken 200 more into the hospital and several thousand more in the clinic, thus our hopes of doing more work along the more permanent line of preventive medicine has not worked out. In addition Dr. and Mrs. Watson were given a furlough of six months to recover their health, a new woman physician, Dr. Charis Gould, having been appointed to assist Dr. Murdock during their absence. Now Dr. and Mrs. Watson are back in splendid health and with a full staff of three physicians we hope during the coming year to accomplish much along the line of our ideals. During the summer Dr. Watson took graduate courses in the Medical Schools of the Universities of London and Paris. Doctor Gould is specially trained in research work. Doctor Murdock has had a rich experience in surgery and tropical diseases. Thus we feel that the hospital is better staffed than it has been heretofore.

Concerning the influence of the hospital, Superintendent Mohler is continually receiving from the ministers of all denominations glowing testimonials. During the year several Church Conferences in the Island have passed resolutions telling of their appreciation of the deepening of the spiritual life as well as of the healing of the bodies of the patients sent from their churches to Ryder Memorial.

NOTE: See page 53 for statistics.

IN THE SOUTHWEST

Rio Grande Institute, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Josiah Poeton, *Acting Principal*, until June 30; A. Ethel Barger, *Principal*, from July 1: At the retirement of Mr. Myron F. Fifield, Rev. Josiah Poeton was made Acting Principal.

Miss A. Ethel Barger, a trained case-worker, was sent to Rio Grande to make a case-study of every child in the institute and to suggest ways and means for conducting the work effectively. Her work was well done. Her studies reveal a definite need throughout New Mexico of the kind of work the American Missionary Association has been doing inadequately. The suggestions for the future involve considerable reorganization in program, methods and leadership as well as substantial physical improvements. The reorganization has been perfected and some physical improvements have been made. The Institute's future rests largely on securing the means necessary to carry forward a constructive five-year program.

Meanwhile, Mr. Poeton worked faithfully and untiringly in the best interests of the Institute through a difficult year of readjustment. He increased the enrollment, enlarged the physical equipment, began the beautification of the campus and kept tuition collections up to the average in spite of the depressed economic conditions. He counted no personal sacrifice too great if he could but serve the Institute or one of its pupils.

Enrollment: Total students, 170; senior high, 4; junior high, 34; elementary, 122; kindergarten, 10; boarding students, 170.

Graduates: Senior high, 2 (in Albuquerque H. S.).

Staff: Total, 13, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 5; other workers, 7.

COOPERATIVE WORK

Interracial Commissions

The Commission on Interracial Coöperation, Incorporated, W. W. Alexander, *Executive Director*, of Atlanta, Georgia, has continued its work along the lines approved by its ten years of experience. The purpose of this organization is twofold: (1) The correction of interracial injustices and the betterment of conditions affecting Negroes; and (2) the improvement of those interracial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow.

A special drive against lynching has been carried on this year through the following agencies: (1) The Commission on the Study of Lynching, which was appointed a year ago, has made an exhaustive case study of each of the lynchings in 1930 in an effort to gain a more complete understanding of just why these unfortunate occurrences take place. The material gathered by two well-trained research men is now ready for the press; (2) A Commission on the Study of Legal Problems in Lynching, composed of the deans of eighteen of the most prominent law schools in the South, was created for the purpose of making an exhaustive study of the legal and judicial steps that might be taken in dealing more effectively with mob violence. The field work of this study is being done by a very competent research man with legal training. As a result of the study, recommendations will be made to each of the states with reference to new laws which need to be passed and possible judicial procedures under present laws which have not hitherto been involved; and (3) Associations of Women for the Prevention of Lynching have been organized state by state by our Woman's Department. One or more conferences have been held in each southern state, with the exception of Florida, in an effort to renew and intensify the work of leading women and women's organizations against lynching. The anti-lynching forces have been greatly strengthened by the enlistment in the Associations of hundreds of women who were hitherto indifferent or had not been reached.

A recent careful study revealed that there were in southern colleges 140 curriculum courses dealing with the race problem. Forty of these dealt exclusively with race. In 100 courses in sociology, history, economics, etc., a section was devoted to some aspect of the race question. This is to some extent the result of ten years' definite effort on the part of the Commission. During this year a special effort has been made to strengthen the work in the teachers' colleges. Early in the summer 40 colleges were invited to send official representatives to a

conference for a thorough discussion of the responsibility of the teachers' college in developing better racial attitudes. Thirty-six of these institutions sent representatives. A long-time plan, which will ultimately provide better methods and materials, was set in operation, and a three-year program for the development of this work in southern colleges was agreed upon. This will be one of the major tasks of the Commission.

Legal-aid cases have required an unusual amount of attention this year, and have commanded all the time and money that we could devote to them. Weeks have been spent by various members of the staff on the difficult Scottsboro case. The Commission is now assisting in carrying to the higher courts another case parallel to the Scottsboro case.

Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, George E. Haynes and Katherine Gardner, *Secretaries*: The Commission has continued its work along lines adopted in past years to prevent evils and integrate Negroes into community life. The crucial situation between white and Negro groups was drastically impressed upon America and the churches by the flare-up of lynching in 1930. The work of the Commission for 1930 is summarized in the following:

1. CAMPAIGN AGAINST LYNCHING. The Commission made intensive investigations on the ground following two lynchings and broadcast the findings to both the religious and secular press as a means of increasing the pressure of public opinion for law and order. In addition, the ninth annual Honor Roll of states free of lynching was published and received space in the nation-wide press.

2. INTERRACIAL CONFERENCES. The third biennial General Conference of Church Women, held at Oberlin, Ohio, brought together white and Negro church women from twenty states representing seventeen denominations. The program was divided between discussion periods and general presentation through which the group considered areas of misunderstanding and racial discrimination that are the special responsibility of church groups. A Commission of women has been set up to consider the function and program of the next Conference to be held in 1932. The second State Interracial Conference in Illinois was successful in two sections for the northern and southern parts of the state, one section meeting at Chicago and the other at Springfield.

The second State Conference of Church Women in New Jersey resulted in the formation of a permanent State Committee, and the stimulation of several local committees already formed. The volunteer officers of the state committees are giving much time to speaking before women's groups throughout the state.

A second Women's Conference in New York City under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation was attended by over 250 representatives who as a result of their discussion decided to explore new areas of interracial experience. A regional committee of five adjoining counties is being formed.

3. JUSTICE IN ECONOMIC LIFE. With Dr. Edward T. Devine as chairman and the full-time secretary special activity was undertaken during the past fall and winter to eliminate as far as possible discrimination in unemployment relief and emergency work by pressing upon groups everywhere the principle of Negro representation both among those who plan and execute as well as those who are helped. Assistance and advice were given to local committees in Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington, Youngstown, Indianapolis, and other cities. Similar activity on a larger scale is planned for the coming season.

On agricultural conditions, aid was given to Negro farmers in securing information and making application for seed and fertilizer loans provided by Congress last year. The experiment in connecting Government officials with Negro church conferences is now being enlarged to include a larger number of conferences and conventions of Negro denominations the coming fall and winter.

Plans have been completed and initial steps undertaken for an intensive survey of Negro tenancy and land-holding and other conditions in typical communities of three of the cotton states under the direction of the Federal Council's Department

of Research and Education at the request and with the support of this Commission to increase the program for improving such agricultural conditions.

A designated appropriation from the American Missionary Association has made possible this important work.

4. COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND INTERRACIAL APPRECIATION. The ninth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday was promoted by a larger number of local churches and interracial committees than in any previous year. Ten denominational agencies joined in preparing plans for the 1932 observance.

Following a meeting of representatives from more than a score of denominational and interdenominational agencies on the problem of finding suitable hotel accommodations for conventions and conferences involving two or more races resulted in a brief study of the experience of a number of church organizations in making local arrangements. The question was presented to the Executive Council of the American Hotel Men's Association and by them referred to the local city and state hotel men's groups and a body of suggestions for all groups making such arrangements has been prepared and submitted to them.

An *Interracial News Letter* has been jointly published for eight monthly issues under the joint auspices of this Commission, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The presentation of the Harmon Awards for 1930, which took place in February, 1931, closed the five-year trial experiment of the Harmon Awards administered by the Commission for the Harmon Foundation. The Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts for the fourth year was given enlarged reception by the New York public. A collection from this exhibition was carried on tour for the fourth year to seventeen cities and was viewed by about 12,000 colored and 16,000 white visitors. The attitude of art circles toward Negro productions has been so changed that the exhibition of Negro artists' work in 1931 was shown in New York under the auspices of one of the outstanding art centers and the traveling collection this year is being promoted through the regular organized art agencies. A collection of fine arts and books was sent to South Africa and exhibited in several cities.

The Home Missions Council, Dr. William H. King, *Executive Secretary*: The North American Home Missions Congress which was held in December, 1930, at Washington, D. C., was very largely attended and received the enthusiastic support of the groups constituent to the Council. There is now available a book of the "Findings of the Congress," as well as "Data Books," Vol. I and II with up-to-date material on Home Missions. The large home mission map, "Historic Moments and Today's Opportunities" has been reproduced in a four-color poster which brings out in a graphic way historical events which have a close connection with home missions. A series of Continuation Conferences of the North American Home Missions Congress is now being scheduled and will attempt to bring to local denominational and church leaders a team of speakers who will emphasize the importance of home missions. The Five-Year Program of Survey and Adjustment is still in progress and printed surveys are available of the states of New Hampshire, Maine, and Ardmore, Oklahoma. There has been created a Church Building Campaign Bureau of the Home Missions Council which involves the transfer of the Presbyterian Department of Building Fund Campaigns to the Home Missions Council. Another step forward in the history of coöperation was begun in the formation of the Coöperative Religious and Social Center of Boulder City, Nevada. Ten denominations will unite in the support of a director of religious work for this Hoover Dam project. The Home Missions Council through its various committees maintains an active interest in rural summer schools for Negro pastors as well as white pastors; Rural Life Sunday and other activities in the rural field; in church architecture and the Annual Conference on Church Architecture to be held in 1931 in New York City; in the fields of promotion, comity, city and New Americans, Indian work and Alaska.

The Council of Women for Home Missions. Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, *President*: Twenty-four women's national home mission boards and societies in the United States and Canada are constituent members.

In coöperation with the Missionary Education Movement each year the Council publishes home mission literature for all ages. The theme for 1931-32 is "The Call to the Churches from the North American Home Missions Congress." In 1932-33 the study will be on "The American Indian."

The Council is active in the field of international relations, coöperating with ten other national organizations of women through the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. It has established the Eva Clark Waid Memorial Fund for World Peace with a goal of \$10,000, the interest to be used annually for the promotion of World Peace.

Through a joint committee with the Home Missions Council it provides Directors of Religious Education in eight of the larger Government boarding schools and through its Service Committee acts as a liaison body between mission boards and the Government Indian Service.

The Council establishes experimental stations demonstrating programs of Christian social service among migrant families employed in seasonal labor in canneries, on fruit and vegetable farms and ranches, thus stimulating local and regional groups to carry forward work among migrants in their own districts.

A Home Missions Institute is conducted annually at Chautauqua, New York.

Through joint committees, interdenominational conferences and schools of missions as well as leadership training institutes are promoted and the World Day of Prayer, annually observed on the first Friday in Lent, is planned for and stimulated.

Committee on Coöperation in Latin America. Dr. Samuel Guy Inman in his annual report likened the Committee on Coöperation to the eyes of the constituencies coöperating within it, through which they regard the facts of the situation in Latin America as revealed to the officers of the Committee traveling through these lands, feeling the pulse of conditions, and associating with such Latin American friends as are ready to reveal the problems facing them.

"For me," he said, "the significance of illiteracy has changed a great deal. I think of Porto Rico where the United States has made a great campaign in education; we have changed the percentage of illiteracy from about 98 percent to 30 percent, and yet Porto Rico offers the most hopeless situation in Latin America. I think we must face the question of whether we are really bringing in the Kingdom of God or just uplifting people into a different standard of living. It seems that more emphasis should be put on the community's responsibility, in the people's showing that they can really do the job themselves when leaders have been prepared. Mexican school teachers have shown all the zeal and self-sacrifice that we could hope missionaries to demonstrate. But before they go to work in any community they should have the pledge of that community to coöperate with them. If we could give the spiritual help that is needed, and which the government necessarily cannot give, that might be our task, to begin where the educationalist stops.

"The needs of a community should be judged by its own problems and conditions rather than by a scale of foreign standards. Evangelistic work can often be done more effectively through educational institutions, both missionary and governmental, than it is at present. The printed page has a larger place in Latin America than ever. Mexico is reducing her illiteracy but what is she doing to give Christian literature to the people? What are we doing to help that situation? Probably the best piece of work we are doing is through *La Nueva Democracia*.

"The Christian forces in Latin America must see the need of going on to new social conceptions. Everything in Mexico is being socialized, from the standpoint of the government. Unless Mexico gets the deep spiritual realization of God, then all of this social work in education, sanitation, etc., will fall just that far short.

"The Christian program should be more linked with the people who are influencing national life. We ought to have a Christian message for educators and newspaper editors and other leaders of opinion. The spiritual intent must be unequivocal. It is God in life that we must emphasize more and more. We, as missionaries, are not afraid to confess our faith but we get so intensely interested in driving the machine that at times we forget the more important issues of the Soul."

The Interdenominational Council of Spanish-speaking Work, E. T. Cornelius, *Executive Secretary*: All of the church boards engaged in work among the Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest coöperate through a Council which has a part-time executive secretary located at San Antonio. The Council meets in annual conference for mutual enlightenment and counsel. There are several standing survey-and-fact-finding committees with work outlined for a period of five years. The Council publishes a news leaflet called *Nueva Senda*.

The Evangelical Seminary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, Rev. James A. McAllister, *President*: The total number of students was 74, as follows: Seniors, 8; Middlers, 4; Juniors, 7; Graduate Students, 27; Special Students, 28. At the end of the year, seven received diplomas and one a certificate. Twenty-two received credit for work completed in graduate and extension courses.

The Institute of the Summer Conference in Puerto Rico was again entrusted to the faculty. Mr. Wellman served as Director, with Mr. Morton and Mr. Saéz as teachers.

In August, the first interdenominational Institute for Young People in Puerto Rico was held, with Mr. Morton as Director and Mr. Wellman and Mr. Saéz as instructors.

The library now has 3,920 volumes. The increase during the year was 270 volumes.

The Mountain Workers Conference. The annual interdenominational conference of mountain workers was held as usual in Knoxville, Tennessee. Special attention was given to the development of handicrafts, the larger social, economic and religious problems common to people living in the isolated recesses of the Southern Appalachians and to the general survey which is now being made of conditions in the mountains.

The John C. Campbell Folk School. Mrs. John C. Campbell and Miss Marguerite Butler continue to reveal rare ability, tact and intelligence in conducting the creative work of the interesting Folk School at Brasstown. It is impossible to describe adequately in a brief paragraph what is being done by way of "awakening, enlivening and enlightening" a distinctly rural mountain section in everything that has to do with economic and cultural welfare of its people: In addition, the school is serving all mountain schools through its various institutes for leaders. Furthermore, what is being done has attracted national and international attention.

Fisk University. The Association's tangible relation to Fisk through the financial support of its Dean of Religion by no means registers its interest and pride in the University. With vision, purpose and intelligence Fisk continues to prove worthy of her fine traditions and equal to her expanding opportunities. During the year just closed she was given an "A" rating by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

RETIRED WORKERS

Beginning in the fall of 1930, six persons were added to the list of retired workers, all of whom were granted retiring allowances with sincere appreciation for their years of faithful, loyal and efficient service.

Miss Margaret M. Foote taught in the grades at Nashville, Tennessee, 1882-1883; Savannah, Georgia, 1883-1889; Memphis, Tennessee, 1917-1918; and at Greenwood, South Carolina, 1918-1923, where she also served as secretary.

Rev. Charles Frazier was for 23 years Indian pastor on the Rosebud Reservation at Santee, Nebraska, during which time he was also for four years a teacher of the Dakota Language at Santee. Since 1929 he has served as Pastor Emeritus.

Rev. George Warren Hinman, D.D., completed 22 years of faithful and commendable service under the American Missionary Association as Secretary of Spanish-speaking and Oriental Work, with a record of 36 years of missionary service altogether, including three months in Christian colleges in the Middle West and eleven years under the American Board. He was also Chairman of the Joint Committee on Indian Work and did some valuable research work among the Indians of the Dakotas. Doctor Hinman requested to be retired from active service beginning October 1, 1931. This request was granted by the Administrative Committee of the Association with an expression of their appreciation for his excellent service.

Mrs. Charles R. Lawson taught for six years in the grades at Santee Normal Training School. Although her retirement from active service came in 1926 she was granted a retiring allowance during the past year following the retirement of Mr. Lawson.

Miss Emma G. Strong taught Domestic Arts at Lincoln Academy 1898-1917, 1919-1922; Dorchester Academy, 1918-1919; and at Lincoln Normal School, 1922-1930.

Mrs. Gertrude H. Wylie taught at Tillotson College, 1914, 1924-1927; was principal at San Mateo, New Mexico, 1917-1919; taught at Rio Grande Institute, 1920-1921, and at Straight College, 1921-1924, when she resigned.

IN MEMORIAM

Rev. George W. Andrews, one of the ablest pioneer missionaries of the American Missionary Association, died on March 31, 1931, at the home of his nephew, George W. Andrews, aged 98 years. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, the youngest of twelve children. He taught as principal for seven years and later after a two-year graduate course graduated from Amherst in 1867. For several years Doctor Andrews served as pastor of the Congregational Church in Selma, Alabama, and later was Professor and Head of the Theological Department at Talladega College for 33 years; and was Acting President of Talladega for ten years. He also superintended various small pastorless churches within a 50-mile radius of Talladega without compensation. After his retirement, although partially blind and finally entirely so, he continued his interest in Talladega and the work of the American Missionary Association. Absolutely helpless but with his mind clear as ever, he was to all who visited him a wonderful example of the power of a great faith over hindering conditions. There are many who cherish his memory. In 1859 he married Miss Harriet West of Norfolk, Ohio, who died in 1913.

Rev. George Baker, pastor of St. Mary's Church in Abbeville, Louisiana, died December 8, 1931, at New Orleans, aged 54 years. He was born at Deer Park, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. During the Spanish-American War he served with the 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry in Cuba. After returning to the States, he became superintendent of the Sunday School at Howard Congregational Church in New Orleans, and later in Los Angeles served as deacon in Lincoln Congregational Church while attending the Moody Bible Training School. In 1922 he was ordained into the Congregational ministry and called to the Howard Congregational Church in New Orleans; and in 1927 accepted a call to St. Mary's, where he continued until his death. In 1898 he married Miss Carrie Dixon, who survives him. He was a valued member of the State Conference, serving as Treasurer of the Extension Committee.

Mrs. Stella P. Cross, who with her husband, Rev. James F. Cross, was for fifteen years among the pioneer missionaries at the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, died on November 9, 1931, at her home in Academy, South Dakota, where she had been post-mistress for twelve years. Mr. Cross was also in charge of the American Missionary Association Mission at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, from 1905 to 1909. The life adventure of these brave pioneers took them far afield and through many camps, not the least of these being the terrors of the Messiah War and the Wounded Knee Massacre. When other white men fled, they remained steadfast in their friendship for and faith in the Indians, enduring all the hardships and dangers of pioneer life, with only a vision to assure them of future results. Four daughters and several grandchildren survive Mrs. Cross.

Word was received on December 13, 1930, of the recent death of *Mrs. Anna Baird Grant*, preceptress at Brewer Normal School from 1919 to 1923. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1850 and came to America in 1885. After graduating from Wheaton, she taught at the college and in nearby towns for several years. Following her marriage in 1875 to Dr. Orris W. Grant, they made their home in Yorkville, then at Amboy and later at Elgin, Illinois, where in 1893 Dr. Grant died. She then moved to Fruithurst, Alabama. Since July she had gradually failed in health. One who was closely associated with her during her service at Brewer said, "To her energy, efficiency and unusual administrative ability and an invariable friendliness that have greatly endeared her to all who knew her, she has ever been a convincing and glowing witness to the Living Christ." Mrs. Grant is survived by a niece, a brother, and a son.

Rev. James P. O'Brien, D.D., President of Straight College and pioneer religious educator, died on April 16, 1931, from the effects of a heart ailment, aged 68 years. He was born in Walton, N. S., Canada, the son of James Putnam

and Sarah Densmore O'Brien. He received the degrees of A.B., Oberlin College, 1884; B.D., Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1887; D.D., Drury College, 1914; Kansas City (Kansas) University, 1910. In 1887 he was ordained into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and entered the Congregational ministry in 1891. His pastorates included Olena and Peru, Ohio, 1887-1890; St. Louis, Missouri, 1891-1898; Kansas City, Missouri, 1898-1901. During the latter period he carried on graduate study. From 1901 to 1918 he served as Superintendent and District Educational Secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and as Dean of the Theological Department of Talladega College, 1918-1922, when he was transferred to the presidency of Straight College. In 1922, the buildings and equipment of the college were meagre both in quality and quantity, the educational program was inarticulate and the library hardly worthy the name. All of this he changed and improved and with infinite patience he also gradually improved the quality of the teaching staff. Doctor O'Brien represented the kind of manhood that the world can ill afford to lose. He was a gentleman of rare grace and charm. He had vital ethical and religious convictions, reinforced by a spirit of personal consecration, weighing the merits and consequences of his acts and programs with a highly-trained mind. His earnestness, his interest in people, his Christian zeal, his unswerving devotedness to duty and loyalty to the Kingdom of God which he served, all made his life an inspiring influence over those who entered their life's work under his faithful leadership. It was no accident, therefore, that among many telegrams which came to console and hearten Mrs. O'Brien, there came one from a humble minister whom Doctor O'Brien had inspired at Talladega and elsewhere, which read: "The work of Doctor O'Brien is immortal." Surviving him are his widow, formerly Miss Lizzie Rust Coffin, of Marblehead, Ohio, whom he married in 1887, two sons and a grandchild.

Rev. B. F. Ousley, Pastor Emeritus at Dudley, North Carolina, died on April 20, 1931. Mr. Ousley was formerly principal at Normal Institute, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, 1900-1915, was transferred to the principalship of Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1915 and was also pastor of the Congregational Church at Beaufort during that year. He was born at Davis Bend, Warren County, Mississippi, October 4, 1855; graduated from Fisk University with the degree of B.D. in 1884; received the degrees of B.D., Oberlin, 1884; and M.A., Fisk, 1885. He was ordained into the Congregational Church at Oberlin in 1884. His pastoral record included Beaufort, North Carolina, 1915-1916, Dudley, North Carolina, 1918-1922; and, emeritus, Dudley, North Carolina, 1926-1931. He served under the A. B. F. M. on the East Coast of Africa, from 1884 to 1893. His widow survives him and is making her home in Shelby, Mississippi.

Rev. Macario Rodriguez, pastor at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, died September 25, 1931, at Ryder Memorial Hospital, aged 55 years, after 26 years of faithful service in the Congregational ministry under the American Missionary Association. He was ordained in 1913. Don Macario had done some of his best work during the latter years, and it is with deep sympathy and regret that we record his passing. He is survived by his wife and eleven children, the eldest twenty-one and the youngest slightly over one year of age.

Rev. Abraham Simmons, a veteran Congregational minister in the Southern Churches, died in January, 1931. Mr. Simmons attended Talladega College during the days of President DeForest and Doctor Silsby. He served churches in Jeifer, Shelby, Ironton and Birmingham, Alabama; and in Thibodaux, Grand Bayou, Beecher Memorial, Central and Howard in Louisiana. On reaching the age of retirement he lived in Detroit with his son, Arthur. He is survived by four daughters and five sons.

Mrs. Fannie Nesby Walls, Instructor in Commercial Subjects at Tillotson College for four years, died suddenly on January 3, 1931, aged 28 years. Mrs. Walls received her early education in the Austin public schools and completed two years of commercial work at Tillotson. During two years of attendance at Prairie View College she was engaged in secretarial work and also did some

college work at Samuel Huston College. Mrs. Walls was well-known in commercial circles and was a woman whose high ideals contributed much to the cause of commercial education. She was a member of women's business and professional clubs in Austin, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She will be sorely missed in many places where she has rendered invaluable assistance. A son, Howell Walls, her mother, five sisters and three brothers survive her.

Rev. Warren E. Wheeler, retired Congregational minister, formerly principal at Pleasant Hill Academy, died on Christmas morning, 1930, at the Litchfield County Hospital after an illness of two weeks, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a man of high type and won prominence in his life work. He had a rugged, strong mind, was earnest and conscientiously faithful, and did his share well in any work which he undertook. He was born in Westminister, Massachusetts, a son of Merrill and Sarah Gibbs Wheeler. After his mother's death in Rutland, Massachusetts, when he was thirteen years old, he went to live with an aunt in Racine, Wisconsin. Later he taught in various schools in Wisconsin and Massachusetts. During 1877-1879 he taught in Talladega College and then attended Oberlin College. Later he became principal in Williamsburg, Kentucky, under the American Missionary Association and also served as pastor in the church. In 1892 he was appointed principal, pastor and treasurer at Pleasant Hill Academy, continuing in that service until 1917, when he was retired on pension. He was Principal Emeritus at Pleasant Hill during 1920-1921. Wheeler Hall was named in his honor. After his retirement, he purchased a farm and made his home at Weathersfield, Connecticut. In June, 1904, he married Miss Kate Adams, a teacher at the Academy. She with two sons and several nieces and nephews survive him.

Rev. Frank G. Woodworth, D.D., formerly President of Tougaloo College, died on October 14, 1930, at Dover, New Hampshire, aged 77 years. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, the son of Rev. William and Sarah Goodrich Wentworth. He received the degrees of A.B., 1876, and A.M., 1879, from Iowa College, and after study at both Yale and Hartford Theological Seminaries received his divinity degree from Knox College and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. His pastorates included the Congregational Church in Wolcott, Connecticut, 1880-1887; supply work in Congregational Churches in New Britain, Connecticut and St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 1912-1914; and he was pastor at Somersworth, New Hampshire, from 1914 to 1926, when he retired because of ill health. During the period from 1887 to 1912 he was President of Tougaloo College. In all his work he had the coöperation of his gifted wife, who before their marriage in 1881 was Miss Ellen Upson, of Kensington, Connecticut, and who died in 1923. Both Doctor and Mrs. Woodworth while at Tougaloo so wrought themselves into the lives of their students, and of the parents as well, that they are spoken of always in terms of affectionate remembrance. His work with the church was characterized by scholarly, helpful preaching and by devotion to all its interests. Beyond the limits of his parish he gave of his time and his best effort to any movement for the public good. In 1891, he was delegate to the First Congregational Council in London, and was a member of the Congress on Africa at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. He was author of many articles on Negro Education. Surviving are a daughter, three brothers and several nieces.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1930-1931

Schools for Negroes

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate and secondary.....	6	Collegiate	878
Secondary and elementary.....	12	Senior High.....	1,112
	—	Junior High.....	983
	18	Elementary	1,340
		Kindergarten	126
		Special	144
Total number of workers.....			4,583

Other Schools

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy	Mountaineer	22	188
Rio Grande Institute	Spanish-speaking	15	170
Blanche Kellogg Institute	Puerto Rican	9	64
Santee Normal Training School*	Indian	18	114*
Fort Berthold Mission	Indian	7	32
		71	568*

*NOTE: In addition there are 154 students in the Bible Correspondence Department.

SUMMARY: Schools, 23; workers, 467; students, 5,151; boarding students: Negro, 916; other than Negro, 427; total, 1,343.

NOTE: Total including 154 Correspondence students, Santee Normal Training Institute, 5,305. This number does not include 478 Summer School students.

Churches

CHURCHES AMONG NEGROES

Number of organized churches.....	116	
Number of self-supporting and independent churches.....	63	
Raised by churches for own expenses.....		\$ 29,532.39
Raised by churches on apportionment.....		4,445.01
Raised by churches for other benevolences.....		575.31
Number of pastors.....	81	
Total membership.....	7,145	
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		32,772.38

PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

(Congregational)*

Number of organized churches.....	14	
Number of unorganized places of worship.....	45	
Total membership, September 30, 1931.....	1,249	
Number of national assistants (six ordained).....	21	
Number of Sunday Schools.....	34	
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School.....	2,320	
Money raised by local churches toward paying pastors' salaries.		\$ 2,934.00
Money raised by churches for home expenses.....		4,988.00
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		22,610.39

(Christian)*

Number of organized churches.....	6
Number of unorganized places of worship.....	11
Total membership, September 30, 1931.....	490

*Henceforth to be reported as one.

Number of national assistants.....	6	
Number of Sunday Schools.....	13	
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School.....	1,038	
Money raised by local churches towards paying pastors' salaries		1,000.00
Money raised by churches for home expenses.....		1,802.00
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		3,133.75

INDIAN CHURCHES

Number of organized churches.....	22	
Number of unorganized churches.....	7	
Raised by churches for own expenses and benevolences.....		\$ 3,850.00
Total membership.....	1,009	
Total native staff (ten ordained).....	25	
Number of Sunday Schools.....	9	
Total Sunday School membership.....	346	
White workers.....	1	
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		14,653.19

JAPANESE CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Utah	2	
Washington	3	
Total Missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		\$ 3,276.52

NOTE: Statistics of work under Northern and Southern California Conferences and Hawaiian Association discontinued.

Hospitals

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Dr. James Watson, *Superintendent*

Resident physicians.....	3	
Consulting physician.....	1	
Staff nurses (one from States).....	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses.....	4	
Puerto Rican nurses in training.....	20	
Patients in hospital during year.....	1,415	
Number of hospital days.....	11,373	
Patients in hospital clinic.....	16,751	
Operations	230	
Maternity cases.....	82	
Total laboratory examinations.....	704	
Total dressings done.....	3,494	
Total cost of operating hospital.....		\$ 30,295.74
Received from patients.....		15,174.96
Received from American Missionary Association.....		17,605.10
Received for rebuilding*.....		1,371.00

BREWER HOSPITAL, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

Miss Daisy D. Dinkins, *Superintendent*

Number on regular staff.....	4	
Patients in hospital during year.....	198	
Operations	116	
Received from ward patients.....		\$ 2,159.26
Received from private patients.....		101.09
Received from American Missionary Association.....		4,870.76
Total cost of operating hospital.....		8,480.01
Donations		1,752.58

NOTE: The hospitals at Talladega and Tougaloo are operated as college infirmaries only.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1930-1931

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Coll.	2dy	Prim.	Spec'l	Total	Bdg.	Staff	Total Sr. H.	Grads. Coll.	Amt. inc. excl. of Bdg. Dept.	Amt. rec'd from A. M. A.
<i>Negro schools</i>											
Trinity	0	105	106	6	217	1	14	6	0	\$ 16,512.14	\$ 12,004.85
Burrell	0	127	0	0	127	0	6	12	0	9,504.20	6,822.17
Lincoln Normal	0	125	133	3	261	35	25	15	0	26,348.55	18,901.86
Cotton Valley	0	25	125	0	150	0	6	0	0	7,686.12	6,244.69
Talladega	286	112	122	2	522	255	69	22	58	174,141.90	88,942.50
Pensseden	0	62	131	0	193	38	20	8	0	18,720.11	16,204.55
Ballard Normal	0	190	56	1	247	0	14	29	0	15,654.63	9,163.79
Dorchester Academy	0	89	73	0	162	26	14	7	0	21,467.32	17,028.62
Allen Normal	0	104	176	10	290	23	15	13	0	15,788.85	10,676.74
Straight	134	136	0	69	339	78	29	26	11	72,008.60	51,012.31
Tougaloo	89	125	66	16	326	176	39	28	17	89,131.80	47,822.69
Brick Jr. College	53	78	32	11	175	72	28	12	14	44,504.03	37,702.16
Lincoln Academy	0	97	125	0	222	56	18	13	0	25,785.40	15,233.58
Palmer Memorial	0	125	90	0	215	89	21	23	0	41,265.74	15,548.50
Avery Institute	0	267	118	0	385	7	18	41	0	20,286.67	11,249.17
LeMoyne	191	187	87	16	481	0	27	20	0	49,962.94	24,716.28
Tillotson	125	41	0	10	176	28	20	21	8	31,211.88	22,504.61
Gloucester Institute	0	70	25	0	95	32	14	5	0	18,876.06	17,043.32
Totals: Negro schools, 18.....	878	2,095	1,466	144	4,583*	916	397	301	108	\$698,806.92	\$428,893.39
*Does not include 478 Summer School students.											
<i>Other schools</i>											
Pleasant Hill (Mt.)	0	129	58	1	188	79	22	17	0	\$ 46,527.38	\$ 21,434.97
Santee (Indian)	0	97	16	1†	114	85	18	6	0	27,245.54	20,689.99
Fort Berthold (Indian)	0	0	32	0	32	32	7	0	0	17,192.90	11,558.40
Rio Grande (Spanish-speaking)	0	38	132	0	170	170	15	2	0	27,405.04	16,183.83
Blanche Kellogg (Spanish-speaking)	0	61	0	3	64	61	9	11	0	11,747.83	10,175.58
Totals: Other schools, 5.....	0	325	238	5†	568	427	71	36	0	130,118.69	80,042.77
GRAND TOTALS:											
All schools, 23.....	878	2,420	1,704	149†	5,151*	1,343	468	337	108	\$828,925.61	\$508,936.16

*Does not include 478 Summer School students.

†154 Correspondence: Dakota language, 70; English language, 84 (not included in totals).

NOTE: 2dy = Secondary; Bdg. = Boarding; Inc. = Income.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1930-1931—Concluded

Hospitals	Head officers		Staff	Amt. inc. excl. Amt. rec'd of Bdg. Dept. from A. M. A.	
Ryder Memorial.....	James Watson, M.D.....		9	\$ 33,187.43	\$ 17,605.10
Brewer Hospital.....	Daisy D. Dinkins, Supt.....		4	8,974.09	4,865.66
Totals: Hospitals, 2.....			13	\$ 42,161.52	\$ 22,470.76
Church work	Organized churches		Workers		
	Unorganized churches		Christian		
			Congregational		
			Christian		
Puerto Rican	14		22		
Indian Churches..	22		11		
Southern Churches	116		26		
			81		
Totals: Churches.	152	6	52	11	129
GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals, and churches.....				617	

Negro schools, about 44 percent self-supporting.
Other schools, almost 37 percent self-supporting.

*Nine months ago the Administration of the Christian Churches was transferred to the A. M. A. During this time the churches paid \$2,100 toward their support, and \$3,199.95 was received from the A. M. A.

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*

MRS. F. W. WILCOX, *Associate Secretary*

MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

You will find in the opening sentences of the Annual Report of last year these words: "The year 1929-1930, opening with the serious drop of the stock market in October, has been one of great difficulty in the history of the finances of America. It was impossible, of course, that that should not affect the contributions to the benevolent work of our churches." Not even then did we comprehend how much more serious the financial situation would be during the year to come. But, looking back upon it now we realize that it has resulted in a severe crisis in the missionary work of all our Protestant churches. We Congregationalists were inclined to congratulate ourselves that we were in better condition than the other denominational boards but it looks now as though the percentage of decrease would be as great from our Congregational churches as from any others, the Methodist Episcopal Church alone excepted.

The receipts from churches and individuals for the Association have steadily decreased owing first to a decrease in the percentages allotted the Association, and second the general depression which has come upon us this past year. The following is the record for the last eight years:

1923-1924	\$335,169.27
1924-1925	319,906.14
1925-1926	290,417.21
1926-1927	266,575.57
1927-1928	257,386.67
1928-1929	237,722.12
1929-1930	214,887.76
1930-1931	196,931.33

You will notice that the decrease in receipts from churches and individuals during these eight years is \$138,237.94. This is almost equal to the total amount that the Association used to receive before the Congregational Forward Movement was organized after the great war. We are not entering into another discussion concerning the loss of interest in missionary work which, to a certain extent, must be recognized

aside from the economic situation. However, it is not due to the fact that the most strenuous efforts have not been put forth to carry the educational work far and wide. The Promotional Department of the Commission on Missions, including that of the A. M. A., has probably worked harder this year than ever. This certainly can be said of your Executive Secretary and Associate Secretary.

We are glad to report that there is a good deal of individual interest in the Association outside of the apportionment. During eleven months of the calendar year of 1931 the Association received \$64,174.22 from individuals not applicable to the apportionment. This sum was very largely raised by the heads of the schools such as President Sumner and President Holmes.

Legacies

If it had not been for a continual stream of legacies pouring into the treasury of the Association, the work would have been wrecked long ago, and perhaps more especially this year. The following is the report of legacies received during the last sixteen years and so far as we know these have come entirely from Congregational sources:

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Used</i>
1915-1916	\$ 63,783.99	\$ 79,698.59
1916-1917	144,535.02	106,663.96
1917-1918	73,193.20	83,133.55
1918-1919	293,897.81	79,331.59
1919-1920	136,773.83	118,339.00
1920-1921	220,311.54	176,806.08
1921-1922	205,979.53	216,604.88
1922-1923	123,906.19	121,482.82
1923-1924	183,270.66	103,402.16
1924-1925	136,046.70	125,625.22
1925-1926	325,416.15	234,434.16
1926-1927	267,193.03	222,180.51
1927-1928	207,627.45	287,243.63
1928-1929	180,947.63	141,082.33
1929-1930	122,821.92	93,408.79
1930-1931	229,775.68	189,070.09
Total	\$2,915,480.38	\$2,378,507.36

During the past fiscal year you will note that the legacies received amounted to \$229,775.68 of which \$49,000, coming from the Chapman legacy, was devoted to a building at Fessenden Academy and \$140,000 turned into our current budget; a very unusual sum which alone saved our work from real disaster. We are confident that if our people knew what a splendid service their accumulations would render after they

are gone we believe that the legacies received for our benevolent work would vastly increase. During the past ten years the following record of buildings from legacies is most noteworthy.:

- Seymour Hall, Talladega, Alabama, Men's Dormitory
Chief donor, Lyman K. Seymour. Cost, \$85,000.
- Cumings Hall, Athens, Alabama, Auditorium—Class Room
Chief donors, Stella L. and Evelyn M. Cumings. Cost, \$25,000.
- Reed Hall, King's Mountain, North Carolina, Dining Hall
Chief donor, Arthur T. Reed. Cost, \$45,000.
- Chapman Hall, Fessenden, Florida, Academic Building
Chief donor, Henry S. Chapman. Cost, \$50,000.
- Ranney Hall, Marion, Alabama, Girls' Dormitory
Chief donor, Ebenezer G. Ranney. Cost, \$20,000.
- Ranney Hall, Fessenden, Florida, Dining Hall
Chief donor, Ebenezer G. Ranney. Cost, \$16,000.
- Cumings Hall, King's Mountain, North Carolina, Boys' Dormitory
Chief donors, Stella L. and Evelyn M. Cumings. Cost, \$40,000.
- Hopkins Hall, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Academic Building
Chief donor, Caroline M. Hopkins. Cost, \$40,000.
- Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Hospital
Chief donor, Mary Wright. Cost, \$30,000.
- Sessions Hall, Talladega, Alabama, School Building
Chief donor, Mary J. Sessions. Cost, \$30,000.

Conditional Gifts

We have also been especially fortunate during the past years in having many make an investment in the work of the Association through the Conditional Gift Agreements. On account of the uncertainty of wills and especially during the past year the uncertainty of income, we would commend these agreements to the public as an exceedingly secure and profitable form of investment. These are incontestable gifts and are not therefore subject to the not infrequent litigation that interferes with the desire expressed in a will.

We regret to say, according to the most recent reports received from the treasury, that this current year upon which we are entering now will see a still farther falling off from receipts from churches unless there is a great change in the economic condition. While our receipts decreased from October 1, 1930, to October 1, 1931, by \$18,899.35 over the previous year the Treasurer reports that for the calendar year from January 1 to December 1 the Home Boards' receipts are \$89,000 less than for the same period last year and if the rate of decrease continues up to January 10 the Home Boards' receipts will be shorter by \$158,000. This can only mean the most serious and even tragic curtailment of the splendid work which has been carried on by the Association now for four score years.

Friendly Service has continued under the capable leadership of state women and quotas have been generously met, providing necessities in household equipment in gratifying amounts for schools, colleges and hospitals.

Committee work on both denominational and interdenominational matters takes time but brings about many worthwhile contacts. These represent meetings and conferences with the Council of Women for Home Missions, Home Missions Council, Federal Council, Missionary Education Movement as well as denominational interests.

Occasional talks have been given in local churches and the months from April to July spent on the Pacific Coast with Doctor Gill in Northern California, at Association meetings in other states, at state and group meetings, reaching Seattle, Washington, in time for the meeting of the National Council, where the care of our exhibit and the presentation of intercession programs filled the days full.

Preparation of leaflets on the work of the Association, contacts with the field and distributing a small fund for special household equipment prove both interesting and worthwhile.

The Project Secretary reports that the year just closed has been one of real development in the Project Department. The demand for information concerning definite missionaries and schools continues to grow and it is becoming difficult to keep up with such requests. In spite of the fact that practically every state now has an officially appointed Project Secretary, the volume of mail steadily increases.

The Project Bulletin and the Home Missions page for the Young People's Bulletin have been prepared quarterly. The development of the Current Project for Sunday Schools and Young People's Departments has brought the Project Secretary into closer contact with these groups.

The Project Secretary serves each summer as leader of Camp Kayopha, the Congregational girls' camp held in connection with the Home Missions Conference at Northfield. Again this year we were indebted to the A. M. A. for enabling us to have Miss Garner of Pleasant Hill Academy with us as one of our resident missionaries. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown spent several days in camp and made a deep impression on the girls.

During June three State Conferences were attended en route to the National Council at Seattle. Ample opportunity was given at these meetings to present the challenge of the Project Plan.

The month of October was given to service as a member of the missionary team assigned to Maine. Thirty-eight addresses were given and many valuable contacts made.

Two most successful Project exhibits were put on at Seattle and at the All-New-England Regional Meeting, respectively, with a record at both meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*

Fiscal Year October 1, 1930-September 30, 1931

The American Missionary Association closed its fiscal year 1930-1931 with a consolidated credit balance of \$569.27.

In view of the wide-spread depreciation in security values in the course of the year, we are pleased to report that our funds are invested conservatively; mainly in railroad and public utility bonds of the highest grade and mortgages on real estate guaranteed to a large extent principal and interest by leading guarantee companies.

An analysis by percentage of the sources from which the total receipts for the current Budget of the American Missionary Association have come is as follows:

	1930-1931	1929-1930
	%	%
Churches and affiliated organizations.....	16	18
Contributions from individuals.....	10	13
Income derived from invested funds.....	52	49
Legacies	10	8
Tuitions received by schools.....	12	12
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100

The average yield on investments for the year was 5.55%.

Exclusive of the large blocks of stock acquired from the Estate of Charles M. Hall, the diversification of investments is as follows:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Bonds (51.5)	
Government—City	5.7
Public Utilities.....	25.0
Industrials	4.2
Railroads	16.6
Stocks (17.4)	
Railroads—Preferred	1.9
Railroads—Guaranteed .....	.6
Railroads—Common .....	.5
Public Utilities—Preferred.....	6.6
Public Utilities—Common.....	.8
Industrials—Preferred	4.3
Industrials—Common	2.7
Mortgages (29.9).....	29.9
Real Estate (1.2).....	1.2
	<hr/> 100.0

The percentage of administration and promotional charges to the total expenditures for the year is 10.18%.

The following exhibits present in detail the receipts, expenditures, funds and investments of The American Missionary Association :

Exhibit "A"

Consolidated Report of Funds and Investments, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "B"

Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, exclusive of the Hand Fund, which under terms of legacy must be reported separately.

Exhibit "C"

Receipts and Expenditures of the Hand Fund for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "D"

Consolidated Report of Receipts and Disbursements, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "E"

Endowment Funds received during the fiscal year 1930-1931.

Exhibit "F"

Summary of Receipts for Current Work, and Endowment Funds.

Exhibit "G"

Itemized list of Endowment Funds.

Exhibit "H"

Itemized list of Trust Funds.

Exhibit "I"

Certificate of Auditors and Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

Statement of Receipts of The American Missionary Association since organization (1846).

Exhibit "A"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Consolidated Report as of September 30, 1931

(Including the Daniel Hand Fund)

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	<i>Sept. 30, 1931</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1930</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Real Estate, Buildings, & Furniture.....	\$ 3,284,013.52	\$ 3,210,632.48	\$ 73,381.04	
Cash	197,546.78	213,695.03		\$ 16,148.25
Railroad & Municipal Bonds	1,927,119.07	1,786,229.93	140,889.14	
Public Utility & Industrial Bonds	2,519,904.61	2,737,385.38		217,480.77
*Stocks	3,992,393.19	4,068,493.32		76,100.13
Mortgages	2,590,815.00	2,558,483.00	32,332.00	
Accounts, Notes Receivable & Prepaid Items	124,517.96	124,794.17		276.21
Real Estate & Securities Pending Settlement	119,632.02	42,120.32	77,511.70	
Sundry Assets—Contingent to C. C. B. S..	75,019.12	73,019.12	2,000.00	
Totals	\$14,830,961.27	\$14,814,852.75	\$ 16,108.52	

FUNDS

Real Estate, Buildings & Furniture.....	\$ 3,284,013.52	\$ 3,210,632.48	\$ 73,381.04	
Endowment Funds (Including Special)†...	10,510,602.82	10,366,529.52	144,073.30	
Endowment Funds Pending Settlement....	11,581.73	42,649.28		\$ 31,067.55
Conditional Gift Fund	323,047.99	327,497.99		4,450.00
Funds assigned for Land, Buildings and Equipment	148,243.43	165,029.96		16,786.53
Trust Funds held for other organizations..	199,723.92	198,723.92	1,000.00	
Reserve Funds:	1931	1930		
American Missionary Association..	\$ 541.15	\$ 953.68		
Contingent Reserve Fund....	115,630.93	50,000.00		
Sinking Fund....	31,622.51	130,731.67		
Conditional Gifts				
Reserves:				
1930-1931		8,183.35		
1931-1932	7,016.69	3,183.35		
1932-1933	3,833.35			
Legacies Reserves:				
1930-1931		73,096.83		
1931-1932	67,178.31	34,423.37		
1932-1933	32,754.94			
Sale of Real Estate & Buildings	1,530.67	17,880.04		
Unexpended Current Funds	8,113.59	14,952.43		
Tornado Insurance Reserve	8,989.43	4,269.65	277,211.57	337,674.37
				60,462.80
Sundry Funds:	1931	1930		
Loan Funds.....	\$ 2,191.48	\$ 1,750.30		
Funds Awaiting Assignment	7,220.00	5,195.15		
Contingent Liability C. C. B. S.	75,019.12	73,019.12		
Lincoln Memorial Offering		6,507.21		
Porto Rico Relief	1,816.17	1,816.17		
Property Rentals..	2,723.97	3,249.11		
Sundry Funds....	10,641.11	16,440.17		
Suspense Account..	28,206.24	58,138.00		
Student Aid Funds	5,105.68			
Emergency Funds..	25.00		76,536.29	166,115.23
				89,578.94
Totals	\$14,830,961.27	\$14,814,852.75	\$ 16,108.52	

*Chiefly acquired through legacies. Preferred, \$3,272,306.96; Common, \$720,086.23.

†General, \$835,425.15; Special, \$461,828.96; Hall, \$5,413,996.44; Hand, \$1,541,851.99; Hall Reserve, \$2,176,248.97; Hand Reserve, \$47,306.46; Profit on Sales of Securities, \$33,944.85.

Exhibit "B"

Receipts and Expenditures for Year Ending September 30, 1931

(Exclusive of Hand Fund)

RECEIPTS

	1930-1931	1929-1930	Increase	Decrease
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1930.....	\$ 953.68	\$ 624.11	\$ 329.57	
Contributions available for Appropriations:				
Churches	190,255.55	209,154.90		\$18,899.35
Individuals	6,675.78	5,732.86	942.92	
Legacies:				
1930 Legacy Reserve	73,096.83	54,853.78	18,243.05	
	1930-1931	1929-1930		
Total legacies received.....	\$229,775.68	\$122,821.92		
Transferred to Reserve Funds	189,070.09	84,266.91		
Legacies applicable to current year	40,705.59	38,555.01	2,150.58	
	1930-1931	1929-1930		
Conditional Gifts:				
Total gifts matured....	\$ 13,300.00	\$ 10,050.02		
Transferred to Reserve Funds	7,666.69	6,366.70		
	\$ 5,633.31	\$ 3,683.32		
1930-1931 Reserve.....	8,183.35	11,000.00		
Conditional Gifts applicable to current year...	13,816.66	14,683.32		866.66
	1930-1931	1929-1930		
Income on Investments:				
General Fund	\$112,774.27	\$124,887.94		
Hall Fund	429,332.31	370,635.29		
Pending	2,482.38	2,383.73		
	544,588.96	497,906.96	46,682.00	
Contributions designated by the Contributor....	74,795.53	89,357.63		14,562.10
The Trustees of Talladega College	6,851.04	35,015.47		28,164.43
Tuitions	143,380.61	146,317.11		2,936.50
Slater Fund	5,430.00	3,925.00	1,505.00	
Votes of Administrative Committee applying accrued income items to expenses for current year	4,600.00	8,348.24		3,748.24
Lincoln Memorial Offering	6,000.00		6,000.00	
Total receipts	\$1,110,196.55	\$1,103,850.28	\$ 6,346.27	
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,111,150.23	\$1,104,474.39	\$ 6,675.84	

EXPENDITURES

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1930-1931	1929-1930	Increase	Decrease
Missions Department:						
Cooperative Activities..	\$ 17,652.19	\$ 13,835.32				
Equipment & Repairs..	68,169.47	74,916.11				
Group Insurance	3,619.49	3,363.28				
Missions Dept.—Office.	38,918.03	40,194.19				
Missions—General						
Field	540,428.00	491,485.93				
Retiring Salaries.....	31,189.22	29,157.75				
Teachers' Travel.....	22,789.64	21,884.53				
Insurance	17,000.00	16,000.00				
Trustees of Talladega						
College	6,851.04	35,015.47				
Tuitions	143,380.61	146,317.11				
Slater Fund	5,430.00	3,925.00				
			\$ 895,427.69	\$ 876,094.69	\$19,333.00	
Finance Department			29,528.18	26,998.39	2,529.79	
Promotion Department			53,083.98	49,842.50	3,241.48	
Annuity Fund—Clergy			1,360.81	1,681.67		\$ 320.86
Annuities—Conditional Gifts			20,993.14	20,530.15	462.99	
Distribution of Income designated by Donor....			35,419.75	39,015.68		3,595.93
Contributions designated by the Contributor....			74,795.53	89,357.63		14,562.10
Total expenditures			\$1,110,609.08	\$1,103,520.71	\$ 7,088.37	
Balance as of September 30, 1931.....			\$ 541.15	\$ 953.68		\$ 412.53
GRAND TOTAL			\$1,111,150.23	\$1,104,474.39	\$ 6,675.84	

Exhibit "C"

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Receipts and Expenditures for Year Ending September 30, 1931

	1930-1931	1929-1930	Increase	Decrease
Credit balance on hand and appropriated as of September 30, 1930.....	\$ 3,512.30	\$ 9,127.30		\$5,615.00

RECEIPTS

Donation received from A. M. A.....	\$ 1,600.00		\$1,600.00	
Income from investments	78,427.09	80,729.04		2,301.95
Total receipts	\$80,027.09	\$80,729.04		\$ 701.95
GRAND TOTAL	\$83,539.39	\$89,856.34		\$6,316.95

EXPENDITURES

Missions	\$83,511.27	\$86,344.04		\$2,832.77
Balance on hand as of September 30, 1931	28.12	3,512.30		3,484.18
GRAND TOTAL	\$83,539.39	\$89,856.34		\$6,316.95

Eighty-fifth Annual Report

Exhibit "D"

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(Including the Hand Fund)

Year Ending September 30, 1931

RECEIPTS

American Missionary Association	\$1,110,196.55	
Hand Fund	\$78,427.09	
Hand Fund—Donation received from A. M. A.	1,600.00	80,027.09
		<u>\$1,190,223.64</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

American Missionary Association Missions	\$ 950,013.45	
Hand Fund Missions	79,998.97	
Promotion	53,083.98	
Finance Department	29,528.18	
Sundries	77,983.47	
Credit balance September 30, 1931, Hand Fund	28.12	
	<u>\$1,190,636.17</u>	
Debit balance September 30, 1931, A. M. A.	412.53	
		<u>\$1,190,223.64</u>

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Itemized

Year Ending September 30, 1931

RECEIPTS

Contributions available for appropriation from:		
Churches	\$190,255.55	
Individuals	6,675.78	
Contributions designated by contributors	74,795.53	
Conditional gifts matured	13,816.66	
Trustees of Talladega College	6,851.04	\$ 292,394.56
Legacies		113,802.42
Income on investments	\$509,169.21	
Income on investments designated by donor	35,419.75	
Income on Hand Fund	\$78,427.09	
Income on Hand Fund—A. M. A. donation	1,600.00	80,027.09
Accrued income voted	4,600.00	
Lincoln Memorial offering	6,000.00	635,216.05
Tuitions		143,380.61
Slater Fund		5,430.00
		<u>\$1,190,223.64</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Missionary administration, salaries of secretaries and associates	\$ 17,566.67	
Field travel	4,111.51	
Chicago office, expense and travel	1,619.46	
Clerks and stenographers	9,463.50	
Field printing and supplies	1,272.12	
New York office: Supplies, postage, etc.	\$1,804.22	
Rent	2,078.20	3,882.42
Travel—Administration	1,002.35	\$ 38,918.03
Equipment and repairs		68,169.47
Insurance		23,646.92
Teachers' travel		22,789.64
Cooperative work for Missions		17,652.19

SOUTHERN FIELD:

	White	Negro	Total
Athens, Ala., Trinity School		\$ 3,725.99	
Florence, Ala., Burrell Normal School....		893.30	
Fort Davis, Ala., Cotton Valley School....		1,679.23	
Marion, Ala., Lincoln Normal School		20,908.86	
Montgomery, Ala.		337.50	
Mobile, Ala.		900.00	
Talladega, Ala., Talladega College includ- ing buildings, \$6,851.04		133,126.91	
Fessenden, Fla., Fessenden Academy.....		3,042.90	
Demorest, Ga., income	\$ 2,016.60		
Macon, Ga., Ballard Normal School		5,530.56	
McIntosh, Ga., Dorchester Academy		19,507.59	
Thomasville, Ga., Allen Normal & Ind. School		13,818.24	
New Orleans, La., Straight College		69,486.05	
Tougaloo, Miss., Tougaloo College		85,025.03	
Bricks, N. C., J. K. Brick Jr. College		43,278.89	
Kings Mountain, N. C., Lincoln Academy.		6,704.95	
Sedalia, N. C.		39,508.10	
Troy, N. C.		989.00	
Wilmington, N. C., from income set out....		66.24	
Charleston, S. C., Avery Institute		18,958.43	
Greenwood, S. C., Brewer Normal School..		2,000.00	
Greenwood, S. C., Brewer Hospital.....		6,756.24	
Grandview, Tenn.		200.00	
Memphis, Tenn., LeMoyné College		44,524.13	
Pleasant Hill, Tenn., Pleasant Hill Academy	30,759.04		
Mountain Whites: Income for books set out	823.98		
Austin, Tex., Tillotson College		25,076.26	
Capahosic, Va., Gloucester Institute		1,828.15	
Negro churches		33,540.46	
Furlough		3,200.00	
Principals' Conference		1,393.59	
	\$ 33,599.62	\$586,006.60	
Income for theological students		552.66	
Income for books (Gregory Fund Col.) set out		750.00	
Income for Building Maintenance—set out		6,751.12	
Income for Testaments and Bibles—set out		23.74	
		\$594,084.12	
Less Athens, Ga., credit.....\$12.35			
Kings Mountain credit..... 40.43		52.78	
		\$594,031.34	
		33,599.62	\$ 627,630.96

INDIAN FIELD:

Churches	\$ 15,304.19	
Santee, Neb., Santee Normal School	22,786.70	
Elbowood, N. D.	13,403.70	51,494.59

ORIENTAL MISSIONS 2,344.75

MEXICAN MISSIONS:

Provo	\$ 900.00	
Albuquerque, Rio Grande Institute	29,211.07	30,111.07

PORTO RICO:

Church work and social service	\$ 32,218.93	
Educational work—Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute	14,432.71	
Medical work—Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital...	20,604.19	67,255.83

Total: Missions Department \$ 950,013.45

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

<i>The Congregationalist</i>	\$ 3,511.03	
Pamphlets	5,813.14	
Slides	570.71	
New England office	4,500.00	
Project Secretary	1,400.00	
Executive and clerical salaries	14,647.50	
Commission on Missions	14,283.88	
Missionary Education Movement	179.00	
Annual meeting expense	607.41	
Travel	1,929.82	
Rent	1,315.26	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	871.72	
Speakers	854.51	
Set out	2,600.00	
<i>Total: Promotion Department</i>		\$ 53,083.98

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

Salaries and clerical expenses of Treasury Department..	\$ 18,290.37	
Custody of securities	3,053.89	
Rent	1,310.27	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,423.75	
Traveling expenses	2,824.52	
Furniture and fixtures	740.91	
Auditors' fees	700.00	
Expenses of estates	1,184.47	
<i>Total: Finance Department</i>		\$ 29,528.18

Group insurance	\$ 3,619.49	
Clergy Annuity Fund premiums	1,360.81	
Pensions	31,189.22	
Conditional gift annuities	20,993.14	
Berea College	250.00	
Howard University	2,050.00	
Atlanta University	550.00	
Income for African Missions paid to A. B. C. F. M.	4,352.56	
Income from Avery-Arthington Fund	1,750.00	
Student aid	4,932.51	

OTHER SPECIAL INCOME SET OUT:

Kenney Fund	\$ 285.60	
Doctor Sanders Benevolent Fund	476.38	
Contingent Reserve Fund	2,470.93	
Julius W. Brown Memorial Fund	66.18	
General—Sundry Funds	483.62	3,782.71

Sinking Fund income 3,153.03

Debit balance September 30, 1931, A. M. A. \$1,110,609.08
412.53

\$1,110,196.55

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE:

Fort Davis, Ala., Cotton Valley School	\$ 5,820.00	
Athens, Ala., Trinity School	11,300.00	
Florence, Ala., Burrell Normal School (set out \$71)...	5,489.57	
Fessenden, Fla., Fessenden Academy (set out \$4.15) ..	14,292.50	
Macon, Ga., Ballard Normal School (set out \$90)....	8,060.00	
Kings Mountain, N. C., Lincoln Academy	14,867.00	
Capahosic, Va., Gloucester Institute (set out \$25)....	15,570.00	
Teachers' Travel	4,599.90	79,998.97

Credit balance September 30, 1931, Hand 28.12

Total disbursements \$1,190,223.64

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Received During Year Ended September 30, 1931

GENERAL:

Sarah A. Dickey	\$ 18,000.00	
George H. Wells	1,000.00	
Susan H. Wilkins	1,982.99	\$ 20,982.99

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE.....		9,409.34
		<u>\$ 30,392.33</u>

SPECIAL:

RECEIPTS:

For Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund:

Sophia Lee Fund	\$ 920.00	
Various	1,872.78	
Various	181.63	\$ 2,974.41

C. W. Elliot Building Fund (Palmer Memorial)	268.58	
Mary B. Watrous (interest after life)	1,000.00	
Louise C. Hazen (interest after life)	2,558.25	
Marion, Ala.	265.50	
Doctor Sanders Benevolent Fund	476.38	
Estate Elizabeth H. Hazeltine for Blanche Kellogg Institute	300.00	
R. T. H. Fund—Tougaloo, Miss.	108.14	

\$ 7,951.26

CHARGES:

Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund	175.70	7,775.56
		<u>\$ 38,167.89</u>

Exhibit "F"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

For Year Ending September 30, 1931

Current work	\$1,110,196.55	
Daniel Hand Fund, income for current work	80,027.09	\$1,190,223.64
Endowment Funds received during year		38,343.59
<i>Total</i>		<u>\$1,228,567.23</u>

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Castle, George Parmlee, Trust Fund	5,980.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	261.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,500.00
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dicky, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Eastman, Katherine C.	190.00

Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund	108,181.65
Edridge Fund	10,000.00
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00
Friend, A.	100.00
Halliday, Millie D.	500.00
Hall, E. S.	1,000.00
Hamilton, Irenes	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Hand, E. A.	500.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hillyer, Clara E.	50,000.00
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
J. S. Ricker Fund	10,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, Jane A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Mechling, Rev. S. Z.	350.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,926.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Strong Memorial Fund	101,630.41
Susan R. Cutler Fund	500.00
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Maria R.	1,000.00
Wells, Geo. H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00
White, Samuel	3,000.00
White, Arthur	3,000.00
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00
Austin, Texas:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Bricks, North Carolina:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
J. M. Brick School Fund	142,469.28
Cotton Valley, Alabama:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Fessenden, Florida:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:	
E. E. Dickenson	1,900.00
Humacao, Porto Rico, Hospital:	
E. B. Hoyt	1,000.00
Kings Mountain, North Carolina:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Marion, Alabama:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
New Orleans, Louisiana:	
Hammond	5,000.00

C. F. Duke	5,000.00
S. Straight	4,074.45
Howard Carter	500.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:	
S. M. Strong	5,000.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Elsie G. Green	950.00
George T. Washburn	497.61
Santee, Nebraska:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Santurce, Porto Rico:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Talladega, Alabama:	
De Forest	20,000.00
Endowment	42,319.87
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86
Tougaloo, Mississippi:	
George T. Washburn	530.11
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Rev. B. Foltz	1,000.00

Total Endowment Funds—General

\$835,425.15

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

Albuquerque, New Mexico:		
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$ 1,000.00	
Building Maintenance Fund	135,022.50	
Austin Texas:		
Million Dollar Fund	13.36	
Capahosic, Virginia:		
Holmes Memorial for Music Room	255.57	
Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Endowment Fund	18,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	332.04	
Ranney Fund	20,000.00	40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment after Life Interests:		
C. F. and Mary W. Curtis	1,000.00	
Estate of Edward L. Clarke for G. M. Clarke	3,900.00	
Mary F. Gibson	1,000.00	
W. F. W. Hulbert	1,000.00	
Frank H. Hill	1,000.00	
Laura K. Cook	200.00	
W. S. Carter for Dora B. Carter	10,000.00	
E. R. Gerhart and C. D. Gerhart	500.00	
Rev. and Mrs. Sumner G. Wood	500.00	
Elizabeth A. Johnston	500.00	
Anna J. Gage	500.00	
Mary B. Watrous	1,000.00	
Wilson P. Hunt	2,000.00	
Louise C. Hazen	2,558.25	25,658.25
Greenwood, South Carolina:		
S. L. Emerson	2,288.00	
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	16,479.96	
Books for Colored People	15,000.00	
Asa W. Kenney Fund	25,000.00	
McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
W. F. Merrill Fund	21,400.00	
Marion, Alabama:		
265.50		
Mobile, Alabama:		
Scholarships for graduates	18,000.00	
Montgomery, Alabama:		
Estate of Emily Howland	6,750.00	
Straight College:		
Straight Scholarships	\$ 2,938.39	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
The Agard Library	200.00	3,602.31

Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	\$ 10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate of Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	23,081.43
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	1,000.00
Doctor Sanders Benevolent Fund		
		9,886.30
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund..	\$ 5,920.14	
Charles William Eliot Building Fund	5,573.94	11,494.08
Santurce, Porto Rico:		
Blanche Kellogg Institute Scholarship		300.00
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama:		
Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
J. and L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Student Aid	20.75	
William Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	
Swadham's Fund	1,000.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	\$ 49,479.56
Testaments and Bibles:		
F. A. C. Reide		475.00
Theological Scholarships:		
William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	11,053.31
Tougaloo, Mississippi:		
V. M. Monroe	\$ 12,000.00	
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00	
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00	
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00	
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91	
Million Dollar Fund	132.01	
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00	
R. T. H. Fund	108.14	
John Bray Fund	1,761.73	
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00	
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00	41,666.79
Wilmington, North Carolina:		
Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00	
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00	
Comfort Ward	225.00	1,325.00
<i>Total Endowment Funds—Special</i>		
		\$ 461,828.96
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund		
		5,413,996.44
Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People		
		1,541,851.99
<i>Total Endowment Funds</i>		
		\$8,253,102.54

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1931

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:		
Graves Library Fund	\$ 5,000.00	
Tuthill King Library Fund	5,000.00	
Hastings Scholarship Fund	1,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
<hr/>		
Berea College Endowment Fund:		
Tuthill King Library Fund		5,000.00
Howard University Endowment Funds:		
Theological Department	\$ 40,000.00	
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis		
Ewell for Theological Department	1,000.00	41,000.00
<hr/>		
C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund		10,000.00
Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:		
Avery Fund	\$ 96,723.92	
Avery-Arthington Fund	35,000.00	131,723.92
<hr/>		
Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund		1,000.00
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Total Trust Funds		<u><u>\$199,723.92</u></u>

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 3, 1846)

Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals	Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals
1. 1846-47	\$ 11,328.27		62. 1907-08	387,728.81	469,873.84
2. 1847-48	17,095.74		62. 1907-08	Daniel Hand	
3. 1848-49	21,982.96			Fund	50,000.00
4. 1849-50	25,159.56		63. 1908-09	447,903.43	545,540.96
5. 1850-51	34,535.47		64. 1909-10	384,358.95	509,722.67
6. 1851-52	30,826.29		64. 1909-10	Daniel Hand	
7. 1852-53	41,695.14			Fund	14,211.42
8. 1853-54	47,693.82		65. 1910-11	412,685.06	493,184.27
9. 1854-55	53,273.00		65. 1910-11	Daniel Hand	
10. 1855-56	49,818.50			Fund	125.13
11. 1856-57	47,190.97		66. 1911-12	432,681.15	517,508.63
12. 1857-58	39,743.56		66. 1911-12	Daniel Hand	
13. 1858-59	50,511.76			Fund	26,405.87
14. 1859-60	64,474.08		67. 1912-13	441,551.15	552,153.20
15. 1860-61	47,828.92		67. 1912-13	Daniel Hand	
16. 1861-62	47,062.60			Fund	5,104.00
17. 1862-63	57,404.68		68. 1913-14	439,518.92	521,539.97
18. 1863-64	95,395.83		68. 1913-14	Daniel Hand	
19. 1864-65	134,181.18			Fund	150.00
20. 1865-66	253,045.98		69. 1914-15	401,517.93	505,267.03
21. 1866-67	248,044.63	*\$ 334,452.59	69. 1914-15	Daniel Hand	
22. 1867-68	268,908.13	304,094.13		Fund	110.00
23. 1868-69	312,016.96	366,212.75	69. 1914-15	The Edwin Mil-	
24. 1869-70	300,563.90	420,769.03		man Pierce	
25. 1870-71	277,948.51	366,824.82		Fund and	
26. 1871-72	242,553.23	329,938.93		Reserve	107,286.09
27. 1872-73	275,101.48	345,277.03	70. 1915-16	420,233.96	501,772.74
28. 1873-74	278,695.84	349,914.96	70. 1915-16	Daniel Hand	
29. 1874-75	†195,123.00	273,533.22		Fund	9,573.54
30. 1875-76	184,062.15	264,709.03	71. 1916-17	498,163.94	652,247.88
31. 1876-77	209,695.26	306,099.95	71. 1916-17	Daniel Hand	
32. 1877-78	195,601.65	257,092.75		Fund	7,975.00
33. 1878-79	215,431.17	334,450.67	72. 1917-18	634,994.62	856,622.96
34. 1879-80	187,480.02	290,101.81	72. 1917-18	Daniel Hand	
35. 1880-81	243,795.23	529,046.23		Fund	237.50
36. 1881-82	297,584.45	510,113.94	73. 1918-19	642,957.21	779,477.53
37. 1882-83	312,567.29	474,409.14	73. 1918-19	Daniel Hand	
38. 1883-84	287,594.19	407,831.70		Fund	222.75
39. 1884-85	290,894.06	419,813.17	74. 1919-20	695,549.50	788,832.18
40. 1885-86	335,704.20	466,353.71	75. 1920-21	846,239.99	947,799.39
41. 1886-87	306,761.31	426,589.02	76. 1921-22	807,839.56	933,324.60
42. 1887-88	320,953.42	414,196.16	77. 1922-23	814,881.39	932,404.02
43. 1888-89	376,216.88	†413,716.59	78. 1923-24	804,220.77	907,629.56
43. 1888-89	Daniel Hand		78. 1923-24	Daniel Hand	
	Fund	1,000,894.25		Fund	235.02
44. 1889-90	408,038.87	442,725.73	79. 1924-25	799,522.63	908,113.88
45. 1890-91	428,885.41	482,419.21	79. 1924-25	Daniel Hand	
46. 1891-92	429,949.37	482,670.54		Fund	242.58
47. 1892-93	340,727.94	395,037.72	80. 1925-26	1,107,242.06	1,254,067.77
48. 1893-94	340,469.80	404,779.26	80. 1925-26	Charles M.	
49. 1894-95	307,547.16	357,631.90		Hall Fund	
50. 1895-96	340,798.65	409,879.09		and Re-	
50. 1895-96	Daniel Hand			serve	5,170,457.94
	Fund	305,025.00	80. 1925-26	Daniel Hand	
51. 1896-97	329,440.04	401,371.08		Fund	204.37
51. 1896-97	Daniel Hand		81. 1926-27	1,217,048.67	1,376,825.53
	Fund	500.00	81. 1926-27	Daniel Hand	
52. 1897-98	327,487.34	396,171.53		Fund	859.74
53. 1898-99	296,976.82	370,963.44	82. 1927-28	1,326,040.10	1,634,047.18
53. 1898-99	Daniel Hand		82. 1927-28	Daniel Hand	
	Fund	95,000.00		Fund	204.14
54. 1899-00	335,779.63	398,632.95	83. 1928-29	1,283,919.89	1,351,766.15
55. 1900-01	351,750.20	420,056.17	83. 1928-29	Daniel Hand	
56. 1901-02	368,819.50	449,850.84		Fund	216.40
56. 1901-02	Daniel Hand		84. 1929-30	1,184,579.32	1,511,789.32
	Fund	14,440.00	84. 1929-30	Daniel Hand	
57. 1902-03	336,601.89	433,294.91		Fund	.....
58. 1903-04	325,478.38	481,955.76	85. 1930-31.	1,190,223.64	1,228,567.23
59. 1904-05	342,172.22	498,636.98	85. 1930-31	Daniel Hand	
60. 1905-06	423,627.21	499,761.17		Fund	.....
61. 1906-07	417,738.69	555,281.91			

*The grand total from this date includes receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau and other sources for lands, buildings, etc., for institutions founded or fostered by The American Missionary Association.

†Exclusive of receipts for board from this date.

‡From this date the grand total does not include the items specified above, but does contain the income from The Daniel Hand Fund, The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund, The Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, and Endowment money.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Why It Was Founded During the first half of the nineteenth century there had been a growing moral conviction in the Congregational churches against slavery. Lyman Beecher and Leonard Bacon, the Oberlin Community and such pioneers as John G. Fee in Kentucky and Oliver Emerson in Iowa were leaders in the development of public opinion. But the mission boards then in existence were not ready to take a position of unequivocal opposition to slavery.

Then occurred the dramatic capture of the *Amistad* by its cargo of slaves and the subsequent trial of the forty-four Negroes before the courts of Connecticut and the Supreme Court of the United States. The attention of the nation was aroused, and many eminent ministers and laymen, including the Tappans of New York, were enlisted in their defense. John Quincy Adams appeared for them before the Supreme Court. When they were set free, their friends undertook to repatriate the homeless and helpless Negroes to their homes in West Africa and to begin missionary work for them. Several were educated in this country and eventually went back as missionaries to their own people. When no missionary board would assume responsibility, the Union Missionary Society was founded, and later merged with another foreign society and a home society to form The American Missionary Association, organized in September, 1846, "to send the Gospel to those portions of our own and other countries which are destitute of it or which present open and urgent fields of effort."

How It Began Its Work The purpose of the founders was "the propagation of a pure and free Christianity," and they set upon the Association an ineradicable stamp of sincerity and consistency in maintaining all the social implications of the Gospel. The Association took over the mission established in West Africa by the Amistad Committee, also work in Jamaica and among the Ojibway Indians in Minnesota. Later they added a mission in Siam, assisted a missionary in Hawaii, began work for Chinese in California, for Negro refugees in Canada and established a Home Department to assist pioneer home missionaries "who wished to bear clear testimony against slavery." The Association gave a positive Christian expression to the moral earnestness of many who were dissatisfied with the older organizations.

Professor George Whipple of Oberlin, representing the strong missionary spirit of that anti-slavery community, was for thirty years secretary of the Association. For many years Oberlin furnished most of its missionaries. In 1857 the Avery legacy for Christian work in Africa of one hundred thousand dollars, was entrusted to the Association, at that time a large and unique evidence of confidence in its spirit and its work.

**Finding Its
Great Mission**

The testimony of the Association's one hundred and twelve ministers in home mission fields, fifteen of them in Kansas and slave states, helped materially to bring on that "irrepressible conflict" which made possible a work among the Negroes in the South for which the Association seemed to have been providentially prepared. The call for teachers to go South in the wake of the Union armies aroused a missionary devotion rarely equalled in the history of Christian missions. Within ten years the Association sent a total of three thousand four hundred and seventy Christian volunteers to its newly-opened schools and churches for the freedmen, five hundred and thirty-two being in service in the year 1868. Previously it had aided only fifty-nine missionaries in its foreign missions and about one hundred in the United States.

In the fall of 1861 the A. M. A. established its first school among Negroes who had sought refuge under the national flag at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, near the spot where the first slave ship landed its cargo on the continent, two hundred and forty years before. This school developed into Hampton Institute. Soon thereafter the Association was carrying on work for the freedmen in seventeen southern or border states. The Freedmen's Bureau, created by Congress in 1865, recognized The American Missionary Association and one other temporary organization as the two central institutions in the freedmen's work. General O. O. Howard, the great head of the Freedmen's Bureau, was closely associated with the Association, and General Clinton B. Fisk, in command of the military camp at Nashville, set aside government buildings for the beginning of Fisk University.

**Specialization
and Leadership**

Having found its supreme task the Association from this time specialized in the field of Negro education and developed that pioneer and constructive leadership in extent and in method which has ever since distinguished its work. From the beginning, however, the Association recognized that

moral and spiritual culture was the great need of the freedmen, not simply academic education. It sought to preach the Gospel to them by the evangelical teacher in the schools as well as in the churches.

Beginning with a large number of elementary schools (in three hundred and forty-three places in the South) teacher training was constantly emphasized. In 1869 three hundred colored teachers were prepared for work among their own people in those schools which were under the Western Department of the Association. Ever since the A. M. A. schools have been one of the main sources for educational leaders of the Negro race. One entire graduating class in Talladega College were at once offered positions in the public schools of North Carolina. The recent survey of Negro colleges by the United States Bureau of Education mentions the high standards of work done in A. M. A. colleges. The major emphasis of the Association has always been laid upon cultural and professional education, though it first introduced that industrial training for the Negro which was popularized through the work at Hampton Institute. Agriculture and household work for students also have been the rule in all its schools.

Development of Responsibility By 1870 the states of the South had begun taking over the elementary schools founded by the Association, and since that time there has been a steady assumption of responsibility for elementary Negro education by the public schools and the educated Negroes. The awakening demand for better public educational facilities for both white and black, stimulated by the outstanding character and results of A. M. A. schools for both races, has resulted in transfer of many of these schools to local agencies or in the establishment of coöperative relations for their support. In 1872 the Association conducted seven chartered institutions for higher education of the Negro; Hampton, made famous by General Armstrong, Berea, established by Fee and Rogers, Fisk, where Cravath did such a notable work, Talladega, where De Forest laid great foundations, Atlanta, Tougaloo and Straight. At that time, these were the only institutions for Negroes in the South that had regular college classes. The Association aided the Theological Department of Howard University, and conducted four other theological training classes. It had nineteen normal schools and sixty-five elementary schools with northern teachers, besides a large number of schools taught by pupils of A. M. A. schools, to which the just-emancipated Negroes were contributing thirty-

four thousand dollars a year. Most of the elementary schools have now been dropped or transferred and the Association plans to build up colleges, junior colleges and secondary schools.

Self Help Tuitions and fees from students in schools of the Association have now reached a total of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, in addition to payments for board, room and laundry. An alumni secretary is at work among A. M. A. graduates in all parts of the country. Substantial gifts have been made by them for special building projects in the various institutions. Of the eighteen schools for Negroes now receiving aid from the Association, ten are under Negro leadership.

Church Work Among Negroes In connection with its educational institutions the Association began to establish churches for Negroes intended to be models of true church life. The educated Negro required a better-trained ministry, and all the schools have directed their students toward Christian service and helped in training for that end. In recent years these churches among the Negroes have acquired a large measure of denominational consciousness and are pressing forward in full participation with all methods and objectives of the Congregational fellowship. They have been pioneers in establishing institutional work and other social-service activities. They have sent their own missionaries to Africa to work in conjunction with the American Board. Several of these churches in larger cities of the South are self-supporting.

Recognition and Support This distinctive and appealing work among Negroes undertaken by the Association was promptly recognized by the Congregational churches at a National Council held in Boston in 1865 in which the Association was designated as their official agency and an appeal issued for \$250,000. Under the inspiration of this new crusade the resources of the Association, which were only forty-seven thousand dollars in 1861, rose to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars in 1870. The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars asked for by the National Council in 1865 was over-subscribed the following year.

The Association's consistent and effective championship of a full educational opportunity for the Negro has won the confidence of many givers and of the educational foundations, and it has been entrusted

with large resources by those who have approved its work. When Daniel Hand began giving to the Association in 1898 amounts that eventually reached a million and one-half dollars, it was a most impressive evidence of confidence in the nature and effectiveness of the Association's work, one of the largest gifts up to that time ever made to home missions. But it was to be exceeded twenty years later by the spectacular gift from the Charles M. Hall Estate which totaled considerably over five million dollars. The present assets of the Association are over thirteen million dollars, three millions in its real estate and buildings and over ten millions in endowments and conditional gift funds. The Daniel Hand Fund is reserved as permanent endowment, the income to be used for Negro education only. The interest from the Hall Legacy enabled the Association to increase the very low scale of payment to its teachers, and also to compensate in some measure for the still inadequate salaries by group insurance and small retiring allowances to those who have spent many years in missionary service. Nevertheless income from these endowments does little more than cover increased living costs for the workers and the extra expense of higher education in the Negro colleges. The General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund have recently put their stamp of approval on the work of the Association by making substantial conditional gifts toward the support of some of these colleges, half a million dollars toward a permanent endowment of Talladega.

The regular contributions from the churches and the moral power of their intelligent backing have, however, always been the main dependence of the Association for its current work. Whatever permanent endowments for the larger institutions are provided a steady pushing of the "crusade of brotherhood" in all fields of the Association will depend upon the continued support of the churches.

The Indians The foreign missions of the Association and the home missionary churches in the Middle West were transferred to other boards as the work among the Negroes developed. The Association did not, however, neglect other phases of its work among unprivileged races in America. The work among Indians in Minnesota was continued until 1859, and in Michigan until 1868, but finally given up due to great discouragement with the results. The Federal Government was just beginning to accept responsibility for the Indians, and recognized the value of the missionaries as agents for civilization among

them. In 1870, President Grant "asked the benevolent and Christian people of the country to give him missionaries and teachers as substitutes for the old agents and speculators." He declared his "steadfast purpose to adhere to the experiment of giving the work of protecting and civilizing the Indians into the control of the religious societies of the country." The Association was the first to accept this new opportunity. Eight missionaries of the Association were commissioned by the Government as Indian agents in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, at Fort Berthold, North Dakota, and among the Skokomish Indians of Washington Territory. Much was hoped from the "Peace Policy" toward the Indians through this cooperation between the Government and the missions. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs said in 1874: "More has been done for the Indian within the past year than for any ten previous years." But the experiment proved not wholly satisfactory, and the Association stressed its distinctive religious approach to the Indian. Soon after, in 1882, the American Board transferred its Dakota mission (with those noble pioneers, the Riggs family and Charles L. Hall) to the care of the Association, and this well-established educational and church work has resulted in permanent and extensive advance of the Indians. Santee Normal has become one of the most important Indian mission schools. Later work was undertaken on the Standing Rock and Rosebud Agencies in South Dakota, at the Crow Agency in Montana and at Fort Bidwell in Northern California.

In the West A mission among Eskimos at the farthest western point of the continent, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, was maintained from 1890 to 1920, then united with the work of the Presbyterians. One of the A. M. A. missionaries, W. T. Lopp, made a memorable drive of the mission herd of reindeer seven hundred miles north to Point Barrow to save American sailors from starvation, and received distinguished recognition by the Government. In Hawaii, the Association aided the local missionary board with considerable annual subsidies in its special obligation to the new Chinese and Japanese immigrants, and for the maintenance of its historic work among the Hawaiians. Some work has also been done among Filipinos in the United States as well as among those in the Territory of Hawaii. The early work of the Association "for Chinese and other foreigners in California," begun in 1852, was later discontinued until Rev. W. C. Pond began in 1874 his notable service for Orientals, resulting in the devel-

opment of several strong churches among both Chinese and Japanese, since received into the care of the State Congregational Conferences. In 1916 the Congregational Education Society turned over to the Association certain educational and church work in Utah and New Mexico. As the church work developed, it was absorbed into the program of the Congregational Church Extension Boards. The Association maintains Rio Grande Institute at Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a distinctive home-school for Spanish-speaking children. Some very interesting problems of Christian assimilation with the Anglo-Saxon elements of the population are being worked out.

American Highlanders The work among white people of the southern mountains was begun in 1883 as an extension of the spirit of Berea College, originally planned for both white and colored students. Schools were organized or assisted at nine points in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, among them Piedmont College and Atlanta Theological Seminary, which have since become independent. Churches were organized in the mountains of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. The appeal of work among the "American Highlanders," championed by such men as Rev. W. E. Barton, who had shared in it, challenged a new and very strong interest among the supporters of the Association. Later church work among the mountain people was taken over by the Congregational Extension Boards and it was found necessary, as the facilities for public education for whites rapidly increased, to concentrate the educational work in one strong school, Pleasant Hill Academy.

Puerto Rico When in 1898 Puerto Rico became a special missionary responsibility of American Christians there was a careful survey of need and allocation of denominational responsibility. The American Missionary Association responded with the same faith and energy as it had shown when the South was opened to its work. The Province of Humacao, at the eastern end of the island, was assigned to Congregationalists and a strong church work has been built up with an unusual girls' school, Blanche Kellogg Institute, and an outstanding hospital, as a memorial to former Secretary Ryder. Training of nurses and homemakers is an especially valuable part of the work of the institutions. The island churches have been organized into a Congregational Conference, and are making splendid progress toward self-support.

Coöperative Work The Association assists in many coöperative enterprises, notably the religious work directors at Government Indian schools, the Executive Secretary and the paper for the Mexican work in the Southwest and other activities of the Home Missions Council, the Interracial Commission in the South under Will Alexander, and the Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Race Relations, of which Dr. George E. Haynes, graduate of an A. M. A. school, is secretary, the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America with its influential Spanish magazine, the Union Seminary, the Union Press and the Evangelical Union of Puerto Rico, the conference of workers in the southern mountains and a unique type of folk school for the mountain people at Brasstown, North Carolina. Cordially accepting the spirit of unity in service, the secretaries of the Association are active in interdenominational and intradenominational work calculated to promote the advance of interracial understanding and helpfulness.

The Workers In the beginning, the workers under the Association were largely consecrated volunteers from northern churches. Scattered through these churches are many men and women who remember with pride one or more years of service under the A. M. A. as the soldier remembers his service for freedom. In the foreign missions of the American Board, there are a very considerable number of missionaries who secured their first missionary experience with another race in the schools of the Association. During the last few years a very large proportion of the workers have been products of the A. M. A. schools. In 1930 there were five hundred and ninety-six workers, of whom three hundred and fifty-six were Negroes, twenty-five Indians, thirty-one Puerto Ricans, two Orientals and one hundred and eighty-one whites, a considerable number of them veterans of many years' service. Nearly three hundred workers now give their residence as one of the southern states.

Publications The files of *The American Missionary* are a storehouse of information about the work of the Association from the very beginning. The monthly number of *The Congregationalist* will continue full and comprehensive reports from the various fields. Many pamphlets of permanent value have been issued and are available on request, also several stereopticon lectures, illustrating various phases of the work. Two important books, besides the eighty-five Annual Reports, preserve the history of the Association, recalling the distin-

guished service of secretaries like Strieby and Woodbury and Roy and Ryder and Treasurer Hubbard, and the creative work of Cravath as field superintendent in our educational institutions. "The Crusade of Brotherhood" is by Dr. A. F. Beard, for sixteen years secretary in the Department of Missions. "Christian Reconstruction in the South" is by his successor in that department, H. Paul Douglass, under whose leadership the educational work was notably developed.

Executive Committee Through the eighty-three years of its service to under-privileged peoples, the Association has been administered by men of prophetic spirit, who have given generously of their time on its Executive Committee. Arthur Tappan and Josiah Brewer at the beginning, later Generals O. O. Howard and Clinton B. Fisk, Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden and William Hayes Ward, Charles A. Hull and Lucien C. Warner—these names represent the honor roll of devoted unpaid directors of the Association's work, men of commanding positions in the religious and business world who have "kept the faith" in human brotherhood and have patiently worked toward its achievement.

Reorganization Under the new plans for a closer coördination of the missionary societies and the National Council of the Congregational Churches, the Executive Committee of the Association with the directors of the other home boards and the Prudential Committee of the American Board constitute a Commission on Missions, charged with promoting the common appeal to the churches and advising as to economy and efficiency in the work of the several boards. There are three departments in the offices of the Association in New York City, with two executive secretaries and a treasurer. General publicity and promotion of interest are carried on by Secretary George L. Cady, Mrs. F. W. Wilcox, Associate Secretary, and other regional secretaries, in coöperation with the Commission on Missions, and by presidents and principals of the various institutions, and other workers from the field as they can be spared. The administration of the schools and churches is in charge of Secretary Fred L. Brownlee and the staff of the Missions Department. The endowments entrusted to the Association are maintained distinct and the income applied to the purposes specified. Wm. T. Boulton, the Treasurer, and a finance committee of experienced business men plan for safe and productive investments and careful handling of accounts. The character of The American Mis-

sionary Association as a separate corporation authorized to receive, hold and administer trusts remains unaltered.

A Continuing Purpose The American Missionary Association has come to be one of the greater agencies concerned in the evangelization and social redemption of our country, both in the volume of funds which it directly administers and in constructive influence. No single organization has had more to do with the educational and moral evolution of the Negro or with setting the permanent standard of his life in this country. Prominent Negroes have declared that up to 1910 there was scarcely a single leader of their race who had not received his start toward life training in a missionary school. It was these products of missionary schools for Negroes who joined with fair-minded and earnest white men and women in the South and North to form Interracial Commissions, so that they together might meet the changed conditions following the Great War. The American Missionary Association was the first missionary board to make an appropriation for the work of these commissions.

The policy of the Association is to develop a few strong organizations in its several fields as an evidence of the possibilities of underprivileged peoples in the United States. Its aim is to provide initiative and dynamic for constructive interracial coöperation. Many of the enterprises in which it has pioneered and borne witness have been taken over by public or other denominational agencies, but the officers and missionaries of the Association maintain their loyalty to the spirit of the founders and bring again to the new problems of interracial coöperation and higher education for the Negro the same steadfast faith in brotherhood and the rights of every race to full educational and religious opportunity. The Association works with men of good will in every part of our land, South and North, West and East, by consistent advocacy and practice of interracial brotherhood, to bring in the day of mutual understanding and appreciation and fellowship among all the races that live together in our country.

CHARTER OF

The American Missionary Association

Being Chapter Three Hundred and Fifty-eight of the Laws of 1862, as Amended by Chapter Seven Hundred and Ninety-six of the Laws of 1871, Chapter Fifty-two of the Laws of 1886, and Chapter Three Hundred and Ninety-five of the Laws of 1889 of the State of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. William E. Whiting, Thomas Ritter, Henry Belden, James O. Bennett, Anthony Lane, Thomas C. Fanning, Samuel Wilde, C. B. Wilder, John Lowry, Josiah Brewer, William B. Brown, Alonzo S. Ball, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn and George Whipple, and others now acting as officers and members of The American Missionary Association, located in the city of New York, together with such others as may be hereafter associated with or succeed them, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION," for the purpose of conducting missionary and educational operations, and diffusing a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the United States and other countries.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall possess the general powers, and be subjected to the provisions contained in the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable and have not been repealed or modified and is hereby authorized to hold its meetings in any state or territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. The management of the affairs and concerns of the said corporation shall be conducted by an Executive Committee to be from time to time appointed or elected by the said Association, and to consist of not less than twelve members, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business; and all persons now holding office in said Association shall be like officers in said corporation, and with like functions, until the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to receive and disburse funds, and to purchase, receive, hold and take by donation, deeds, devise or bequest, any real or personal estate which has been or will hereafter be given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it for the purpose stated in section first, or which may accrue from the use of the same; subject, however, to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled: An act relating to Wills; but it shall at no time hold property the annual income of which shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and shall always have full power to grant, bargain, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, provided that the proceeds from such grant, bargain, lease or disposal shall never, in any manner, be diverted to any other purpose than that for which the property was originally donated.

Membership

SECTION 1. Delegates elected to National Council of Congregational Churches are voting members of the Association during the period of their membership in the National Council.

SEC. 2. Any evangelical church not affiliated with the Congregational Council which has within a year contributed to the funds of the Association, may appoint one delegate to the Annual Meeting, and such delegate, duly attested by credentials, shall be a voting member of the Association for the year for which he is appointed.

SEC. 3. Sixty corporate members-at-large.

SEC. 4. Any person approving the objects of this Association and desiring to coöperate with it may upon payment of fifty dollars at one time be made an Honorary Life Member of the Association, with all the privileges of membership except voting.

HOW ABOUT YOUR INCOME THIS YEAR?

HAS IT DEPRECIATED WITH STOCKS WHICH HAVE PASSED OR REDUCED DIVIDENDS?

Even if your investments are of the highest grade, your income may have been reduced. December 22, 1931, recorded the following drastic reductions in income

		Divided		Reduced
United States Steel (common).....	from	7%	to	4%
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. (common)	"	6%	"	0
Pennsylvania Railroad (common).....	"	4%	"	2%
Anaconda Copper.....	"	4%	"	0
New York Central R. R. (common).....	"	7%	"	0
Illinois Central R. R. (common).....	"	4%	"	0

There has been no cut in income for 219 holders of our Conditional Gift Annuity Agreements

1. Payments are made to you semi-annually.
2. This Association, now in its eighty-fifth year, has never omitted or reduced an annuity payment.
3. After your lifetime the principal of your Conditional Gift on which annuity is based, goes into the splendid work of this Association.

YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR INCOME WITH SAFETY

1. The plan is approved by expert insurance actuaries.
2. The investments of annuity funds are handled by a competent committee of financiers.
3. Actuaries have carefully figured that a rate of income higher than that received from normal investments can be paid, with the assurance that after the lifetime of the annuitant, 75 percent of the principal of the Conditional Gift will remain for missionary purposes.

(For rates see page 4.)

Write for information to

GEORGE L. CADY, *Exec. Sec.*, or WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treas.*

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

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THE EIGHTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION

●

1932

The Eighty-sixth Annual Report

OF

The American Missionary Association

AND THE

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

Held at the

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Oak Park, Illinois

November 1-2-3, 1932



Published by

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Office, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

1932

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The American Missionary Association

287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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First Vice-ChairmanMR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
Second Vice-ChairmanMRS. B. J. NEWMAN

Auditors

MR. JOHN F. TENNEY

MR. SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Executive Committee

1933

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WILLIAM G. CLARKE
REV. ROBERT W. COE
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MRS. L. H. THAYER
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MR. G. N. WHITTLESEY
MR. P. R. ZIEGLER

1935

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DEAN LUTHER A. WEIGLE
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MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
MR. LOREN N. WOOD

Administrative Committee, 1932-1933

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*REV. ROBERT W. COE
REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
MISS MARION V. CUTHBERT
MRS. L. R. EASTMAN
MR. J. MORTON HALSTEAD
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*MR. HENRY W. HINCKS

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*MRS. L. R. ROUNDS
REV. ALFRED G. WALTON
*MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
*MR. LOREN N. WOOD

*Also members of the Executive Committee.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Office and Field Secretaries

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

REV. AUGUSTUS FIELD BEARD, *Honorary Secretary*
 REV. FRED L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*
 MR. WILLIAM A. DANIEL, *Associate Executive Secretary*
 MR. GEORGE N. WHITE, *Alumni Secretary* (19 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.)
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 REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Superintendent of Church Work in Puerto Rico*
 MR. FRANCIS PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-Large Among Indians*
 MR. LOUIS M. HICKMAN, *Institutional Auditor*

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 REV. WILSON P. MINTON, *Secretary of Promotion*
 MISS MARY PRESTON, *Secretary of Promotion*
 MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MR. WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*
 MR. FRANK F. MOORE, *Assistant Treasurer*
 CENTRAL OFFICE, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 REGIONAL OFFICES, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
 19 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

LEGACIES

Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

CONDITIONAL GIFTS

TABLE OF INTEREST RATES

Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule	Age	Interest Schedule
*20....	4.8	34....	5.0	48....	5.3	61....	6.0	74....	7.8
21....	4.8	35....	5.0	49....	5.3	62....	6.1	75....	8.0
22....	4.8	36....	5.0	50....	5.4	63....	6.2	76....	8.3
23....	4.8	37....	5.0	51....	5.4	64....	6.3	77....	8.5
24....	4.9	38....	5.0	52....	5.5	65....	6.4	78....	8.8
25....	4.9	39....	5.1	53....	5.5	66....	6.5	79....	9.0
26....	4.9	40....	5.1	54....	5.6	67....	6.6	80....	9.0
27....	4.9	41....	5.1	55....	5.6	68....	6.8	81....	9.0
28....	4.9	42....	5.1	56....	5.7	69....	6.9	82....	9.0
29....	4.9	43....	5.2	57....	5.7	70....	7.1	83....	9.0
30....	4.9	44....	5.2	58....	5.8	71....	7.2	84....	9.0
31....	4.9	45....	5.2	59....	5.9	72....	7.4	85....	9.0
32....	4.9	46....	5.2	60....	5.9	73....	7.6	Over..	9.0
33....	5.0	47....	5.3						

*Below age 20—4.8%.



MRS. CAROLINE S. WILCOX

With gratitude and affection this entire report is dedicated to
Mrs. Wilcox. Long may she live!

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF
The American Missionary Association
IN
**JOINT SESSION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL MISSION-
ARY SOCIETIES**

The meeting was called to order at 2.00 p.m., November 1, 1932, by the President, Dr. William Horace Day.

Dr. Albert B. Coe, pastor of the entertaining church, gave a brief address of welcome which was responded to by President Day.

The President appointed tellers, who distributed slips on which voting members of the societies were asked to register. Registration completed, a quorum was found to be present.

The following committees were appointed by the President:

The Findings Committee:

Supt. S. W. Keck, D.D., Chairman (South Dakota)

Rev. E. Paul Sylvester, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Mrs. Ervin Inglis, Lincoln, Nebraska

Supt. C. C. Burger, Missouri

Mrs. J. D. R. Steven, Eau Claire, Wisconsin

The Resolutions Committee:

Supt. P. A. Johnson

Rev. J. H. Norenberg, Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Miss Mary Moore, St. Clair, Michigan

It was

Voted: That pastors of Congregational and Christian Churches, members of regional committees, delegates to these meetings appointed by Congregational or Christian Churches in response to the invitation of the various Administrative Committees, and speakers on the program of these meetings, be elected as Corresponding Members with the privilege of the floor, but without vote.

It was

Voted: That the Agenda as prepared be adopted.

Inasmuch as the Minutes of the Biennial Meeting at Seattle had been circulated to the Board of Directors,

It was

Voted: That the reading of the Minutes be dispensed with and that they be approved as circulated.

A report was made by the Treasurer, William T. Boulton.

It was

Voted: To receive this report and place it on file.

The Secretary presented amendments to the By-laws of The American Missionary Association, notice of which had been given at the biennial meeting in Seattle, July 2, 1931.

It was

Voted: That the specified articles of the Constitution and By-laws of The American Missionary Association be amended to read as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Amendments

Article IV. This Constitution may be amended at any Biennial Meeting by two-thirds of the members present and voting, notice of the amendment having been given at a previous Annual Meeting. However, an amendment may be made without such notice, provided said amendment is recommended by the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS

Duties of Officers and Committees

Article IV-7. (e) This Committee shall, when occasion requires, direct sale and transfer of stocks, and invest any funds of the Association, not required or designated for current expenses.

Article IV-8. For the more effective administration of the work of this Association in correlation with that of the other Home Boards, this Association shall be represented on such cabinet or other cooperative agency as may be authorized by the Directors of the Home Boards. The manner of such representation and the duties of the representatives shall be as prescribed by the rules of the Executive Committee of this Association.

Article IX. Amendments may be made to these By-laws by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any Annual Meeting, the same having been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting. However, an amendment may be made without such notice, provided said amendment is recommended by the Executive Committee.

It was

Voted: That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Directors at its meeting in New York, May 24 and 25, 1932, and in accordance with subsequent recommendation of Administrative Committees, the By-laws of the Home Societies be amended, with such changes of wording as may be necessary to adapt them to the present wording in the several By-laws, so as to provide for the following:

1. A change from the present number of corporate members-at-large to 150 for each Society.
2. A clear definition of the status of the President and Vice-President as *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors, with vote; and of the Administrative Committee without vote.
3. A similar definition of the status of the General Secretary and other executive officers as honorary members of the Board of Directors and of the Administrative Committee, without vote.

4. To give power to the Executive Secretaries or such other officer or secretary as the Board of Directors or its authorized Finance Committee may designate, to sign, execute, and deliver, jointly with the Treasurer, such deeds, leases and similar instruments as may have been authorized by the Directors or its authorized Committee.
5. To eliminate the requirements for a regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

It was

Voted: That the members of the Home Societies express their hearty appreciation of the arduous and efficient service of Mr. Boulton as Treasurer.

It was

Voted: That the printed report of The American Missionary Association be formally received.

It was

Voted: That any other actions taken in the joint session affecting the interests and work of this Association be ratified, including reception and filing of reports of the Treasurer and the Board of Directors.

The business sessions were interspersed with unique and effective presentations of the work of the various boards by the executive secretaries under the leadership of Dr. Hugh Elmer Brown, of the First Congregational Church of Evanston, Illinois, under the general title, "Uncle Sam Takes Stock."

Separate banquets were held for men, women, and young people following the afternoon session.

On Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning, afternoon, and evening, and Thursday morning, interesting sessions were held, with large audiences, in accordance with the printed program which is attached to these Minutes.

There being no further business, the joint meeting of the Home Societies was declared adjourned.

HERBERT W. GATES,
Recording Secretary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*

WILLIAM A. DANIEL, *Associate Executive Secretary*

Outwitting the Depression

There are idealists who disregard facts, and forms of religion which dogmatically deny them. Such is not the mind of The American Missionary Association; quite the reverse. The caption with which we begin this report implies no lack of appreciation of the reality of the financial depression through which we are passing. Reduced income has blocked our ways. Unemployment has reduced our enrollments and receipts at various institutions. We close our books with a deficit, the first time for years. In projecting the budget for the coming year reductions were made amounting to over \$150,000. Some work has been discontinued entirely; everyone's salary has been reduced.

Nevertheless, progress has been made. Standards have been raised. Achievement ratings have been awarded. The morale of workers and students has been excellent. The world in which we work has grown better.

Gleanings from Institutional Reports

"In face of a particularly hard year we have moved forward."

"Our enrollment represents a loss and a gain; a decrease in the high school department, an increase in the college."

"Serious attention has been given to the real business of education and contentment has prevailed."

"The standards of scholarship were raised over previous years, yet we had more students."

"The inter-racial atmosphere of our community has been clear and wholesome."

"Lack of ready cash has made for physical and moral well-being; it almost eliminated cigarettes."

"This is the year when dreams came true."

"Our campus looks unusually well because of the abundance of student labor."

"We have had our share of difficulties, nevertheless this has been our best year."

Rated by Accrediting Agencies

For some years the State Departments of Education in the South have been setting up standards whereby educational institutions may be rated. To begin with practically no institutions were ready to meet these standards. Private schools were among the first to measure up. Today there are many public schools much better equipped than most of the mission schools.

Only two years ago the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States agreed to rate colleges and secondary schools for Negroes. Howard University in Washington had received a rating of "A" from the North Central Association. Fisk, in 1930, was the first to receive this rating from the Southern Association. In December, 1931, the Southern Association awarded the "A" rating to Talladega College. At this writing these three are the only colleges for Negroes south of the Mason and Dixon Line which have qualified.

This rating makes these colleges eligible to consideration for membership in the American Association of Universities and Colleges. This stamp of qualitative approval not only means a great deal to the institutions themselves, but it also means that in transfers and for graduate work, particularly in the North and abroad, scholastic credits are recognized.

It is especially gratifying to note that of the three "A" colleges two were founded by and continue to be supported by the A. M. A., Fisk and Talladega. In the early days the A. M. A. had much to do with Howard and still holds some funds in trust for it.

Among our secondary schools recognition has been fairly general. On the accredited list of the most progressive state, North Carolina, we have been represented for several years by Brick School, Palmer Memorial Institute and Lincoln Academy. During this past year Brick received a rating of "B" as a Junior College by the Southern Association.

In Alabama and Mississippi both the State Departments and the Southern Association awarded "A" ratings to the Talladega High School, Burrell Normal School and the Tougaloo High School.

In Texas the "A" rating of the State Department was made permanent for Tillotson College. In South Carolina an "A" was granted Avery Institute.

Some General Facts

Fisk University granted its first honorary doctorate to Mr. Roland Hayes. On December 22, 1931, President Jones conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. Addresses were made by Mr. Paul D. Cravath and Mr. David Mannes of New York and Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

From an article by President Howe of Hampton Institute we quote: "Last summer in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, California, when two Negro Americans started quicker and ran faster than men the world over, those who have considered the Negro race as backward and not qualified for leadership in modern civilization were given new food for thought. Whatever the other interests and characteristics of these two young world champions may be, the feat is a fitting symbol of the marvelous story of Negro progress in America."

During the past year were issued several factual reports of national and world significance so far as the welfare and progress of the Negro is concerned. Under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund a remarkably well done study of elementary schools for Negroes was made by Mr. Clark Forman. Mr. Fred McCuistion completed his study of the Negro schools supported by the Methodist Church North and South. The population and educational maps contained in these studies are significant to the whole program of education among Negroes, as are also a number of the suggestions and recommendations.

An excellent review of the work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund during the past twenty years reveals the results of much wisdom, foresight, open-mindedness, intelligent capacity for self-criticism, and a rare insight for evaluating progress not only in education among Negroes but also in race relations and awakenings in Africa.

Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council compiled a critical review concerning the work of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations during the past ten years.

These self-imposed studies rank high in comparison with the studies of foreign missions made by the Laymen's Inquiry Committee. With such procedure The American Missionary Association is much at home. During recent years careful studies have been made of its work among Negroes, Indians and Mountaineers. At present we are at work on a critical study of the entire field.

During the George Washington Bicentennial celebrations it is of interest to record the fact that it was Miss Phillis Wheatley, a Negro poet, who originally designated Washington as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-men."

Another fact of national interest is the progress made by Roman Catholics in their work among Negroes. For generations the Catholics have not been prominent among those who have championed the Negro's cause. This is no longer true. In New Orleans there was made ready for use in the fall a building costing, with its equipment, a half-million dollars, to be used exclusively for collegiate work. Xavier University, as it is now called, with its rating of "B" by the Southern Association, is the only institution of its kind which is owned by the Catholics. The interesting story of its development under the direction of Mother Katherine Drexel was told in the October 24 number of *Time*.

There was a recent demonstration in New York City in which 4,000 Negroes led by Negro priests and nuns entered Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Some 50 white priests joined in the ceremonies. Editorial comment on this blossoming out, as it were, by the Catholics ascribes chief credit to the sisters "who know no racial lines in their unselfish devotion to humanity—their practical sincerity in the home and hospital—and their touch of sympathy to those in need."

A Great Benefactor Moves On

Next to Booker Washington and the General Education Board Mr. Julius Rosenwald has done more than anyone else to inspire and assist the South in providing public schools for Negro children.

It is ever interesting to observe how human affairs become interwoven. When The American Missionary Association asked General Armstrong to accept the principalship of Hampton Institute no one knew anything about Booker Washington. Mail-order department stores had not yet sent their catalogs into all small towns and isolated rural areas, there to revolutionize conveniences, styles and customs.

But in time these two leaders, one in education and the other in merchandise and philanthropy, met and neither was the same ever after. Had there been no American Missionary Association and no Hampton Institute would Booker Washington have founded Tuskegee Institute, and would he and Julius Rosenwald ever have met? Who can tell? Sufficiently satisfying and gratifying is it to know that they

did meet, and that forces set in motion by the A. M. A. and Hampton played a part in their meeting.

The results of the meeting of these two men are phenomenal. The story of what they did and how they did it is full of romance. Today schools dotted all over the South are called Rosenwald Schools and Mr. Rosenwald's picture hangs in everyone of them.

And now he has left us. But human life is richer and finer and more worth while because he lived. The word "cooperation" has been made more meaningful through him. His own course has been finished, but not the work which he set in motion. That will not be done for many generations to come. However, the task is lighter because of what he was and what he did. There is more intelligent good-will throughout the South between the races because of him. Moreover, when men remember him it will be easier to remove the barriers of sectarianism, sectionalism and racialism. His life is at once a symbol and a prophecy.

Dillard University Hospital Opens

It was natural that the hospital should be the first unit completed by the Board of Trustees of Dillard University. A new site had been purchased by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church before that Board and The American Missionary Association had decided to unite their interests in the creation of Dillard University. Immediately following the assurance of \$2,000,000 from the Church Boards, local citizens, the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund work was started on the new hospital.

This hospital, occupying a city block in New Orleans and consisting of a main building, nurses' home and laundry, was ready to receive patients early in the summer. In construction, equipment, and arrangement of facilities the building is first class in every respect. In organization, management and service a fine spirit of inter-racialism expresses itself. There is not a better hospital anywhere in the South and none which represents quite so well an achievement through cooperative efforts,—Church boards, foundations and local citizens; Jews and Gentiles; Negroes and Caucasians!

Dillard University Trustee Honored

In awarding its loving cup to the citizen of New Orleans who had done most during the year for the welfare of his city the *Times-*

Picayune selected Mr. Edgar B. Stern, President of the Board of Trustees of Dillard University. The particularly gratifying fact about this is that the award was made because of the distinguished service which Mr. Stern had rendered in fostering the creation of Dillard University and in engineering successfully the local campaign through which was raised \$250,000 for the united enterprise.

LeMoyne College Recognized

A recognition coveted by aspiring colleges is that of the General Education Board. This recognition represents more than financial support. It means that a discriminating, fact-evaluating, educational foundation has decided not only that the college is needed but also that it occupies a position of strategic importance in the field of education.

Such recognition came to LeMoyne College during the past year. It was accompanied with an appropriation for science equipment and a conditional gift to be applied toward the purchase of additional land. Meanwhile, LeMoyne has grown rapidly to a college enrollment approaching 300, and, as this report goes to press, the announcement has come that a rating of "B" has been awarded by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Chief credit is due Mr. Frank Sweeney, capable and enterprising president of LeMoyne.

In the Mountains

Pleasant Hill Academy has made a real and vital place for itself in days when some had begun to think that its work was about over. The various studies made by outside experts and inside men of intelligence and common sense revealed that the new highways and better public schools have had very little effect on conditions beyond the highways and away from the towns and county seats.

Apparently the problem of getting students is largely economic. The students are available, twice as many as we have room for. They have ambition but almost no money. Plenty of work can be furnished at the Academy, but it takes money to pay for it in order that students in turn may pay their board bills and tuition. Money for this purpose has to be raised by the officers of the Academy. It comes through the sale of second-hand clothing and individual donations.

Mr. Oscar M. Fogle, the new principal, knows his job and has won the confidence of his fellow workers, the students and the people

of the community. His aim is to increase the service of the Academy for miles around, while at the same time he administers a vitalized standard high school at Pleasant Hill.

Through several cooperating agencies or rather agencies with which the Academy cooperates, we have begun to realize a vision which we have had for years. The primary usefulness of Pleasant Hill Academy for several generations was as a way out of the mountains for the enterprising and capable students. Prospective doctors, lawyers, ministers, educators, government agents found their way to Pleasant Hill and from there into their professions and callings wherever opportunities opened, but seldom in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill.

Now, through the services of the Rev. Edwin E. White, pastor of the local church and director of religious work at the Academy, jointly supported by the Home Missionary Society and the A. M. A., we have over eight outlying centers that are served quite regularly with live community programs. During the summer months Daily Vacation Bible Schools are held in even more centers, as are also what they call "Week-end Chautauquas."

All of this is done in cooperation with Dr. May Wharton of Uplands Hospital at Pleasant Hill, and with Mr. Ervin, agricultural demonstration agent, employed jointly by the Government and the A. M. A. In addition, under the leadership of Miss Campbell and Mrs. Boyce, the Community Crafts have done much to "awaken, enliven and enlighten" not a few to whom life would otherwise be one melancholy drudgery after another.

It looks as though the time may not be far distant when experts will be pointing to Pleasant Hill Academy as a place which knows how to do things that make for the upbuilding of life in the barren regions of the mountains, rather than as a place to be surveyed in order to know whether or not it justifies its cost.

The Indians

The Indians of North and South Dakota suffered from financial depression, drought and grasshoppers. As the winter came on they were without funds for heavy clothing and practically without food until the Government was able to assist them somewhat. Meanwhile, Mr. Hertz and Mr. Case rendered timely service as best they could.

Santee School had an exceptionally good year due largely to the fact that the expenses of some 70 students were paid from tribal funds.

Mr. Daniel of the A. M. A. and Mr. Scotford of the Commission on Missions visited Santee for the first time.

Negotiations were completed satisfactorily at Elbowoods whereby the Government assumes full responsibility for the school work of both white and Indian children. It is still necessary for the A. M. A., however, to provide a dormitory for the Indian children from the reservation if they are to receive the benefits of the public school. The A. M. A. has offered \$18,000 toward the cost of a new dormitory and community house provided Mr. Case raises \$12,000 in addition. It is hoped that \$5,000 of this will be given by the Indians.

Dr. Thomas Riggs, at Oahe, is reviewing the manuscript of his biography which was compiled by Mrs. L. R. Howard, a member of the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reed, retired and living at McLaughlin, South Dakota, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Their Indian and white friends made merry on the occasion and messages were received from the A. M. A. and friends from afar.

Dr. George W. Hinman was co-author with Mr. Meriam in writing the mission study book of the year on the subject of Indian missions. Dr. Hinman was asked also by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among Indians to make a rapid survey of a wide range of Indian missions. He is now completing the manuscript for a book on the history of missions among the Indians.

Secretary Brownlee attended for the first time the annual Presbyterian-Congregational Indian Conference. The meetings were held on the shores of Lake Traverse, near Sisseton, South Dakota. Some 800 Indians were in attendance.

Progress among the Indians has been slow and continues so. Gradually they are letting go their tribal customs. Theologically speaking, they have been evangelized. Economically, they have been almost pauperized. Agriculturally, they have not learned how to farm intelligently and are not inclined to do so industriously. Socially, they are widely scattered, living in small groups along the little streams, and very inadequately housed. Their little, barren churches afford the chief places for regular meetings.

In June Rev. F. Philip Frazier succeeded Mr. Hertz on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud reservations. He is assisted by Rev. Simon Kirk who for years was engaged by the Government in agricultural work. Mr. Kirk lives at Mission, South Dakota, where

he is starting a small demonstration farm. He will confine himself to the Rosebud Reservation where it is hoped that his farm demonstrations may prove so successful that he may be used later to extend this work to other reservations. Meanwhile, Mr. Frazier has begun his plans for educational institutes which will be held on each of the reservations. He has been fortunate in securing the cooperation of government agents and specialists in community work. His slogan is "better homes, better farms, better communities and better churches."

Thus far the interests of the churches have not ranged much beyond the narrow circle of preaching services and women's missionary societies. Very few of the ministers are trained. Their salaries are low, ranging from 30 to 50 dollars per month with from one-half to two-thirds coming from the A. M. A. In time, Mr. Frazier believes he can improve these conditions. He will be given every encouragement and all possible assistance to do so. He fully understands that this cannot be done unless the Indians themselves assume increasingly larger shares in the support and direction of their work.

Puerto Rico

Hurricane, earthquakes, and local superstitions concerning the spirits of saints seem to insist on setting Puerto Rico back one step every time she takes two steps forward. Professor Sáez is of the opinion that superstition concerning the saints is the most fundamental evil.

Doubtless it makes little difference whether one calls a hurricane an act of God or an act of a saint since the reason for using either statement is that the cause of the catastrophe is beyond man's control. But such is not true any longer of man's understanding. The coming of hurricanes and their courses now may be predicted accurately and charted. It is known also what kind of building construction will resist a hurricane, and the wise will follow expedient precautions when the hurricane-warning flags go up.

Meanwhile, two great handicaps continue to thwart the progress of technocracy whose conveniences would make Puerto Rico, physically speaking, the veritable paradise that nature has prepared it to be. These two handicaps are over-population and the almost negligible purchasing power of the average individual. The last report gives the island a population of 465 to the square mile as compared with seven-tenths of one person per mile for the State of Nevada or with an average of

50 persons per mile for the whole of the United States. The remedy for this condition is birth control. But birth control has its handicaps—ignorance, prejudice and organized Roman Catholicism. Consequently, when Governor Beverly declared that Puerto Rico must practice birth control he stirred up a hornet's nest. To its credit The American Missionary Association went on record supporting the Governor. The doctors at Ryder Memorial Hospital are prepared to give intelligent counsel on the subject. The girls at Blanche Kellogg Institute are learning a lot about science and women's rights which will help some.

While the population problem may not be the main cause of the economic situation yet the two are inextricably intertwined. Five men for one job instead of five jobs for one man means a low wage scale. In prosperous times the wage scale may average for the general population from one dollar to a dollar and a half per day for six months out of the year. During the depression the average has been from 60 to 75 cents with plenty of unemployment at those rates.

Naturally the masses cannot prepare themselves for hurricanes. Their little huts are blown about by cyclones as easily as leaves by moderate winds. Naturally they cannot keep their bodies nourished sufficiently to resist disease. Naturally there is not enough money on the island to make adequate sanitary provisions. Naturally there is sufficient money to provide satisfactory facilities for the education of only about half the children. And the sick, lame, halt and blind are even worse off.

Amidst such conditions, which are also honeycombed with the theology, customs and traditions of 400 years of Sixteenth Century Catholicism, it is to be wondered at that the Protestant churches have progressed as much as they have. To begin with, lay preachers were engaged and paid by missionary boards, which also built or rented the meeting places. A seminary had to be provided before a trained ministry was possible.

Today we are confronted with the inevitable results of such policies. How to develop self-supporting churches from subsidized churches is a real problem, the detection of which is far simpler than the solution thereof. The same is true with reference to supplanting an untrained ministry by a trained ministry. The tendency is for the older minister to lean on the missionary board for support, and to become ultraconservative when confronted by the ideas of the seminary

graduates. On the other hand, the trained young ministers appreciate better standards of living and expect higher salaries. Moreover most of the church members come from the poorest of the poor and are unable to support entirely any kind of a ministry.

In spite of all this we had begun to make encouraging progress toward self-support when a hurricane struck the island in 1928, followed by the world-wide financial collapse in 1929. Nevertheless, a larger share of self-support had been assumed for 1932-33. Unfortunately this heroic step has been met by another hurricane.

Rio Grande Institute

When it came to Rio Grande Institute we were not able to "outwit the depression." It was not possible to cut over \$150,000 from the budget for 1932-33 without eliminating this entire piece of work. For a number of years Rio Grande has been the target when the budget was adopted. However, it struggled along and was never in better or more promising condition than at the time it was closed. Miss Ethel Barger's statement in the paragraph in this report of the section marked "Colleges and Schools" supports this testimony.

Henceforth Rio Grande shall live in the lives of the students who have profited by its services and in the memories of the courageous and faithful services of its officers and teachers, particularly Dr. Josiah Heald, its founder. As an example of how Rio Grande has served and will live in its students we record the story of John Burnham:

At the close of the graduation exercises at Pomona College, June 13, 1931, just one student among the nearly 200 graduates was called forward to receive special distinction. To John Burnham was awarded the Honnell Fellowship of \$1,500, with the privilege of studying two years in an advanced school of learning at home or abroad.

John came to Rio Grande Institute at the age of 11, knowing no word of English and about four years behind in his studies, needing a home as well as a chance to learn. In spite of the language handicap, he passed through three grades the first year, two the second, and was awarded 100 percent in his ninth grade for his year's work in science.

From Rio Grande he was taken daily to the Albuquerque High School, where he passed through a three-year course in two years with honors. Having more than caught up with all arrearages, he entered Pomona College soon after reaching the age of 16 years, and was graduated at 20.

On the commencement program he was cited for departmental distinction in chemical research, and was recently initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During the past year he has served as president of the Cosmopolitan Club of the college. He plans to study during the next two years at Stanford University. He is of Mexican birth, and was given a new name by a woman who befriended him in his early boyhood.

Leadership

Gradually leadership in A. M. A. institutions is growing stronger and more continuous. Nothing is quite so important to an educational institution as an able principal or president who continues to serve successfully over a period of years. Thus do schools achieve personality and character. The same is true for staff members. In this connection we are somewhat indebted to the financial depression. Salaries, even though small, paid regularly and entirely have helped to cut down the usual turnover.

At Gloucester School, Capahosic, Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Price retired after 36 and 40 years, respectively, of continuous service. On July 1 Mr. George M. Sampson was appointed as principal to succeed Mr. Price. (Further mention is made of Mr. and Mrs. Price under section on "Retired Workers.")

Mr. J. Roosevelt Jenkins, Assistant Principal at Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, at the time of Miss Elizabeth B. Moore's death, was made Acting Principal until September 1, at which time he was appointed Principal. His leadership bids fair to continue and develop the progressive program so well started by Miss Moore. (Further mention of Miss Moore is made in section entitled "In Memoriam.")

To the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud Reservations has come Rev. Francis Philip Frazier as the successor to Mr. Hertz. Mr. Hertz is on furlough, studying at Teachers College, Columbia University, preparing to become Principal of the Santee School on the retirement of Dr. Fred Riggs next June.

To the Brewer Hospital came Mrs. Cora A. E. Estues, R.N., to succeed Miss Daisy D. Dinkins as Superintendent. Lack of money forced a reduction in staff at the hospital. This could best be done by securing a superintendent who was also a registered nurse. The thorough, conscientious and scrupulous way in which Miss Dinkins managed the hospital for six years deserves praise beyond our capacity to express.

Facts Concerning A. M. A. Workers

The who, the where and the what of our workers are always illuminating. The roster for 1931-32 contains the following interesting facts:

Total number of workers 576.

Of these 59 came from Alabama, 40 from North Carolina, 34 from Georgia, 33 from New York. The remainder came from 40 states and territories, with one worker from Canada and 31 from Puerto Rico.

According to denominations, 291 are listed as Congregationalists, 107 as Methodists, 79 as Baptists, 33 as Presbyterians, 32 as Episcopalians and 10 as Christians. The remainder, in numbers from one to three, are scattered among eight denominations.

According to race, 340 are Negro, 171 white, 30 Indian, 29 Puerto Rican, five Spanish-American and one Japanese. There are 231 men and 345 women.

In addition to the active workers there are 59 who receive retiring allowances.

Buildings and Equipment

When it comes to buildings and major equipment we have been dependent very largely upon legacies. Wherever possible bequests are used to perpetuate the lives of donors.

Mr. William H. Nichols provided generously for the A. M. A. in his will. The money was used in constructing an academic building with auditorium for Blanche Kellogg Institute in Puerto Rico. In addition to the regular high school rooms, laboratories and offices, provision has been made to house 30 girls on the second floor. The building, of reinforced concrete construction, is Spanish in architecture. Dedicatory ceremonies have been postponed until sometime in 1933.

Mention has already been made of the fine hospital erected in New Orleans as the first unit of Dillard University. The A. M. A. shared one-fourth in the cost of the land and building.

During the summer, the frame high school building at Talladega, erected in the eighteen-eighties, was destroyed completely by fire. A few years ago the old Slater Shop was destroyed by fire. The insurance money then was sufficient to provide for a new, one-story, fire-proof shop. No money was provided, however, for equipment and the shop had remained idle.

Fortunately, at the suggestion of one of the trustees, Mr. George W. Crawford, the architect was able to work out a plan whereby the roof of the new shop could be raised, a second story added and complete facilities provided for a standard high school—all, including equipment, from the insurance money covering the old high school building. The result was that Talladega's high school opened only about 10 days late with a better and safer building.

At Dorchester Academy we were not so fortunate. The boys' dormitory was destroyed completely by fire in the early spring. It was a very old building of cheap construction on which it was impossible to carry sufficient insurance to provide for a new building. About one-third of the insurance money was used in providing temporary quarters for the boys, leaving a nest egg of approximately \$3,000 for a new building.

The temporary quarters are very unsatisfactory; in fact, quite unpardonable. School opened in the fall with more boys than usual on hand. Adequate provision for these boys should be made just as soon as the money can be secured. It has been voted to name the new dormitory building after Miss Elizabeth B. Moore, Principal of the Academy, who died some weeks preceding the fire.

At Tougalo, provision was made for the use of the natural gas in all furnaces and stoves. This means not only a great convenience but also a decided money saver.

At Dorchester and Brick adequate water supplies were provided.

A new laundry was built at Tillotson, and extensive alterations were made in the industrial building. This building, a gift from the late Major Evans of Austin, now houses the science laboratories and the home economics department.

At Ballard Normal School the main building was re-roofed. At King's Mountain a laundry was built. In various other places repairs of minor character were made.

Fellowships and Student Aid

Mr. Raymond E. Lee, Professor of Modern Languages at Straight College, was a student at the Sorbonne and the Alliance Française and in Madrid during the past year. His joint fellowship was provided for by the General Education Board and The American Missionary Association.

Mr. Tourgee DeBose, head of the Department of Music at Talladega College, studied at the Vincent D'Indy School in Paris under Paul Brand, pianist. The Julius Rosenwald Fund and The American Missionary Association furnished his joint fellowship.

At the Atlanta School of Social Work the Association furnished the fellowship for Miss M. Edwina Dugas, a graduate of Talladega College.

James Wiley Brown and Elmer A. McLaughlin studied at the Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, assisted by A. M. A. fellowships.

Jonathan H. Brooks was granted a fellowship for summer school study at Union Seminary in New York.

The Association assisted with loans Mr. Aaron Brown and W. W. E. Blanchett, graduates of Talladega College, who were registered in the Graduate School of Atlanta University.

In all of the Association's colleges and schools students were assisted by scholarships and loans. The loans were restricted chiefly to college seniors and were made repayable in quarterly installments beginning January 1 following their graduation, with 6 percent interest on all unpaid balances after that date.

Insofar as possible provision was made to keep in school all students who had registered and were able to pay a portion of their expenses. Many were the applications from students who could not defray any of their expenses. Unfortunately most of these had to be refused admission.

THE ALUMNI AND OTHERS

GEORGE N. WHITE, *Secretary*

From Blanche Kellogg Institute in storm-stricken Puerto Rico, from Pleasant Hill in the southern mountains, from the plains of the West where the Sioux no longer roam but concentrate at Santee, from rural schools in the South, from city colleges, from girl *alumnæ* teaching without benefit of salary in Alabama, to man *alumnus* in Pittsburgh without a job because he is past the age limit, came responses to our appeal for the Student Aid Fund.

And some of the sentiments accompanying the responses are far more eloquent than the gifts themselves. A struggling minister writes:

"I know what financial problems are confronting the future leaders of our group. I worked my way through college and know the strain. I have three children there now. The thought of having to advise them to come home is now haunting me, but were I in a position to do so I would gladly send you \$200 which you name as a maximum. Since I cannot do this, I am sending you one dollar, and small as it is, it is surely a sacrifice for me. I actually need this dollar on my grocery bill tomorrow."

Another *alumnus*, "I am enclosing \$5. May I thank you for remembering me in a time like this and may I commend you for your courage in making the necessary appeal." (The Secretary needed commendation, I assured him!)

A student, "I am more than glad to send my dollar. I was unable to go to school this last term. I have worked until the present time but still have no money."

An *alumnus*, "It grieves me sorely because I am not able to do what I would like for this very worthwhile cause. I am sending a pledge for \$5 to be paid in one-dollar-a-month installments, the first enclosed in this letter."

And what a share came from our teachers themselves who certainly had first-hand information on the subject and who looked the problem square in the eye and struck it a mighty blow, with scanty salary! Many stories leaked out about teachers who themselves set up a private Student Aid Account.

When the story was told, over \$4,000 had rolled into the fund—in a year like this. Who dares say a Carver, a McDowell, or a Hayes has not been saved for the world!

It is with such inspiration that the Secretary fares forth to do the other half of his job—telling the churches of the dividends their investments are bringing. Last fall, the churches of Nebraska gave an attentive and responsive ear to the story of A. M. A. as they gathered at Sunday services, mid-week meetings and special church suppers. Upon one occasion a practical-minded church treasurer remarked, "I've never liked the word 'apportionment' but if this is missions, I'll never again say a word against it!"

In the summer, young people in assembly at Crete, Nebraska, Lake Kampeska, South Dakota, and Boulder River, Montana, gathered in classes in Race Relations to discuss the practical aspects of human brotherhood. The Race Relations section of the Crete Assembly were moved to send a letter to all A. M. A. students. I quote from this letter:

The entire class of 50 young people agree that color should have nothing to do with the regard of one race toward the others but that it is personality and intellect which people of one nation or race should consider when judging and forming opinions of the other races. Although others may unfortunately practice un-Christian principles, we young people, after an unbiased conference on Race Relations, are agreed that all men of all races are essentially the same and deserve the same consideration. We deeply regret race prejudices for they are a blot on our civilization. We are trying to break down these barriers of prejudice in our own home towns. We will urge that people consider individuals, not races, when thinking about the vital questions of Race Relations. We feel that in order to obtain a fair deal for everyone, all races must be on a level plane; towards this goal we are striving.

We give our heartiest wishes to you and sincerely extend to you the hand of common brotherhood and fellowship. Don't give up hope. A new sun is rising for our countries, when by our united efforts each one will be equal in the eyes of all the world instead of only a few.

Goodbye and good luck!

The Montana Assembly adopted as its slogan, "Personality, not Nationality."

Signed: Your friends, Young People in

Race Relations Class, Crete, Nebraska.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES

REV. HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary*

Let Go, But Stand By

To a loyal friend who desired to help her when she was learning to ride a bicycle, Frances E. Willard said, "Let go, but stand by."

The past year has witnessed a great economic struggle in the South which has vitally affected our whole church work. With the wage scale running as low as 35 cents a day in rural sections and farm hands working only three to four days at that there has been much deprivation and suffering. Even in urban centers conditions were not greatly improved. At this writing Community Chests and other welfare organizations must not only supply food and clothing for the unemployed but pay rents, furnish a doctor and medicine and minister in other ways to save men from desperation. No words can adequately describe this picture of want and suffering.

In these trying days our ministers and churches have shown great courage and faith. Some months ago there went forward the announcement of a general cut in budgets which meant automatically a cut for every church and worker. Instead of cries of despair our office has received only words of gratitude and praise for the Association.

In the midst of all this financial chaos it is heartening to note the effort of our churches to move forward. The spirit of personal evangelism is manifest as we have not seen in recent years. Our accessions have been many, our churches are revived and the present church year already looks promising. From a little Sunday School at Morihan, Louisiana, a church has been organized of which we are justly proud. An eight-room parsonage stands to the credit of Midway Church in the heart of a rural district at McIntosh, Georgia; while Melville, North Carolina rejoices in a beautiful brick edifice that is the pride of the community. At its dedication recently many white citizens were present who registered their interest and approval even though this building is unmatched by any in the parish. For the erection of a similar structure in another section 10 years ago our minister was driven out. Before another report of this kind is made our pastor at Dudley, North Carolina, will be enjoying a comfortable church home now in the course of erection. It is significant that these three ventures

mentioned are all in rural centers where there have been many crop failures and other economic embarrassments.

But most heartening of all, perhaps, has been the development of our two Summer Conferences at Morihan, Louisiana, and King's Mountain, North Carolina. These are intensive training schools for ministers, laymen, social workers and young people. In 10 short years the investment is already bringing splendid dividends.

Though handicapped in these days of financial uncertainty the new policy of The American Missionary Association is gradually succeeding as evidenced in the growing number of churches with community ideals. In many cases these churches are pioneering in the field of social uplift and in a number of centers are the agencies through which Community Chests and other welfare organizations give charity to the poor of our group. Less than three weeks ago I sat in the office of a busy southern woman who said without reservation, "I have no hesitancy in stating that my welfare work in this city would be seriously crippled without the help of your minister and his staff of trained workers. We need more of their kind."

Through these churches we are developing kindergartens, nurseries, recreational and health centers, Summer Conferences, Vacation Bible Schools, Young People's and other organizations that are proving a veritable godsend to communities in which they operate. This type of service is costly; in a battle against ignorance, denominational prejudice and economic pressure there must be at hand some loyal organization to which our churches in their ambition and zeal in this Kingdom task can look with assurance and say—"Let go, but stand by."

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS AMONG NEGROES

The following statements are not the comments of the Secretary. Each president, principal or superintendent speaks for herself or himself. From an outsider one would fail to get that which distinguishes institutions from each other and gives them personality.—F. L. B.

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Frederick A. Sumner, *President*: The outstanding event of the year has been the granting of the "A" rating by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

It is pleasant to report that an excellent morale has been in evidence among students and faculty. Serious attention has prevailed in the college group. The bad economic situation has meant much unemployment for the students as well as for their parents. It has been chiefly responsible for the large falling off in the number of students in our college department. In spite of the low enrollment, we have had one of the very best years in our school work. The standard of scholarship in the student body has been raised over previous years and we have had more honor students than usual.

The work of the year has been featured by increased activities of cultural value. This is especially noted in the work of our choir and chorus which have given a number of recitals and special song services during the year; also in the work of our departmental clubs, social teas and the work of the Little Theatre. The plays that have been presented by the Little Theatre have been of more than usual interest and they have furnished high-grade entertainment.

The lecture course, consisting of six lectures and recitals and the work of our college pastors have also stimulated a better morale on our campus. Besides the intercollegiate football and basketball, the intramural activities of our Physical Education Department have developed great enthusiasm among the students in general. This in connection with our good health program has done much to improve the state of health of our group on the campus.

The year has been a difficult one from a financial standpoint. The collection of endowment pledges has been slow but steady. With the cooperation of The American Missionary Association and the General Education Board, we were able to close the year without a deficit in current expenses.

One of the pleasant events of the commencement season was the gift by the outgoing senior class. The class had a photograph of the president enlarged, which proved to be a fine piece of work, and everyone seems to be satisfied with it. It will be placed in the library.

Enrollment: Total students, 443; college, 221; senior high, 55; junior high, 53; elementary, 80; kindergarten, 34; boarding students, 183.

Number of graduates: College, 41; senior high, 16.

Staff: Total, 70, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 45; other workers, 23.

Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles B. Austin, *President*: All effort at Straight is now concentrated upon four years of college and four years of high school. Following out a previously determined program, the work of the Daniel Hand School below the ninth grade has been abandoned. The Daniel Hand building is now used by the Isabella Hume Community Center. The Center is under the direction of Central Congregational Church. There has been in the night school only a sufficient amount of work to meet the requirements of those who had partially completed certain courses.

The year closed with the institution in a satisfactory condition from the financial standpoint. No student was allowed to drop out in the course of the year for purely financial reasons. The enrollment for the year was about the same as for the year before, not taking into consideration the grades which were abandoned.

The new members of the faculty brought added strength and a fine spirit of cooperation. The Athletic Association had a very successful year, and the program of physical education merits special attention.

The Sunday Vesper Services, introduced this year, have taken the place of the Sunday morning church services. A number of widely known speakers have appeared at these services.

It is expected that Straight College will continue to conduct a "high high school." The institution is better equipped now than ever before to do high-grade work.

There have been some marked improvements in library facilities. The library has been augmented not only by the usual purchases, but also by the gift of 424 volumes from the private library of the late President O'Brien. During the year many minor improvements have been made.

Straight faces the loss of its individual identity through being merged into Dillard University; but until Dillard is ready to receive students, Straight will maintain its physical plant free of evidences of deterioration, and likewise retain its acknowledged academic standards.

Enrollment: Total students, 240; college, 121 (including night students); senior high, 70; junior high, 13; special, night and commercial, 36; boarding students, 65.

Number of graduates: College, 17; senior high, 24; commercial special, 4.

Staff: Total, 32, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 24; other workers, 6.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Rev. William T. Holmes, *President:* Tougaloo is more of a college than ever before. The "social sciences," hitherto taught by one professor, this year are divided between two, one in history and one in economics and sociology, doubling the number of courses offered. A new teacher of high school science now releases three college professors from all high school instruction save one class, thereby increasing the number of college science courses offered. With the exception of one class in science, professors in English, physics, chemistry, biology, foreign languages, mathematics, education, economics and sociology, history, and philosophy teach college students only. The separation between the College and High School is all but complete.

Nine faculty members (four of them Negroes) have secured their second degrees of M.A., M.S., or M.Ed., and one of these is on leave of absence to secure her Ph.D. The College attendance has increased from 73 in 1929-30, and 89 in 1930-31, to 98 in 1931-32. And next year in place of all-day workers who go to night school, all of them high school students, there will be a number of part-time workers taking part-time classroom study, all of them college students, thus increasing the proportion of college students still further.

During the year Tougaloo High School was rated as a fully accredited high school by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and thus far is the only Negro high school in Mississippi to be thus fully accredited. More recently Tougaloo Elementary School has been given a rating of 967 out of a possible 1,000 credits, by a representative of the Mississippi State Department of Education. This reflects great credit on the Daniel Hand School Supervisor.

During 1931-32 books valued at \$1,000 will have been added to the library, by means of \$500 from the A. M. A., \$250 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and \$250 from other sources. With between 8,000 and 9,000 volumes on the shelves,

Tougaloo is reaching toward the 12,000 volumes necessary before it can be rated as a "Standard Four-year College of Class A."

Last summer a new 650-foot well was drilled, delivering more than 100 gallons of water per minute into a 50,000-gallon tank on a 100-foot tower, all provided for by an appropriation from the A. M. A. and operated at less expense than the old system which yielded only 25 gallons per minute.

During the summer two new residence bungalows were erected, and a half-mile of concrete walks were laid, connecting them and the other five bungalows with the rest of the campus. Half of the money for this came from the General Education Board, the remainder from subscriptions. With the cooperation of The American Missionary Association and the General Education Board we closed our books without a debt.

Though the College attendance increased from 89 to 98, that of the senior high school fell off from 109 to 76, of the junior high school from 47 to 40. That of the Daniel Hand School increased from 66 to 97.

Enrollment: Total students, 328; college, 98; senior high, 76; junior high, 40; elementary, 86; kindergarten, 11; special (night school) 17; boarding students, 147.

Number of graduates: College (senior) 18, (junior) 11.

Staff: Total, 41, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 27; other workers, 12.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Mary E. Branch, *President:* In spite of difficulties the enrollment increased over last year. The quality of scholarship was materially raised by the giving of scholarships to worthy young women who made high averages in their high school work throughout the State.

The College met every requirement of the State Department of Education and received permanent rating as a Senior College.

A new laundry was constructed which has added much to the convenience of the students.

The Evans Memorial Building was completely renovated, providing two clothing laboratories, a fitting room, biology laboratory and lecture room, a second chemical laboratory, food laboratory and lecture room, a six-room apartment for a practice home and a large room for child care.

The biological department was fairly well equipped though much in equipment is still needed. Both the chemistry and home economic laboratories have been much improved. We are looking forward to the equipping of a second foods laboratory during the summer.

About 600 books were added to the library during the year.

The faculty was greatly strengthened by the addition of four teachers holding M.A. degrees.

Many students found it difficult to meet their bills to the College and many would have been dropped but for loans from The American Missionary Association office.

Enrollment: Total students, 183; college, 140; senior high, 21; junior high, 4 (9th grade only); special and commercial, 18; boarding students, 48.

Number of graduates: College, 12; senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 22, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 12; other workers, 8.

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* The year 1931-1932 was a most momentous one in the history of LeMoyne. On May 31 the last high school class (36) and the first College class (18) graduated.

During the year LeMoyne was granted \$3,000 from the General Education Board for laboratory equipment and a conditional grant was also made for the acquisition of adjoining property. With this assistance and the cooperation of

The American Missionary Association properties on Walker Avenue and McDowell Street properties were acquired.

Observation and practice teaching in the Memphis city schools was initiated.

The use of the Second Congregational Church as a College chapel proved particularly beneficial in creating a high religious attitude.

Noted speakers appeared during the year before the student body. Community projects and closer relations with the community were established.

Athletics were placed on an all-college basis.

The ability and eagerness of the student body to carry on in the face of the general depression was most noteworthy.

Enrollment: Total students, 438; college, 233; senior high, 45 (12th grade only); special (Summer School, 1931) college, 160; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: College, 18; senior high, 36.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 11; other workers, 4.

Brick Junior College, Bricks, North Carolina, John C. Wright, President:

In the face of a particularly hard year, Brick has been moving forward. The enrollment was at once a loss and a gain. There was a falling off in high school enrollment and an increase in the College enrollment. With the multiplication of standard four-year public high schools in Eastern North Carolina, a steady decrease in the high school enrollment at Brick is to be expected. A healthy development of the institution will, however, show a corresponding increase in the College enrollment.

The outstanding achievement of the year was the placing of the College on the approved list of Negro institutions by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Along with two other Negro junior colleges, Brick was placed in Class "B." In the words of the Association's report this means that "institutions remaining do not yet meet in full one or more of the standards set up by this Association for Junior Colleges, but the general quality of their work is such as to warrant the admission of their graduates into the junior year of any standard four-year college." The high school department was rated "A." Only nine out of 104 standard high schools in North Carolina were so rated, and only 20 in the entire South.

The faculty was strengthened by the addition of two full professors, one to head the department of English and speech; the other, to the department of social science.

Outstanding accomplishment can be recorded in music, dramatics, and athletics. The men's basketball team won the State championship.

A signal recognition of the work in teacher training was the immediate placing of all 1931 graduates of this department. Two of the men were placed in charge of elementary schools.

A distinct step forward in faculty-student relationships was a faculty-student conference held April 1 when the entire College community sat in a full day's conference to discuss the general theme, "Obligations of Membership in the College Community." The conference attracted much attention and comment, and was productive of many good results. It will be an annual event at Brick.

Extension activities have received marked impetus from the placing on the staff of a Smith-Hughes vocational agricultural teacher. Mr. Walter G. Young, former farm manager at Brick, was the first appointee. His untimely death in an automobile accident in January seriously retarded the program he had launched with such vigor. A successor has been chosen and the work will continue in the fall.

Enrollment: Total students, 189; college, 95; senior high, 37; junior high, 26; elementary, 31; boarding students, 73.

Number of graduates: College, 21; senior high, 4.

Staff: Total, 27; consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 18; other workers, 7.

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal*: The year at Trinity has been one of success in many lives, of joy in progress, of satisfaction in work well done.

The high school grades, seven to twelve, have the largest enrollment in our history, though the lower grades have been small because of the financial situation. This depression has pulled down the average attendance but sickness has not given us much trouble.

A mild winter and a surplus of fruits and vegetables from last summer's gardens have prevented suffering; and the lack of ready cash has made for the physical and moral well-being of our boys, almost eliminating cigarette smoking and diminishing the movie craze.

The inter-racial atmosphere of our city has been clear and wholesome. The fact that the turnover in our faculty was very small made possible unity and continuity in curriculum and lesson procedure and added to good fellowship in every way.

In the shop a new power lathe introduced a new line of activity for the boys, and it has been fun to see what excellent results could be achieved with scrap lumber and old boxes. Economics are not altogether unpleasant.

Washington's Bicentennial was celebrated by our annual county-wide field day and music contest. The Tennessee Valley music festival and the oratorical contest on the Constitution were the usual success.

In April the senior class put on most creditably Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and a month later the alumni staged a wonderfully clever drama.

Commencement was "different" this year, with an alumni breakfast to start the day.

Because the class of 1932 is exceptionally musical, the usual essays were in part replaced by vocal and piano music, including a brilliant eight-hand number on two pianos, the overture from "William Tell."

The usual People's Day luncheon became a barbecue cooked on the campus and a huge success. The ball game between the Trinity team and the former Trinity boys was a thriller won by the "old boys" 1 to 0, with the largest, most enthusiastic audience ever.

"Heaven Bound," to be given June 2, in Cumings Hall, by a local cast, closes a happy year and one of profit to school and community.

Enrollment: Total students, 219; senior high, 30; junior high, 97; elementary, 70; kindergarten, 20; special, 2; one boarding student.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 9.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13.

Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, Alabama, Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: It has not taken long for the year to pass despite its hardships. Armistice, Thanksgiving, Christmas, the Lincoln Drive, Negro History Week, Negro Health Week, the spring concerts, commencement—all have come and passed!

"Happy is that people whose annals are brief." Ours are brevity personified. Enrollment fell below the low point of four years ago. Our total for this year was only 114 pupils. Payments of tuition were small and irregular. Wood, chickens, eggs, vegetables, buttermilk, and corn contributed to the treasury.

At times the way was dark and dreary. Yet there were some notable days during the year: Those days when we heard from our friends afar; those days when the health department sent the Macon County doctor with his preventatives—typhoid-toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin, vaccination against smallpox; those days when our Lincoln offering climbed steadily higher. Imagine our surprise and pleasure when we reached the amazing total of \$111.07!

With some happy reflections and many hopeful anticipations Cotton Valley School faces forward.

Enrollment: Total students, 114; elementary, 94; junior high, 20; no boarding students.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 6, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 5.

Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, Ruth E. Lee, *Principal:* This year the school has gained in prestige. It was given an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. Of the number rated in Alabama it was the only one that was not connected with a college. This particular recognition attracted much attention to the school which resulted in a number of visits from heads of institutions of northern Alabama. This honor together with the records which recent graduates have made in college has secured a few more scholarships for our students.

The community has evidenced an increasing interest in the School by attending School functions in larger numbers and by a more tangible response to the work of the Alumni Association. It also happened that Burrell was hostess to the Northern Alabama Principals' Conference and to the Elks Oratorical Contest for this district. A full auditorium greeted the participants in this contest. The speeches were very well prepared and proved very interesting.

The general appearance of the School continues to improve. New velvet curtains, an electric clock and new lights adorn the auditorium. The George N. White Literary Society gave more effective lights for the classrooms. The graduating class left as a gift a stone wall along the east side of the campus. The boys in the science classes succeeded in getting the lawns in a more attractive condition.

A dramatic club has been added to the extra-curricula activities. It presented three plays; one for the Lincoln Day rally, one for the Literary Society, and one for the annual tri-city contest. The choral club won again the annual musical contest.

The addition of biology to the curriculum makes our third course in science which has proved very interesting this year.

Through the concentrated efforts of students and teachers we were successful in making a substantial increase in our Lincoln Day offering.

Enrollment: Total students, 117; senior high, 45; junior high, 72; no boarding students.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Esther Nichol, *Principal:* At Lincoln Normal School the year 1931-1932 will probably be remembered as the year of the tornado although no school property was destroyed nor were any students or teachers injured. Two students lost close relatives and a number of them had their homes destroyed. Both bedding and clothing were given from the school stores and teachers contributed clothing. Also teachers and students took their turn with other organizations in furnishing the cooking food for the injured.

The George Washington Bicentennial has occupied rather a large place in our attention this year. The American history class wrote essays, the best of which were read in assembly. A pageant in three episodes was presented. Thirty-five trees and shrubs were planted on the campus by different groups of teachers and students and were dedicated to the memory of George Washington.

Other schools and churches collaborated in a rather elaborate celebration of Negro Health Week with the County Health Unit cooperating in a helpful way. Vocational Guidance Week received some attention; we hope to do more in that line in the future. Negro Achievement Day gave place to a lecture reading by Langston Hughes.

Physical training work was very satisfactory this year, the attention being centered upon participation by every student rather than upon contests with other schools. The May day exhibition, lasting all day, was particularly interesting

because of the variety of the work offered. Tennis has been very popular this year even with the elementary pupils.

We were fortunate in having Secretary White with us on Lincoln's birthday. The offering more than doubled last year's, amounting to \$202.67, the bulk of it being contributed by teachers.

The seventh grade are rejoicing in a new cabinet made by two of their members in the shop. They have a creditable collection of curios.

The campus is looking unusually well because of the abundance of student labor. The grounds have been thoroughly cleaned, more gravel has been put on the roads and paths, and an excellent stand of blue grass covers the space in front of Ranney Hall. Two new lights, the gift of the graduating class, light up the grounds between the buildings.

Enrollment: Total students, 207; senior high, 53; junior high, 48; elementary, 106; boarding students, 21.

Staff: Total, 21, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 16; other workers, 4.

Fessenden Academy, Fessenden (P. O. Martin), Florida, Leonard F. Morse, *Principal:* The task at Fessenden to experience a successful year was not an easy one. Enthusiasm was high, but with no market for Florida's staples, fruit and vegetables, little money was in circulation. Yet much was gained in the many sacrifices that were made and in the lessons of thrift forced upon nearly everyone.

The general enrollment was larger than that of the previous year, while the resident enrollment was larger than it has been for five years.

The big event of the earlier part of the year was the dedication of Chapman Hall, the new academic building given us by the A. M. A. This ushered in a new day for Fessenden which will have a telling effect for many years upon the life of our racial group in Florida.

From August, 1931, to February, 1932, we sent to the New York office \$1,200 as part of our contribution for the equipment of the new building. Scarcity of money cut our donations and thus made this amount much smaller than we had anticipated. We raised \$200 for Lincoln Day, more than twice the amount raised the previous year.

Our skill was challenged by many problems of scholarship presented by many of the new students who came from unregulated and unstandardized schools throughout the State.

High moral and religious standards were constantly emphasized through the media of personal contacts, the Wednesday night prayer service, the Sunday School, Sunday morning church services and the young people's societies. The regular annual events such as the fair, Founder's Day and Lincoln Day were observed with success.

Enrollment: Total students, 245; special, 3; senior high, 31; junior high, 62; elementary, 149; boarding students, 53.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 4.

Staff: Total, 22, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 17; other workers, 4.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Raymond G. vonTobel, *Principal:* As everywhere the world over, this year at Ballard has been one of perplexing problems, but not by any means one of despair. A review of the year's work reveals many signs of hope and encouragement. While the total enrollment for the present year, 215, was the smallest in our history, our graduating class numbered 34. In quality as well as quantity it takes its place among the best ever graduated from Ballard. An interesting and encouraging development this year was the presence of three girls in our senior class coming to us from Eddy High School of Milledgeville, Georgia, an institution doing excellent work as far as it goes, but offering only a three-year high school course. On a recent visit to Milledgeville, I learned that other students hope to come to Ballard next

year to complete their high school course. Thus the Milledgeville school may we hope become an important "feeder" for Ballard's senior class.

Among extra-curricular activities our Ballard "Hi-Y" Club deserves special mention. It now leads the colored clubs of the State in its rating. Definite plans just inaugurated will give it a rating of very nearly 100 percent. Its "high points" this year have been a "clean speech" campaign, a "go-to-Sunday-School" campaign in the public schools of the city, a careful study of the problems of war and peace, the conducting of several chapel services with student talks on vital topics, visits to the A. and C. College in Forsyth, and the Eddy High School in Milledgeville in the interest of the organization of new "Hi-Y" Clubs, the promotion of the State High School Bible Study Project, and a careful and penetrating study of the problem of the choice of a vocation.

Despite "hard times" we went "over the top" this year with our Angola and Lincoln offerings, the latter amounting to over \$400, by far the largest in the history of Ballard.

During the winter months, the Ballard Willing Workers, a local organization of our graduates, patrons and friends, have conducted social teas and sacred concerts on alternate Sunday afternoons, the former in the homes of our graduates, where short programs and light refreshments were provided, and the latter in our city churches where musical programs and brief addresses by the pastors were given. Community interest in Ballard has been aroused and fostered as a result of these activities.

Our Lenten services conducted by several classes as in former years have again proved helpful and inspiring. In addition to these services our high school teachers conducted voluntary Bible classes during the Lenten season which nearly all our students prized.

Last but by no means least, we rejoice in a new school roof of high-grade composition shingles.

Enrollment: Total students, 215; senior high, 89; junior high, 77; elementary, 48; special student, 1; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 34.

Staff: Total, 12, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 10; one other worker.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, Elizabeth B. Moore, *Principal* up to January, 1932; J. Roosevelt Jenkins, *Principal* from January on: The year just closed for us was darkened by the loss of our beloved principal, Miss Elizabeth B. Moore, and two of our students. The passing of Miss Moore was keenly felt in this community also. Her work at Dorchester will be a living monument.

This year we experienced a marked increase in enrollment and attendance. Our students are realizing the worth of the A. M. A. and are shouldering their share of the burden. The Lincoln drive offering for the year 1931-1932 showed an increase over last year, the amount raised this time being \$339.79.

The faculty have cooperated earnestly and faithfully to carry on the high standards and ideals set by Miss Moore, and I feel sure that Dorchester Academy will be the better for boys and girls who take advantage of opportunities offered here.

The institution recently celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. Rev. S. T. Redd, Pastor of Butler Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Georgia, and Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, Executive Secretary of the A. M. A., New York City, were the principal speakers. Their addresses were very inspiring and everyone enjoyed them.

Enrollment: Total, 162; senior high, 40; junior high, 51; elementary, 61; kindergarten, 10; boarding students, 34.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 10.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; one other worker.

Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia, Mary L. Marden, *Principal*: In the fall the six elementary grades were discontinued, except for a few children

who were kept for a practice school. This change made it possible for the high school to spread out over the building and have a special library study hall, which was greatly needed. With this change various modifications and privileges in the social life of the school have been possible. The parents of the children who lived in this part of the city felt that it was too far for them to go to the one public school which is situated on the opposite side of the city, so they opened a community school in the Congregational parsonage and chose three Allen Normal graduates to teach the children. Although they have had some financial difficulties, they still plan to continue the school for another year. The children feel as if they still belong to Allen Normal as we have been able to help them in various ways. When they grow up we hope to take them back.

To give practical training in club work, each class this year has had regular meetings every other week at chapel time. Under the guidance of a teacher they are learning to conduct meetings and discuss school spirit. The girls in the boarding hall have enjoyed their Saturday night club meetings and this year have tried to learn how the girls of other lands entertain their friends. The Girls' Mission Club has continued its interest in the Angola Mission and the girls have earned their contributions by doing odd jobs of service. Each Sunday night they have had their Christian Endeavor meetings.

With the addition of a man to the faculty, who is also an athletic coach, the boys have had a variety of athletics—football, basketball and baseball. The girls, too, have had several basketball games.

Considering the hard times the efforts to raise money in the annual drive met with considerable success. The money was largely raised in response to letters sent to the plantation people, white business men, parents and patrons of the school, and from entertainments and sales by the school. The total amount raised was over \$400. Unfortunately, in the midst of the drive, the largest bank of the city closed and part of the money was tied up. This closing of the bank affected many of the families connected with the school. The difficult task of collecting the school bills this year was intensified. Unemployment, sickness, deaths in the families, and other results of the hard times have made cash a very difficult commodity to get hold of.

Our public performances included: Senior Class Play, May Day Exercises, Class Day Exercises and reception, and an operetta, "The Pirate's Daughter." The commencement speaker was Rev. Charles F. Rush of Macon. Fourteen girls and two boys graduated.

Enrollment: Total students, 161; senior high, 51; junior high, 53; elementary, 44; special, 13; boarding students, 20.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 16.

Staff: Total, 13, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 10; other workers, 2.

Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Walter Edward Ricks, *Principal:* In spite of hard times I think our accomplishments compare favorably with those of other years, if they are not more encouraging.

The first problem was that of maintaining a normal enrollment, for the depression made some feel that they could not keep their children in school and made others feel that they could not send theirs at all. We arranged to take food for the dining room or for the stock, wood, or labor in settlement of accounts and by that method we had an enrollment and maintained an average daily attendance better than of former years. The enrollment was 263 of which 114 were high school students. The average daily attendance for the high school was 100.25, and for the elementary school 118.5. The Boarding Department had 65 and never got below 60. In spite of our taking food, *et cetera*, in payment of bills and in spite of parents and students making strenuous efforts to pay their accounts we shall close the year with our largest amount of uncollected student bills.

The following merit special mention as items of improvement and success during the year 1931-1932:

Permanent and efficient lights are now being furnished by the Southern Public Utilities Company of Gastonia. Vocational agriculture has served both the community and the school more effectively. Campus improvement has been very extensive. This has been greatly helped by the State department taking over the main road through the campus. The laundry has been enlarged and brick-veneered, thus giving us the third brick building on the campus. Our school put on a most vigorous campaign for the Lincoln drive and raised \$375.03. Secretary George N. White was with us on the closing day, March 4, and also at our annual alumni meeting that evening. He brought us both information and inspiration. Our extra-curricular activities were carefully organized and supervised. Our octette broadcasted the second Sunday for several months over WSOC of Gastonia and won the reputation of presenting the best musical programs rendered over the station. They sang also most acceptably before many church and school audiences throughout this section, thus making goodwill for the school and recruiting students. Our Parent-Teacher Association deserves the highest praise for their unprecedented activity in behalf of the school. Never before have the parents been so active and cooperative in school and community matters. The National Negro Health Week was celebrated with unusual effectiveness.

Our conferences made a new record for themselves in attendance and effective programs. Never before have the school's housing facilities been put to such a prolonged strain to care adequately for those in attendance. Four conferences met, the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. met jointly, our Congregational Conference, and the Girl Reserve Conference. During the Congregational Conference the Rev. Howard Thurman and Miss Sue Bailey were joined in matrimony. It can truly be said that Lincoln Academy is becoming an influential conference center and as such is rendering unique religious and educational service.

Failure to list liabilities must not be taken to mean that we had none. We have had our share of difficulties. Nevertheless, this has been our best year.

Enrollment: Total students, 263; senior high, 59; junior high, 53; elementary, 149; special students, 2; boarding students, 65.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 14.

Staff: Total, 18, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4; other workers, 3.

Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, *Principal:* The classroom work throughout the year was well prepared and conscientiously taught. There was a very fine spirit of cooperation which enabled us to put over a splendid piece of work.

Some of the finest scholarship we have ever had was in evidence this past year. There was a total of 98 students on the honor roll for the year, the month of May having as many as 21. A student must make an average of 90 percent to receive a place on the honor roll.

The concerts given by the Sedalia Singers have been of a very high order with signal success at Symphony Hall, Boston, Town Hall, New York, National Theatre and North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.

Much interest on the part of Greensboro people, both white and colored, has been manifested throughout the year. The concert given at the National Theatre in Greensboro was a success because of the loyal support of the people of that city backed by its mayor, Mr. Lindley, and other outstanding citizens.

In the annual musical contest held at Durham, North Carolina, the school took three first prizes for which cups were received, and tied for two first places. This was the most remarkable success in this particular field the school has ever had. Great credit is due the director, Miss Bailey.

Enrollment: Total students, 218; senior high, 72; junior high, 50; elementary, 96; boarding students, 100.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 18.

Staff: Total, 22, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 15; other workers, 6.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal*: This year marks the sixty-seventh year of Avery Institute—the oldest school in the State which from the beginning has done continuous high school work among Negroes. This year has been one of the most successful years in the history of the school. On account of the unusual stress of the times we had anticipated a considerably reduced enrollment and very poorly paid tuition, but neither forecast has proved correct. In the first instance we were immediately surprised for pupils came trooping to the school on the opening day and after a few weeks the enrollment had exceeded that of the previous year. Until Christmas, tuition was very promptly paid, but since that time there has been considerable falling off, due to unemployment.

Our athletic program has been one of the means of encouraging young men to enter school and of keeping them in school. We have had winning football and basketball teams the entire year. Avery is one of the few schools in which the enrollment of the boys about equals that of the girls and because of this very largely, with one exception, Avery's high school enrollment more than doubles the high school enrollment of any of the A. M. A. schools. And it is probably safe to say that Avery, the largest A. M. A. school, is operated on the smallest plot of ground.

Notwithstanding the tightness of the times our Lincoln Fund was generous. The principal has initiated a slogan of 100 percent giving. Little or much—the amount is not the question—every pupil is asked to share in this opportunity to rededicate himself to the unfinished task.

Our octette has had able direction under a former Fisk jubilee singer. It has been in great demand by white as well as colored organizations, and was used regularly each week for two months by the Charleston Radio Broadcasting Station. Our chorus of 200 voices gave a concert for the unemployed.

It has been the principal's hope to see a class of 50 graduated from the school, and this year his dream has been realized; the graduates numbered 51, the largest class in the history of the institution—23 from the college preparatory course and 28 from the teacher-training course.

Several years ago the school applied for accreditation by the State Department of Education. One thing and another stood in the way—the number of books in the library, the certification of teachers, the physical equipment of the school; but by degrees each of these shortcomings has been overcome and this year Avery became one of South Carolina's accredited high schools. Year by year we move onward and upward for *erudito et religio*.

At all of our public exercises we have had fine audiences. Time-honored free entertainments have been changed to pay entertainments with no diminution of the audience. On several occasions we have had capacity audiences. Our principal commencement programs for many years have had to be held in our largest churches. The great need here is an auditorium and more ground. We have outgrown the present plant.

Enrollment: Total students, 407; senior high, 193; junior high, 101; elementary, 113; boarding students, 8.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 51.

Staff, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 15; one other worker.

Gloucester Institute, Capahosic, Virginia, William G. Price, *Principal*, up to June 1, 1932; George W. Sampson, *Principal*, from June 1, on: The year 1931-1932 opened happily in spite of a slightly decreased enrollment. The policy adopted the previous year of eliminating poorly equipped industrial classes added greatly to the efficiency of the academic work and gave needed time to health and athletic activities. The year proved the most successful in the memory of the faculty in seriousness of purpose, scholastic achievements, and school unity. With

a united faculty, mainly unchanged for years, routine matters moved on with a facility which left full time, energy and enthusiasm for the more important teaching problems. This situation reacted favorably on the students at a time when, conscious of the economic strain, they were more than ordinarily disposed to make the most of their opportunities and to cooperate heartily with the faculty.

This spirit permeated the classrooms, the athletic field, the social life of the schools, and left our largest cash balance in hand at the end of any year.

Enrollment: Total students, 90; senior high, 19; junior high, 40; elementary, 22; includes boarding students, 40; special (night school), 9.

Total graduates: Senior high, 9.

Staff: Total, 13, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; other workers, 3.

Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Miss Daisy D. Dinkins, *Principal* up to August 1, 1932; Mrs. Cora M. Estues, *Principal* from August 1 on: We believe that this has been one of the hospital's most useful years, not from a standpoint of finance, but from the amount of real service rendered to a needy and in many instances destitute people.

During the month of July the hospital was notified of a whole family being sick and in need in the country about 16 miles out, a mother and eight children, only the father able to do for them. Two nurses at once volunteered to go with the ambulance driver and bring them to the hospital. On arriving at the home they found the mother had already passed away. They brought all the children to the hospital. Extra help had to be secured as all of them were delirious. After weeks and weeks of careful nursing, all, except one, were able to return home. The sad part about it was that the oldest girl of 16 did not recover; the one most needed after the mother was gone.

Another interesting and pathetic case is that of a little baby. Its mother died here when it was two weeks old. The father has not been to see about it since he buried the mother. Before the mother died she begged us to see after her baby, so we have him still; he is growing fast, nearing two months old. We call him John Brewer and he is our little mascot.

Much helpful literature has been distributed in the rural districts this past year, also some health talks have been given. In August, the Superintendent gave a health talk to the Woman's Home Aid Society at their annual session. This group was made up of representatives from almost every rural district in this part of South Carolina. So many homes being represented we thought it an opportune time to drive home some facts concerning hygiene and taking shots (as they call it) for typhoid, trying to show them how unnecessary it is in this age of vaccines and anti-toxins to have smallpox, typhoid, malaria, and many other types of illness due mostly to carelessness.

Hospital supplies and other useful gifts come to us every few days from the churches, for which we are ever grateful.

NOTE: See page 58 for statistics.

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal:* Pleasant Hill Academy during this year has had the largest enrollment of boarding students for the past 10 years. The dormitories have been filled to capacity and many applicants have been turned away for lack of accommodations or finances. The number of boarding students for the year was 110 or an increase of 38 percent over the previous year. This increase has been an added financial burden, however, rather than an asset. The unemployment situation has turned to school many boys and girls who ordinarily would go into gainful occupations. Their parents have been without means of financing them and they have asked for the privilege of working out all expenses.

No students were accepted who had easy access to a public high school. Yet we were unable to accept all who came from out of the way places. Less than

half of the boys and girls of high school age in the counties surrounding Pleasant Hill are actually in secondary schools.

The purpose of the school, as stated in the prospectus, is that "*Book Learning* is not neglected, but the major emphasis is placed on development of character, leadership, health, and ability to assume responsibility." It further states that "the aim is to prepare for college those who may reasonably be encouraged to continue in college, and to give practical vocational training for the many who will go to work immediately after leaving school." With this in mind, manual training will be offered again next year under a competent instructor. Other vocational courses offered are agriculture and home economics.

The proposed Fireside Industries Building, made possible through friends of the school, will be constructed as soon as feasible and will further encourage vocational training and supply productive labor for students while at school. This building is much needed at the present time.

The religious work of the school has been encouraged in natural and practical ways. In addition to the usual religious activities the Hi-Y for boys and the Girl Reserves for girls conducted regular weekly meetings and did much to build up the moral and religious tone of the school. A four days' training school for students who might conduct Daily Vacation Bible Schools in their own communities during the summer, closed the year's religious program.

Health has been set up as the first essential of a well-rounded education. Physical examinations of all students at the beginning of the school year, weekly health talks by the school physician, one eye and two tonsil clinics during the year, have gone far toward meeting the health objective. The dining room matron has invited and followed the advice of the school physician in planning menus and diets which are conducive to health. The healthy condition of the student body and the entire absence of any prolonged illness are evidences of the success of this program.

Realizing that with changing social and economic conditions taking place in the world, provision must be made for "worthy use of leisure time." Music for credit was offered the past year. Not only was regular class instruction given; but, through listening to radio broadcasts of musical programs and through rendering public concerts, students were made more conscious and appreciative of music. As soon as friends of the school provide instruments, an orchestra and a band will be organized.

During the past year physical education for all, rather than athletics for the few, has been definitely carried out. One class period daily was set apart for organized play under the direction of trained teachers rather than *coaches*. School teams made up of the best players of the school participated in inter-school games but these were the result of the general physical education program, rather than an end in themselves.

Enrollment: Total students, 198; senior high, 71; junior high, 60; elementary, 44; kindergarten, 23; boarding students, 109.

Number of graduates, 18.

Staff: Total, 22, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13; other workers, 8.

THE INDIAN CHURCHES OF STANDING ROCK, CHEYENNE RIVER AND ROSEBUD RESERVATIONS

REV. FRANCIS PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-Large*

Comparing the outlook for the winter months with that of last year the Indians in our churches are faring lots better. Many of them have made gardens and have potatoes and turnips in their cellars. They have had plenty of food for their horses. They have no ready cash to buy the necessary staple foods such as sugar and coffee for their diet. The Government has undertaken to help by providing labor by which the Indians may earn money. The Government officials have again organized themselves with the missionaries in the Reservations to meet relief work that will be necessary in some districts. We have a fine spirit of cooperation between the missionaries and the Government officials and we shall be able to find labor in building roads, cutting wood, etc., to give the Indians an opportunity to earn money to buy the necessary staple foods. There will not be very much clothing provided as last year but we are making every effort to secure clothing for the needy families within our districts. I believe that all of our native workers are in the process of rendering some help. We are making special effort to make them comfortable in their homes so that they may keep well.

The spiritual condition of our churches is very hopeful. The young married people are getting interested in church work. The older people are beginning to realize that they must train and help and sympathize with the young people that are coming into the work in order to keep the Indian Churches growing. There is a growing interest on the part of some of the leaders to prepare themselves for either lay workers in local churches or pastors. Several have made inquiries so that they might begin right away in their preparation for pastoral work. The responses to our calls to support the Native Missionary Society have been very good. There is indication that the leading church members are beginning to have a vision for their churches and a desire to bring about changes that will help every one of the church members. This is one of the outstanding hopeful indications of our Indian Churches. The annual Mission Meeting, which is a joint ses-

sion of the Dakota Presbyterian and Dakota Association, was one of the outstanding events of the year.

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Frederick B. Riggs, *Principal*: Santee pupils are gathered in Nebraska and Montana, North and South Dakota, from all the tribes of the Sioux (or Dakotas as they call themselves). The Reservations they come from are the Santee, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, and Standing Rock, on the west of the Missouri River, in Nebraska and South and North Dakota. We also have students from the Sisseton Reservation in northeast South Dakota, and the Poplar Reservation in Montana, and from the Mandans, Grosventres, and Rees of the Berthold Reservation in North Dakota.

The school year began with an unusually large attendance, gathering more promptly than ever before, a total enrollment including correspondence school of 278. A boy wrote home that he hoped to be in the seventh grade next year because he was doing "dismal fractions and junks like that!" There are 70 Indian men and women scattered all over our Northwest, even in Canada, enrolled in the correspondence school. They receive certificates whenever they finish the courses. A recent graduate wrote, "Now I thank you for that certificate which I worked 10 years to get!"

When our Santee School began in 1870 there were no other schools for the Indians to whom we have been ministering. Now that other schools are offering the Indians education of the conventional kind, The American Missionary Association deems it fitting for Santee to avail itself of the freedom which is naturally ours. We are, therefore, venturing to do our work in more natural and vital ways. We are aiming to have Santee furnish more practical preparation for students who will become Christian leaders of their people. This year two young men, who already have charge of churches, have been taking a special preacher's training course at Santee. Other Indian schools are preparing Indian young people to leave the Reservations, to make their way in the outside world. There will always be a population on the Reservations, and that population is most likely to be mostly Indian. It will be the special endeavor of our Santee School to prepare Indians to live the best possible life on the Reservations. Indians who properly qualify to live a life that is suitable to that kind of country are likely to have a living that will be more comfortable and less precarious than those will have who leave the Reservations.

We have made progress this year in the independent work that our students are learning to do in language, history, mathematics and the industries. We have accomplished more than ever with an advanced hygiene course in the twelfth grade and our health program has been improved in all grades.

Pupils are also coming to Santee on account of advantages we offer in individual instruction in instrumental music. Our school chorus is famous throughout the Indian country.

Our Easter cantata this year was Stult's "From Death Unto Life." Other programs of equally high quality have also been successful. We have advanced in dramatics.

Progress in the use of the English language throughout the Indian country may be due partly to our Santee press. It has also helped to lift the Dakotas out of illiteracy by an abundance of publications in their own language. We are printing two monthly newspapers in the Sioux language, our *Iapi Oaye* and the *Anpao* for the Episcopal Mission. The *Iapi Oaye* carries the world news to the Indians who cannot read English. It published the church news that they themselves contribute, announcements of their church doings, the activities of the women's societies, Indian Y. M. C. A., etc.

We print the *Word Carrier*, a students' paper, and the *Santee Arrow*, in English. At the beginning of this school year we acquired a linotype of highest

quality at a bargain price. Now our students will be prepared for employment in first-class print shops.

In our forge shop, carpenter shop, cooking school, and sewing classes there has been progress during the year. In our small school hospital our school physician has taught boys' classes in "first aid" and girls' classes in elementary training.

We are cultivating 150 acres of our 440-acre farm. The rest is pasture, and besides that we are leasing 720 acres for pasture and meadow.

Athletics—our boys have stood well in their football and basketball contests and track meets against 17 high schools in Nebraska. In the county track meet our Santee boys made the highest number of scores and carried off the county trophy.

Two years of drought and the grasshopper plague have more than ever impoverished our Indian constituency, and depleted what we should have raised on our school farm. But our good friends have been generous, and the A. M. A. has been wonderful. Finances have caused anxiety but we are planning to be prepared for the dread necessities.

Enrollment: Total students, 278;* senior high, 50; junior high, 52; elementary, 20; specials, 3; boarding students, 101.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 11.

Staff: Total, 18, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; other workers, 10.

* This total includes students taking Bible Correspondence Courses.

Fort Berthold Mission, Elbowoods, North Dakota, Harold W. Case, *Superintendent*: The year started off with a very dark outlook. We were in the drought area. Wheat and vegetables were a complete failure. No feed was produced for the cattle. The pasture was dried and burned out. But we came through all right. Kind friends helped by sending gifts of dried fruit, etc. We killed some of the cattle for beef and while we did not have everybody above normal weight as we had in past years, no one actually suffered, and fortunately there was no serious sickness or contagious disease. Our building was overcrowded with 43 children in space built for 28.

The Shell Creek Church, probably the last one to be built on the Reservation for years to come, was finished and dedicated at a meeting attended by Indians and Whites including the State Superintendent.

The annual conference held in the Independence District was the best one yet, both in number and spirit. This annual meeting is but seven years old and has been carried on by the people themselves.

We have been visited at various times by pastors and other leaders of North Dakota who are appreciative of what they discover. The newly appointed Government Agent says, after having worked on 15 different Reservations, that he finds the Indians here superior to any. These are encouraging words, real dividends on the investments of 56 years.

Personal work has been pushed to the limit of physical strength. We still feel the lack of an able community worker. There is much, perhaps more now than ever, to discourage the Indian in his Christian life. Wolfchief says of the Indian and Christianity, "Some few of us have reached the other side, a few are still on the opposite bank, but most of us are in the middle of the stream."

We have the confidence and trust of these people more and more each year. They come with all sorts of questions and problems. Several times we have been asked to act as administrator of estates and guardians of children.

This leaves little time to do the everyday jobs of seeing why the rattling old engine won't do the school wash without balking, how we can stop the stove from smoking, how to stop the roof from leaking. Fortunately most of the year it is snow and that doesn't usually melt fast enough to leak through. We sometimes wish that each of us could be two people. So much for the year 1931-1932 which has ended.

Enrollment: Total students, 45; elementary, 31; kindergarten, 14; boarding students, 44.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 7, consisting of: Principal, 1; teacher, 1; other workers, 5.

THE PUERTO RICANS

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto Rico, Martha L. Lindsay, *Principal:* This is the year when dreams came true at Blanche Kellogg Institute. Through the generosity of Mr. William H. Nichols, a former member of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, we have built Nichols Hall, thereby doubling our housing capacity and many times increasing our possibilities for efficient work. The addition consists of two units; the first is a two-story structure, the first floor of which is a model school building with regular classrooms and science, sewing and cooking laboratories, while the second floor contains dormitory rooms, play room for the girls, and a suite for the supervising teacher. Mr. Nichol's gift included money for some of the schoolroom and auditorium equipment.

Though the new building is not yet dedicated and will not be until next year, we held our first commencement in the auditorium June 3, 1932, with Dr. Padin, the Commissioner of Education as our speaker. Twelve fine girls were in the class, most of these girls with fine mental ability but no money to carry them on. Of the twelve, three expect to enter training at Ryder Memorial Hospital in the fall. One of the girls has unusual ability in home economics and I am hoping we may be able to get a scholarship established to help her prepare herself for teaching. One of the girls who has great ability with her needle hopes to earn money enough in one of the factories here to prepare for future study. Only three of the girls have money enough to go on with university work. What of the other four? My hope is that the added joy they carry into their homes will be worth all our investment.

Nichols Hall is furnishing a long-felt want in the community. A Little Theatre Guild has been organized among the adult population of San Juan district and Nichols Hall is just the right place for them. I believe it is a very fine community movement and I am glad to have Blanche Kellogg girls have the chance to watch the development.

Enrollment: Total students, 66; senior high, 53; junior high, 13; boarding students, 64.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 10, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; other workers, 2.

The Puerto Rican Churches, Rev. Charles I. Mohler, *Superintendent:* The past year has been more nearly normal in development than other years past. The statistics show a quite large increase due to the fact that the Christian churches are included in the report for 1931-1932. However, we have had additions to the membership of each church and we have a net increase of 40. Two new congregations were organized, each with a membership of more than 50; one is at Yahueca in the hill country between Luquillo and Fajardo. This has been attended by a seminary student, Luis Aponte, and has shown real development. The other, Rio Arriba, is a congregation out in the mountains some 12 miles from Fajardo, under the pastorate of Cosme Piña has shown real progress. They made a nice addition to their little chapel during the year. They have shown the missionary spirit, carrying the gospel to other communities about them.

Other churches that have made substantial repairs on their buildings this year are Fajardo, Humacao, Yabucoa and Yahueca.

The union of the mission work here has been most satisfactory and is calling very favorable comment from other denominations. The organization for the

direction and administration of the work gives ample opportunity to the indigenous church for the development of leadership. This has helped out very much in dividing responsibility so that the churches, the native pastors as well as the mission representative share in determining the policies of the church. We have been able to place some added stress on self-support this year also. In fact, the island was just getting back to normal conditions, recovering from the storm of September 13, 1928. The Fajardo church was making definite plans for progress this coming year in self-support and in added improvements. The Santurce church at a meeting held in September had made plans for meeting the next payment on the loan to the C. C. B. S.

It seemed that the year was to close hopefully, but on September 26, 1932, we had to suffer from another cyclone that has damaged almost all of our former Congregational field, the east and north of the island. Eight of our churches were destroyed and seven other buildings, such as parsonages and chapels, were badly damaged. A large percentage of our members are today without home for shelter. The sugar cane in all this section has suffered a loss of from 25 to 75 percent, which will work a real hardship in the loss of work. Banana plants, cocoanut trees, grapefruit trees, breadfruit and mango trees are all broken and uprooted.

NOTE: See page 57 for statistics.

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Rev. James Watson, M.D., Superintendent: A check-up of the places from which our patients come shows that during the last year we have treated patients from 96 different towns and villages scattered over a large district. This is in accord with the policy of making the hospital furnish high-class service to people of the whole district—particularly to furnish that kind of medical and surgical service which is not available in their own towns.

It is the policy of the A. M. A. Board to make Ryder an accredited hospital approved by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. Unfortunately this involves an increase in budget which seems to be beyond the range of present possibilities. Authorities have estimated that to give more complete medical, surgical, laboratory, dietetic, x-ray and nursing service to a patient here in Puerto Rico costs \$4.50 a day. This is over three times our present budget.

We also plan to make our Nursing School equal to the standards of the State of New York. Here again we fail in equipment and room. We still house our nurses in the old wooden nurses' home and we do not have a single classroom or a single piece of equipment for our scientific courses. That we are turning out good material can be seen from the fact that five of our graduates are working under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Board of Nurses examiners will not, however, much longer overlook our lack of adequate facilities and personnel for conducting a Nurses' Standard Training School.

In the meantime we plan as before to use all our personnel and all our equipment and money to give the very best possible service with what we have. The testimonials from every side reveal how large a measure that is.

I am writing 17 days after the hurricane. Our lights came on again two nights ago and we can now have sterile goods and can take care of emergency operations at night without the fear of being blown to heaven by the explosion of ether when operating with kerosene lanterns. The roof of the Ohio Building is now waterproof but the water still pours through five places in the main building, including the office and x-ray room. We hope, however, in a few weeks to have the repairs finished.

NOTE: See page 58 for statistics.

Rio Grande Institute, Albuquerque, New Mexico, A. Ethel Barger, Principal: The school program was reorganized on the basis of the new or progressive school under the direction of Dr. L. S. Tireman of the University of New

Mexico. Each teacher had two grades with which to work. All had taken work under Dr. Tireman and had spent much time in preparation of the activities to be developed during the year. These activities were selected because of their particular application to the problems met in New Mexico, and were designed to meet the special needs of this group of children. Under Dr. Tireman's direction, the activity program was a great success and we had the feeling that the children had gained much more than they would have in the standard type of school.

A health program was successfully carried out. First and foremost was our food preparation. With a well-balanced diet the children made wonderful progress. Only two children failed to gain in weight. One of these was the daughter of a staff member, and ate at the table with her parents; the other was overweight to begin with. The gains ranged from three pounds to 30 pounds during the year. Skin disease, which had been so common, was entirely eliminated some months before school closed. There were no epidemics and very few days lost from illness.

The religious education program was reorganized in vital ways. Excellent junior and intermediate Christian Endeavor Societies were organized. The Sunday School was in two departments, with graded lessons used.

The recreational activities were organized. Systematic play was carried on during recess periods, and a sports club for the older children met each week.

Very interesting dramatic productions were an outgrowth of the progressive school program, all of the productions being the work of the children.

The work program was organized on an educational basis. Work assignments for both boys and girls were carefully analyzed. These assignments were changed each six weeks. The boys did some real work in the dairy and became much interested and quite proficient in this phase of the work. The poultry did very well under the care of the boys. They learned many practical things about carpentry and repair work, as did they in gardening, irrigating, and farming. The girls learned much about housekeeping and cooking. They made great progress in their work and in their attitude.

The year was a delightful one. The progress made by the children was most rewarding, and the spirit shown by them very good. Staff members, as well as children, showed growth. Though the school closed at a time of serious economic depression, it was a great satisfaction to find that the experience gained at our school was sufficient recommendation to enable two of the teachers to secure positions of real advancement, and others good positions.

It was a great shock to learn before the close of the year that, for financial reasons, the Institute would have to close its doors to the children who so greatly needed what Rio Grande could do for them.

Enrollment: Total students, 87; junior high, 20; elementary, 67; boarding students, 87.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 5; other workers, 11.

COOPERATIVE WORK

Interracial Commissions

Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, New York City, Dr. George E. Haynes and Katherine Gardner, *Executive Secretaries:* It is only 12 years since the Boston quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches authorized the formation of this Commission. It is 10 years since the Commission began its work. During that time the major problems in race relations have shifted from the education of Negroes, Indians, and other underprivileged groups to questions of equality of opportunity in community life.

Pioneer work of the churches so demonstrated the need and value of education of these groups that most public authorities and private agencies now accept education of Negroes and Indians as a part of the normal educational procedure.

During the year 1931-1932 the work of the Commission has been pursued along the following lines:

A striking development in our interracial conferences this past year has been the lifting of discussion of the race problem out of the realm of controversy into that of scientific thinking and research.

We of the conferences called the attention of the President of the United States to the absence of Negro members from major governmental commissions and urged such appointments in the future.

A vigorous development has taken place in the State of Ohio. At a preliminary conference in January, 1932, a Continuation Committee was appointed. This Committee has already held a conference of representatives of all the agricultural counties of southwest Ohio to confer about the possibility of settlement of indigent Negroes from the cities on nearby farm lands. Plans have been made for a second conference next January when a permanent Interracial Council will be formed.

Under our Standing Committee on Economic Life many local groups in different states have been given counsel and advice in their efforts to see that the underprivileged racial groups, especially Negroes, were given fair consideration in all plans and activities for relief and employment.

We have continued the experiment in bringing representatives of extension services of the Department of Agriculture in the Southern States before conferences and conventions of rural Negro ministers which has been enlarged to include additional states. The testimony of both church leaders and Government officials signifies that the plan is having far-reaching and beneficial effect.

Progress was made in the survey of Negro tenancy and race relations in typical cotton-growing communities of Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. Plans are being made for state-wide conferences in each of the states surveyed to consider plans to secure the cooperation of local agencies and individuals in carrying out whatever recommendations may grow out of the facts found. With provision that is furnished by The American Missionary Association which makes possible a staff member giving full attention to the field work, we confidently look forward to most vital service along economic, industrial and agricultural lines.

Race Relations Sunday in 1932 was shared by a larger number of churches and other religious and social groups throughout the nation than any year previously. The observance for the coming year will be planned by a joint advisory committee representing 10 denominational boards and agencies, among them The American Missionary Association. The observance is a project to provide mass contact under circumstances in which the different racial groups will have pleasing contacts, and discover activities for mutual participation.

Efforts against lynching were intensified this year by an investigation of the lynching of a Negro in Maryland taken wounded from a hospital, hanged and burned. The prominence of the investigator in the State and the publication of some of his criticisms of the community created widespread newspaper interest and heated discussion in church groups.

Nevertheless, there has been a definite decline in the number of lynchings. The number of victims was 57 in 1922, 11 in 1928, 21 in 1930, and 13 in 1931, with seven recorded lynchings the first 10 months of 1932. While the Commission cannot claim that its work was the principal factor in producing these results, its activities and influence in arousing the churches has undoubtedly played an important part in the decrease of the evil. A significant development last year is shown in the fact that there were 57 preventions of lynching reported. These preventions took place by action of officers of the law indicating their reaction to the pressure of public opinion. The continuing response of the newspapers

to the agitation of the churches and the interracial agencies supported by them along these lines is most gratifying.

The office of the Commission has become a clearing house for information, advice and counsel on race relations, through correspondence and through personal contact of the staff, to church organizations, religious groups, missionary boards, interracial committees and a host of individuals. Close cooperation is continually sustained with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation of the South by frequent consultation between officers and members of the two Commissions; through correspondence and through participation in common work.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Executive Director: The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., working on a long-time program of education and racial adjustment, continues its two-fold work of helping to correct injustices which are inevitable in the present situation, and to change the attitudes which underlie these situations. In the early days, the Commission was probably more concerned than at present with immediate amelioration. The years of experience have brought to this group of southern people an increased conviction that fundamental changes in attitudes and philosophies regarding race are in the long run of greater value than help to individual cases, as important and necessary as this is. Fortunately, however, it is not a case of either-or, but of both, with increasing emphasis on the educational side.

Over and over again this year in cases of threatened lynchings, sheriffs, as well as white business men, women, and students in local communities, have manifested a determined opposition unknown in the past. Much of this is the result of the educational campaign among these groups which has been carried on by the Commission for a number of years. This fall the Commission is publishing two important volumes, "Lynching, a National Tragedy," being the final report of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, and "Lynchings and the Law," a report from the deans of southern law schools on this subject.

A second Conference on Education and Race Relations was held at Peabody College during the summer. At that time there were gathered together the men who are now working in the teachers' colleges to find how these institutions can help to train a group of liberal-minded teachers who will go into the elementary and high schools of the South to help give to the children in these schools a constructive and liberal attitude toward Negroes. Included in the group who are working at this project are representatives from the state colleges in each of the Southern States. Slowly they are producing literature for use in the teachers' colleges and are developing methods by which elementary and high school teachers in southern white schools may be enabled to contribute to the development of a more liberal and intelligent citizenship as affecting the race problem.

During the year a considerable amount of legislative work was done in southern legislatures in an endeavor to secure greater consideration for Negro constituents. As an illustration, through this work the State Legislature in Alabama has established a home for the care of delinquent girls. This is the fifth of such institutions which the Commission has assisted in getting established and supported by Southern States, and is a part of the legislative program of the Commission.

As in the past, legal aid continues to be one of the most immediate needs, and the Commission, out of its small budget, does what it can to extend legal protection in many individual cases. Increasingly, however, the best lawyers in the South are willing to take the most difficult of these cases without compensation.

The Commission, along with other organizations, has had its income drastically cut within the past year. With a reduced staff and resources, however, it continues to carry on through the churches, women's organizations, the newspapers, etc., with the combined program of education and dealing with state legislatures, state departments of public welfare, and individual cases in many communities throughout the South.

The Home Missions Council, New York City, Dr. W. R. King, *Executive Secretary*: Upwards of 30 "Continuation Conferences" were held this year in six states. The majority of these were one-day conferences, held in towns and cities easily reached by ministers and workers in the surrounding rural communities.

May 1 was observed as Rural Life Sunday. A number of leaflets containing suggestions for observing the day were sold to constituent denominations and also to individuals interested. The Committee on Town and Country vigorously pushed the schools for pastors in town and country fields which were held in 12 states. In 13 states schools for Negro pastors were encouraged and assisted.

The Interdenominational Council of Spanish-speaking Work, through its executive committee, at a meeting in the early fall, presented the results of a study of the work of the various denominations interested in Mexicans and Spanish-speaking people and it is hoped that some of the denominations may come to some agreement to cooperate more closely in order to serve this group more effectively.

Throughout the year preparations have gone forward on the forthcoming Interdenominational Conference to be held in Chicago. In addition to the addresses there will be group conferences for the consideration of: Changes in the Local Church; Changes in Protestant Church Strategy; Changes in the Urban Family Life; Changes in Race Relations.

The Joint Committee on Indian Work of the Home Missions Council and Council of Women for Home Missions in cooperation with the Committee on Comity heartily approved Dr. Hinman's proposed study of Indian fields under the auspices of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians.

The Council of Women for Home Missions, New York City, Miss Anne Seesholtz, *Executive Secretary*: The Council sustained effectively its service in correlating and unifying the Protestant Church work among the Indians; acting as a liaison body between the Government and church boards; furnishing up-to-date and correct information concerning the Indian situation, and in administering a program of religious education in the government boarding schools. The immediate field is 21 non-reservation boarding schools enrolling approximately 12,650 pupils. All of these are not being served although the way is open. The staff of religious work directors placed by the Joint Committee in seven schools is reaching 4,600 students. The American Missionary Association has cooperated in South Dakota and at the Roosevelt School in Arizona.

The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, New York City, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, *Executive Secretary*: The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America has matched with more concentrated attention than ever before the many disturbances playing havoc with the political and economic life of Latin America during the past year.

One of the most important services rendered by the Committee is in aiding the constituent mission boards to think of the whole of Latin America as a part historically, psychologically and spiritually of the particular field of each board. It is true that each of the Latin American countries has its own peculiarities but it is also true that all are quite similar in their fundamental thinking and action.

The advantage of thinking continentally, for example, is seen with the missionary work in the West Indies. Following the Spanish-American War, North American home mission boards entered those territories and naturally thought of them more or less as of home missionary territory in the United States. But it has been clearly pointed out that the close connection of churches in the West Indies, including Puerto Rico (though politically a part of the United States) with all of the other Iberian peoples is increasing.

It was, for instance, out of the congress held at Havana in 1929 that the idea of a Federation of Latin American Churches came, the president of the

organizing committee of which is a Puerto Rican, the secretary a Cuban. While some of the literature needs in these countries are peculiar to them, all these Spanish-speaking groups are sharing in the creation and use of the literature that is being produced and distributed under the interdenominational program. Puerto Rico, of all the Latin American countries, has the second greatest number of subscribers to *La Nueva Democracia*, the Committee's Spanish magazine.

In training the ministry and evangelistic leadership the problems are practically the same throughout Latin America; so are the fundamental problems of education. Difficulties due to the attitude of Latin American governments toward religious workers are also present in the West Indies as elsewhere in Latin America and must be faced unitedly. The Evangelical Church in the Caribbean has a very vital contribution to give as well as to receive in maintaining close contacts with the Church in South America and Mexico.

As regards cooperation among the Evangelical forces, Puerto Rico has never fallen from the ideals with which the early missionaries there started their work and it bears testimony today to the wisdom of laying foundations with such conceptions in mind. It has been a source of deep regret that Dr. Philo W. Drury, for 30 years the keystone in practically every field of cooperative endeavor in the island, has been ill this year. His statesmanship is particularly apparent in his efforts to train national leaders to succeed the American missionaries in the cooperation program. Toward this he has been striving for some years and now for the first time a Puerto Rican, the Rev. Juan Rivera, has been carrying the responsibility of the executive secretaryship of the Evangelical Union of Puerto Rico.

The Evangelical Seminary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, Rev. James A. McAllister, *President*: The Evangelical Seminary began its work in September, 1919. The first class was graduated in May, 1920. It has completed 13 years of work and has sent out 13 classes, and a total of 88 men with diplomas or certificates.

This year the total number of students enrolled was 57, as follows: Seniors, 4; middlers, 7; juniors, 12; graduate students, 9; special students, 25. At the end of the year three received diplomas and one a certificate. Twenty-five received credit for work completed in graduate and extension courses. The Institute of the Interdenominational Summer Conference in Puerto Rico was again entrusted to the faculty. Mr. Sáez was President of the Conference, Mr. Wellman served as Director of the Institute, and Mr. Sáez, Mr. Webber and the President as teachers.

In June, the Interdenominational Institute for Young People in Puerto Rico was held at Blanche Kellogg Institute, with Mr. Wellman as Director, Mr. Webber as Business Manager, and Mr. Sáez, Mr. Webber and Dr. McAllister as instructors.

The library now has 4,055 volumes, having an increase of 135 volumes during the year.

The John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, *Principal*: Brasstown, a small rural community in the extreme southwestern mountain corner of North Carolina, completed its seventh year. The location was chosen because of its agricultural possibilities and particularly because the citizens asked for "a school which would build up the country and not make just preachers and teachers."

Cooperative from the beginning, the "school" is of concern to the entire community the entire year. Its activities fall into two main groups: A course for young adults, inspired by the folk school of Denmark, and a wide variety of community undertakings, economic, educational, and recreational.

The four months between November 1 and March 1, the time of greatest leisure on the farm, have proved the most practicable period for the winter course. Students must be at least 17 years old—preferably 20 and over. Character and

a serious desire to learn are basic requirements for admission; scholastic standing is not considered. No examinations or credits are given. The course is not intended to take the place of the public school, although some elementary work is offered. Its main purpose is to give young people new horizons, interests, and ideals which help them to live better the life of every day.

Teacher and students make one large family. History, geography, literature, agriculture, home economics, woodworking, gymnastics, and music are taught largely through discussion and doing, and are related as closely as possible to life. The majority of students work out their board by coming early or remaining at the close of the term for longer or shorter periods; they earn and learn in house shop, construction work, and on the farm.

The winter course and the activities of farm and home are inextricably interwoven with the larger undertakings initiated by the folk school staff in cooperation with the community. Cream and eggs from the school farm are marketed through the Mountain Valley Creamery, a cooperative which handles the cream and eggs of the other farmers of the section. School corn is ground at the cooperative mill operated by the Brasstown Farmers' Association. The Cooperative Craft Guild, a member of the Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild, has its center at the school. Staff and members of the community serve together on the board of the Brasstown credit union, which provides a means of community saving as well as small loans for constructive purposes. All of these enterprises were inspired by the school.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, Thomas E. Jones, *President*: The American Missionary Association is represented officially on the Board of Trustees of Fisk by Dr. Blanchard and Secretary Brownlee. The Association's annual appropriation makes possible the employment of the Rev. John Knox, college pastor and counsellor on religion and personal problems. Mr. Knox is uniquely successful in his work.

A special appropriation during the past year was made for the School for Pastors held at Fisk, June 20-25. Seventy-three pastors, representing five states and four denominations were present. The subjects discussed were: "Making a Sermon," "Doing the Work of a Pastor," "Making the Church the Social Center of a Rural Community," "The Message of Jesus Today," "Interdenominational Cooperation," and "The Church's Responsibility Concerning Health and Sanitation."

MOUNTAIN WORKERS CONFERENCE

The twentieth annual conference of Southern Mountain Workers dealt with such subjects as: "The Church and Modern Industrial Problems," "Taking Stock of the Last Ten Years of Mountain Work," "Mental Hygiene and Work with Individuals," "A Survey of Library Facilities in the Appalachian Highlands." Dr. William J. Hutchins and Dr. Warren H. Wilson, who had been with the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, spoke on "Problems in India."

Brewer School, Greenwood, South Carolina, W. A. Armwood, *Principal*: The A. M. A. continued to support Brewer by furnishing the salary of its principals. All teachers were appointed and paid by the local School Board. These salaries, however, were cut 10 percent, and school closed with the Board owing the teachers for three months. Notwithstanding this fact a fine spirit prevailed and good work was done.

The school was designated by the State Supervisor as one of 12 schools to conduct experimental work along industrial lines. This work is being supported by the State Board of Vocational Industry with special help from the General Education Board.

I was especially well pleased with the reorganization of the curriculum. Instead of the uniform standard college preparatory plan students are selected at the end of their second year to complete their work in keeping with their desires and capacities. This permits a closer correlation between school activities and life processes.

RETIRED WORKERS

Before the year came to a close action had been taken concerning the normal retirement from regular service of Mrs. F. W. Wilcox, Mr. Samuel S. Smith, Miss Ella A. Dusinberre, Mrs. M. A. Ensminger, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Price.

Concerning Mrs. Wilcox, we quote the resolution presented by Dr. F. Q. Blanchard and adopted by the Administrative Committee:

"In acceding to the request of Mrs. F. W. Wilcox to be relieved of her duties as Associate Secretary in the autumn of 1932, and in accepting her resignation, the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A. records in this minute its appreciation for the long and devoted service which she has rendered.

"Succeeding Miss Emerson in charge of the Bureau of Woman's Work of the Association she not only maintained unbroken the beautiful traditions of her predecessor's work, but she has made her own unique contribution along new ways of opportunity. The women of the supporting churches have been wisely and earnestly guided in the development of their giving to the Association. With unfailing tact, but with steady persistence she has pressed home the cause which was so dear to her heart. Never obtruding her appeal so as to awaken resistance, she has never permitted it to be overlooked, as in individual churches and in the states the programs of benevolences have been shaped and executed.

"Equally notable has been her ministry in the missionary churches and schools which she has visited in the course of the years. She will be remembered for a friendliness untouched by the slightest breath of race prejudice and for a kindliness of spirit to which the most critical could offer no amendment.

"We have been supremely fortunate as an Association in such a ministry. Those who have given their money for the cause of the Association have every reason to rejoice that her spirit helped to guide the uses to which it was put. Those who have received of the ministries which this money made possible may well thank God for the work she has done on their behalf.

"We know that her ensuing years, relieved of the steady burdens of her work, will not be years of idleness or lessening interest in the cause she has served, and as we invoke the divine blessing on the days to come we voice the hope that they will be stored with rich satisfactions in the form of happy memories and continuing opportunities for service." Mrs. Wilcox shall continue to live at her home at 193 Inwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Mr. S. S. Smith completed 18 years of notable service in the office of the treasury. He was far from a routine worker, taking a keen interest in the affairs of the Association, showing initiative concerning improved methods and controlling budgets with meticulous care. He and Mrs. Smith have purchased a small home at 22 Clifford Street, Lynbrook, New York.

Miss Ella Dusinberre held the deanship for service in the New York office. For 38 years she had watched members of the Executive Committee, secretaries and treasurers come and go. Her first-hand knowledge of the minutes of the acts of the Association made her well-nigh indispensable. She may expect to be called upon frequently for information no one else can furnish. Miss Dusinberre will make her home temporarily at 331 Donnelly Street, Mount Dora, Florida.

Mrs. M. A. Ensminger was the faithful and efficient secretary of Dr. Frank White in the Chicago office when the writer first met her. She was to that office what Miss Dusinberre was to the general office. When the district offices of the missionary boards were abandoned Mrs. Ensminger continued to serve

ably the Commission on Missions. Mrs. Ensminger will reside at 6429 Harvard Avenue, Englewood Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Price and Gloucester School at Capahosic, Virginia, became synonymous years ago. As a young man Mr. Price went to Gloucester. Mrs. Price (not Mrs. Price then) had preceded him by two years as a teacher in the same school. She was a Charlestonian, a graduate from Avery Institute. He was a Virginian, a graduate from Hampton Institute.

Together they labored side by side for 38 years at the place where they began their educational careers. Three children came to cheer their home; Hollis, who was graduated from Amherst and now is studying at Teachers College, Columbia University; Miriam, who was graduated from Fisk and took her M.A. at Radcliffe and is now teaching in A. and T. College in Greensboro, North Carolina; and William, now a student at Howard University in Washington. All three were prepared for college under their father and mother at Gloucester School.

Mrs. Price's specialty was the teaching of English. Her husband was interested in the whole philosophy of education, but particularly in its bearings on agriculture. It was a rare privilege to sit on the bank of the York River near Capahosic and talk about life, education and race relations with Mr. Price. It was a real joy to walk over the farm with him and listen to his recital of how the land had been improved, what it had produced and what it could be made to produce.

In preparation for their days of retirement Mr. and Mrs. Price built for themselves an attractive and comfortable home adjoining the Gloucester campus. Mr. Price is anxious to make some agricultural experiments he has long wanted to make. It is hoped that Mrs. Price will regain her former excellent health. They may be reached at Capahosic, Virginia.

IN MEMORIAM

While *Miss Juliette Derricotte* was not employed by the Association at the time of her accidental death on November 7, 1931, she had been a member of its Administrative Committee and was one of the most distinguished graduates of Talladega College.

Miss Derricotte represented in an unusual manner and to a very high degree the kind of leadership which the A. M. A. has long cherished. We are indebted to a fellow Talladegan, Mr. Wolsey D. Gay, for the statement we quote concerning Miss Derricotte's career:

"After graduation from Talladega College Miss Derricotte entered the service of the Y. W. C. A. as student secretary, which task involved speaking to students and conferring with school officials and committees regarding religious problems. Her life seemed to be permeated with the hope of making Christianity deeper, more efficient, and more permanent in the lives of girls. This task she performed faithfully and with great success, which led to her advancement to the interracial committee of Student Federation in 1921. In this position she was influential in helping to bring about a better understanding between the races. Her good nature, enthusiasm, and wisdom overcame the spirit of suspicion and misunderstanding. Juliette was one of the two colored delegates to the International Conference of the World Student Federation, held in High Leigh, England, in 1924. On this trip she went to Germany, Holland, and France, visiting the student quarters and attending conferences in each country.

"It was natural for her soon to rise to the position of chief executive of the Colored Students Y. W. C. A. of the United States. On her retirement from the Y. W. C. A. she was made a member of the National Executive Board. In 1928 she attended the World Student Conference at Mysore, India, and made a trip around the world.

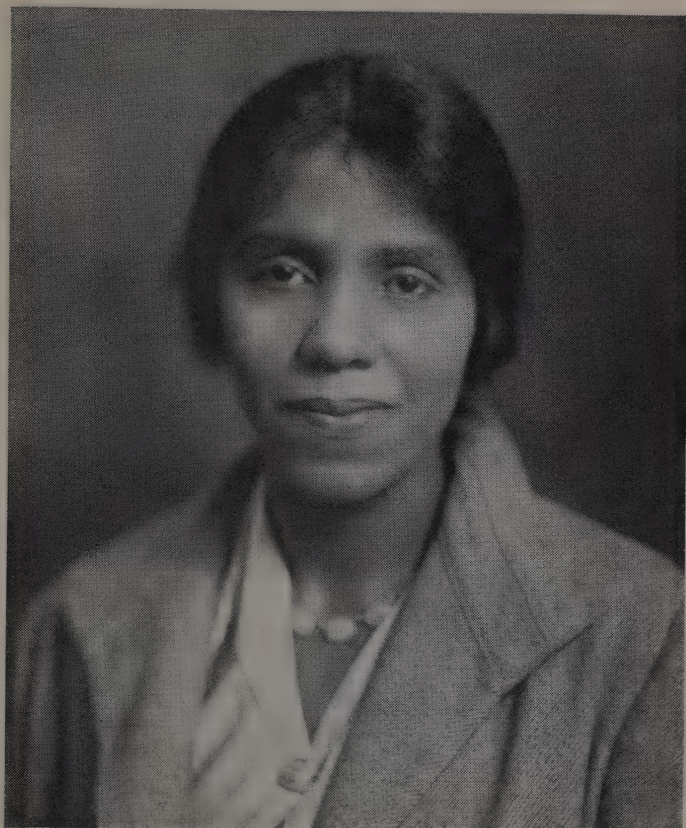
"Later she became a member of the trustee board of her alma mater, and a member of the Administrative Committee of The American Missionary Association. She was chairman of the Executive Board of the Association of Deans of Women in Negro Colleges. Moreover, she was a frequent contributor to magazines covering her field of work.

"Following a canvass of the United States, Fisk considered her the most capable to serve as its dean of women. She was the first Negro woman to serve in this capacity. In this position she proved herself eminently successful, and she was loved by the students of the university."

Miss Elizabeth B. Moore, principal of Dorchester Academy for the past six years, died on January 27, 1932, at Savannah, Georgia, aged 50 years. She received her training at Fisk University and taught there from 1900 to 1906, and was engaged for some time in educational work with the public schools in Nashville. She served the A. M. A. for 13 years.

In her death The American Missionary Association lost a devoted friend as well as an able and efficient worker. As principal of Dorchester Academy, Miss Moore rendered a distinctive service. She really made the academy over in the quality of its education, the character of its service, its business management, and in its physical appearance.

As an infant Miss Moore was taken to live in the home of her uncle, the late George Moore, who for years supervised the A. M. A. churches in the South. She was nurtured in A. M. A. ideals and purposes. These she made real to a remarkable degree at Dorchester Academy. Her name, therefore, has become a name to conjure with in Liberty County, Georgia. Her purposes, ideas and ideals will permeate the life of the academy and its youth for generations to come.



JULIETTE A. DERRICOTTE
1897-1931.

Walter G. Young, instructor in vocational agriculture at Brick Junior College, lost his life in an automobile accident on January 15, 1932. He was 47 years of age. His education was received in the public schools at Upper Zion, Virginia, at Virginia State College and Hampton Institute. He graduated from the Institute. In 1929 he joined the staff at Brick as farm manager and later he became instructor in vocational agriculture under a joint contract with Brick Junior College and the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture. He is survived by his wife and 10 children who still live at Bricks. During his brief service Mr. Young significantly raised the standards of living among the local farmers while at the same time he increased their understanding of scientific farming in numerous practical ways.

Miss Jane A. Ainsworth, who had taught in the grades at Tougaloo University from 1896 to 1904, died at her home in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, on February 13, 1931, from shock. Previously a similar position had been held from 1890 to 1896 by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth, who with a third sister still survives in their home. Thus the Misses Ainsworth rendered Tougaloo continuous service for 14 years from 1890 to 1904. Miss Jane Ainsworth is still remembered there with gratitude for her faithful service, her strong influence, and her help to students in dealing with their problems. The unwavering interest of both sisters in the welfare of Tougaloo is much appreciated at the college.

The A. M. A. missions and its workers suffered a real loss through the untimely death of *Mr. Lawrence W. Potter* on March 30, 1932. Mr. Potter left the office after a busy day with a smile and pleasantry. After dinner, as his custom was, he boarded a surface car with the prayer meeting at Broadway Tabernacle as his destination. En route his heart ceased to function. He was on the New York staff for nine years, serving first in the treasurer's office, but during recent years had performed faithfully and efficiently the duties of "Institutional Auditor." It was Mr. Potter's responsibility to see that all requisitions for money were in accordance with the terms on which appropriations had been made. He also audited the monthly and quarterly accounts of the schools and had full responsibility for details covering fire, hurricane, automobile, group insurance and annuities. His gracious letters were a constant evidence of his character. Dr. Beard, in a letter, bore testimony to this fact in these words: "His notes to me from month to month were charged with a friendship which I greatly prized. He was a true, Christian gentleman. I share with you a deep sense of loss."

Miss Caroline E. Parkhurst, for many years a teacher in the school system of the A. M. A., died June 4, 1932, at Goffstown, New Hampshire. She taught in the grades of Tougaloo College during the period of 1893-1897, at Lincoln Academy, 1903-1904, and at Talladega College prior to 1889 and during 1897-1922, when she retired; but taught for a brief period at Allen Normal School in 1923-1924. She was known as a teacher of quiet, forceful character, with a happy faculty for making the ordinary routine drills of unique interest. She had many interests, being particularly fond of birds and nature study. She had been on the retired list of workers since 1922.

Miss Bertha C. Bixby, principal of the A. M. A. Mission School at Seboyeta, New Mexico, died in Shanghai, China, on July 21, 1932. Miss Bixby was a missionary of an unusually devoted and consecrated spirit and life. A woman of the best cultural training and education, she chose to give herself to the hardest and most difficult missionary tasks. Neither isolation nor privation affected her almost mystic zeal for service. Whether she was amidst the greater comforts near a large center like Albuquerque or in the unsheltered areas of the mountains of New Mexico, she was equally at home and pleased. From the Southwest she carried the same fine spirit to China. There again she chose the hardest and the most discouraging tasks. Without reserve and without conditions, Miss Bixby gladly gave her life for those who were neglected or indifferent or hopeless.

Charles H. Condell, for eight years professor of language and ethics at LeMoyne College, died suddenly on July 29, 1932, at Memphis, Tennessee, aged 45 years. He was born in England and attended Oxford and London Universities, receiving the degrees of B.D. from London University and LL.D. from Chicago University. Shortly before his death he was offered the chair of mathematics at the University of Bombay, India. He was a member of the British Mathematical Society, an honor that has been extended to only a few others in America. There are no relatives surviving, his wife having died three years ago.

Attention is called to the fact that the Rev. George W. Andrews, whose death was recorded in the 1931 Annual Report, was reported as having graduated from Amherst in 1867. He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1867, and held the degrees of B.A. 1858, M.A. 1862, Oberlin; with honorary degrees of D.D. 1914, Oberlin, and D.D. 1886, Rippon College.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1931-1932

Schools for Negroes

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate and secondary.....	6	Collegiate	911
Secondary and elementary.....	12	Senior High	986
—		Junior High	860
	18	Elementary	1,149
		Kindergarten	75
		Special	98
Total number of workers			4,079

Other Schools

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy	Mountaineer	23	198
Rio Grande Institute	Spanish-speaking	14	87
Blanche Kellogg Institute	Puerto Rican	10	66
Santee Normal Training School*	Indian	19	125*
Fort Berthold Mission	Indian	7	45
		73	521

* NOTE: In addition there are 143 students in the Bible Correspondence Department.

SUMMARY: Schools, 23; workers, 457; students, 4,600; boarding students: Negro, 998; other than Negro, 405; total boarding students, 1,403.

Churches

CHURCHES AMONG NEGROES

Number of organized churches	118	
Number of self supporting and independent churches	62	
Raised by churches for own expenses		\$20,637.33
Raised by churches on apportionment		2,967.33
Raised by churches for other benevolences		420.96
Number of pastors of aided churches	75	
Total membership	7,591	
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association		32,605.34

PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL-CHRISTIAN

Number of organized churches	22	
Number of unorganized places of worship	53	
Total membership, September 30, 1932	1,779	
Number of national assistants (nine ordained)	26	
Number of Sunday Schools	50	
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School.....	3,527	
Money raised by local churches towards paying pastors' salaries		\$ 3,586.00
Money raised by churches for home expenses		6,641.00
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		32,675.40

INDIAN CHURCHES

Number of organized churches	23	
Number of unorganized churches	6	
Raised by churches for own expenses and benevolences.....		\$ 3,970.00
Total membership	1,009	
Total native staff (nine ordained)	26	
Number of Sunday Schools	6	
Total Sunday School membership	200	
White workers	1	
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association		16,600.76

JAPANESE CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Utah	2	
Washington	3	
Total missionary aid given by American Missionary Association		\$ 3,055.00

NOTE: Statistics of work under Northern and Southern California Conferences and Hawaiian Association discontinued.

Hospitals

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Dr. James Watson, *Superintendent*

Resident physicians	2*	
Staff nurses (one from States)	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses	6	
Puerto Rican nurses in training	20	
Patients in hospital during year	1,257	
Number of hospital days	10,014	
Patients in hospital clinic	15,011	
Operations	225	
Maternity cases	82	
X-ray pictures	105	
Total laboratory examinations	1,504	
Total dressings done	3,157	
Total cost of operating hospital		\$31,471.00
Received from patients		12,350.00
Received from American Missionary Association		18,006.35

BREWER HOSPITAL, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

Number on regular staff	4	
Patients in hospital during year	242	
Operations	126	
Received from ward patients		\$ 706.50
Received from private patients		60.00
Received from American Missionary Association		5,064.88
Total cost of operating hospital		8,938.95
Donations		1,668.50
Received from Duke Endowment		1,544.00

NOTE: The hospitals at Talladega and Tougaloo are operated as college infirmaries only.

* Three for six weeks.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1931-1932

	(1) Coll.	(2) 2dy	(3) Prim.	(4) Spec'l	(5) Total	(6) Bdg.	(7) Total Staff	(8) Total Sr. H.	(9) Grads. Coll.	(10) Income (excl. Bdg. Dept.)	(11) Received from A. M. A.
<i>Negro schools</i>											
Trinity School	0	127	90	2	219	0	14	9	0	\$ 15,429.90	\$ 11,481.58
Burrell Normal School	0	117	0	0	117	0	5	11	0	7,599.52	5,211.84
Cotton Valley School	0	20	94	0	114	0	6	9	0	7,205.10	6,332.95
Lincoln Normal School	0	101	106	0	207	21	21	11	0	22,828.13	17,107.16
Talladega College	221	108	114	0	443	183	70	16	41	202,508.53	85,394.84
Fessenden Academy	0	93	149	3	245	53	22	4	0	19,547.79	17,019.58
Ballard Normal School	0	166	48	1	215	0	12	34	0	13,636.77	9,138.49
Dorchester Academy	0	91	71	0	162	34	13	10	0	19,770.82	15,928.34
Allen Normal School	0	104	44	13	161	20	13	16	0	13,620.12	10,066.47
Straight College	121	83	0	36	240	65	32	28	17	61,611.06	46,982.29
Tougaloo College	98	116	97	17	328	147	41	21	18	81,959.61	51,256.74
Brick Junior College	95	63	31	0	189	73	27	4	21	43,540.51	36,377.95
Lincoln Academy	0	112	149	2	263	65	18	14	0	24,656.15	16,346.93
Palmer Institute	0	122	96	0	218	100	21	18	0	29,496.99	9,850.85
Avery Institute	0	234	113	0	407	8	17	51	0	18,583.52	10,001.32
Lemoine College	233	45	0	0	278	0	17	36	18	47,888.20	26,093.71
Tillotson College	140	25	0	18	183	48	22	13	12	33,227.96	25,605.86
Gloucester Institute	0	59	22	9N	90	40	13	7	0	14,636.16	13,177.20
Totals: Negro schools, 18.....	908	1,846	1,224	101	4,079	857	384	312	127	\$677,746.84	\$413,374.10
(Summer Schools: Tillotson College, 124.)											
<i>Other schools</i>											
Pleasant Hill (Mt.)	0	131	67	0	198	109	23	18	0	\$ 46,817.62	\$ 22,789.69
Rio Grande Inst. (Spanish-speaking)	0	20	67	0	87	87	14	0	0	20,403.48	12,314.17
Blanche Kellogg (Spanish-speaking)	0	66	0	0	66	64	10	12	0	15,397.47	14,149.55
Santee Normal (Indian)	0	102	20	3*	125	101	19	11	0	22,695.34	18,553.43
Fort Berthold (Indian)	0	0	45	0	45	44	7	0	0	10,079.84	10,079.84
Totals: Other schools, 5	0	319	199	3*	521	405	73	41	0	\$115,393.75	\$ 78,886.68
<i>Recapitulation</i>											
Negro schools, 18	911	1,846	1,224	98	4,079	857	384	312	127	\$677,746.84	\$413,374.69
Other schools, 5	0	319	199	3*	521	405	72	41	0	115,393.75	78,886.68
All schools	911	2,165	1,423	101*	4,600	1,262	457	353	127	\$793,140.59	\$492,260.78

* These totals do not include 153 correspondence students in Bible: Dakota language, 70; English, 83.

NOTE: 2dy = Secondary; Bdg. = Boarding; Inc. = Income.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1931-1932—Concluded

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Head officers</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Amt. inc. excl. of Bdg. Dept.</i>	<i>Amt. rec'd from A.M. A.</i>
Ryder Memorial.....	James Watson, M.D.....	6	\$ 30,543.43	\$ 18,006.35
Brewer Hospital.....	Mrs. Cora A. Estues.....	4	8,281.46	5,079.43
<i>Totals: Hospitals, 2.....</i>		10	\$ 38,824.89	\$ 23,085.78
<i>Church work</i>	<i>Organized churches</i>	<i>Unorganized churches</i>	<i>Workers</i>	
Puerto Rican	22	53	\$ 57,353.35	\$ 32,675.40
Indian	23	6	42,902.40	16,600.76
Southern among Negroes	116	0	20,570.75	32,605.34
<i>Totals: Churches</i>	161	59	\$120,826.50	\$ 81,881.50
<i>GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals and churches</i>		597	\$952,791.98	\$597,228.06

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*

MRS. MARY D. WHITE, *Associate Secretary*

MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

The financial situation of The American Missionary Association is not essentially different from that which has happened to all of our organizations except perhaps there has been a larger decrease in the income from invested funds owing to the passing of the dividends on the Aluminum Preferred which came to us from the Charles M. Hall Estate. The fact that these will be paid as times improve gives us hope for the distant future, but does not in any way solve our present problems.

The receipts from the churches and individuals in the last year up to September 30, 1932, were about 16 percent less than the year before. These shrinkages, of course, have accounted for the fact that we have been compelled seriously to curtail not only the current budget but look forward to a more serious readjustment in the year to come. The program of economy already compelled us to close one school, the Rio Grande School at Albuquerque, New Mexico, leaving 150 or 200 boys and girls without any suitable home or a chance for education adequate to the demands of life. While there have been problems connected with Rio Grande in the past, that was not true when we were compelled to abandon it. A most serious reduction has been the taking of \$40,000 from the Maintenance and Repair Fund. This left about \$8,000 in the budget for repairs on about \$3,000,000 of property. This can mean only one thing that in the near future we shall be presented with a bill for delinquency, and we may revert to the situation of ten years ago when umbrellas were put over the heads of our students in bed to keep the rain off their faces. These delayed repairs will have to be made some day. All salaries were reduced and some sixty-odd positions discontinued.

During the past few months another tornado swept through Puerto Rico destroying a number of our church buildings as well as causing severe injuries to our properties at Ryder Memorial Hospital and Blanche Kellogg Institute. An appeal was sent out to our particular

friends from whom we received the sum of \$3,758.80. It was quite gratifying considering the times.

We would call your attention to the unusual work performed by our Treasurer and the Financial Committee, for you will note the Treasurer reports that the market value of our very large investment on August 30, 1932, exclusive of all Hall funds as acquired by legacy, was 11.3 percent below the cost value recorded and that Mr. Brisbane of the Hearst papers said this was a better record than could be made by most corporations of today. We are glad to report this to assure our friends of the security of their investments in the Association. We are glad also to record how often we have been heartened by the expressions of loyalty and love for the work from those who have heretofore been large contributors but now are compelled to send little or nothing. This loyalty is our assurance that when things are better we shall receive a more adequate support for the work which they and we both love.

During the past year we have been compelled with very great regret to accept the resignations of two of our most faithful workers that have been with us for many years. Mrs. Wilcox has rendered an unusual service to the work of missions in every field as well as that of The American Missionary Association. Her leadership and advice among the women of our churches has been always sought and freely given. Perhaps there is no person who during these years has contributed more to the success of the whole missionary program. Mrs. Mary D. White has taken her place but combines that office with the work of Mrs. Pearsall in the Extension Boards. While not a regular official we feel it our duty here to recall, however, the unusually long and faithful service of Miss Ella A. Dusenberre who has been in the office for 38 years. We feel that a service as faithful as hers should receive equal commendation along with that of the officials who from time to time retire.

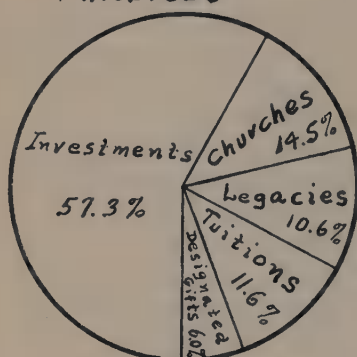
In these days of uncertainty projects are effective anchors to hold some of our people from drifting entirely loose from missionary interest. This sentence stood out above all others in a recent letter from one of the State Superintendents. Projects, plus the personal interest and sense of responsibility which they engender, may be the ballast which will keep us from going on the rocks of disaster. A backward look over the year shows steady gains in project interest—more material sent to state offices, churches and individuals—more use of

project information in state papers—more requests for oral presentations. Several states have asked for special project material for use in state papers. The initiation of "News Flashes" has been one of the outstanding developments of the year. These short, newsy items about the projects of a given area are mimeographed and sent in required quantity to the local Project Secretary for distribution to the churches. Each year new project lists are prepared for each conference. The Home Board total for 1933 is \$1,240,844 of which \$252,015 is allocated to A. M. A. projects. Preparation for the Project Bulletin; special program page of the Young People's Bulletin; and the Northfield Camp paper are regular activities of the year. Seventy-six speaking appointments were filled in 1933. The work of the department is not confined to project interests solely. Additional activities include leadership of the Girls' Camp at Northfield; Missionary and Leadership Training institutes; service on missionary teams, presentation of work to young people's groups, etc.

The income and expenditure of the Association during this past year, together with the income from the churches over a number of years, are shown graphically on the following page.

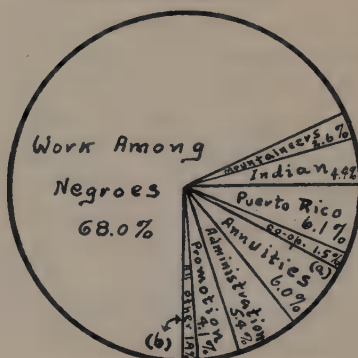
Income

\$1,103,638



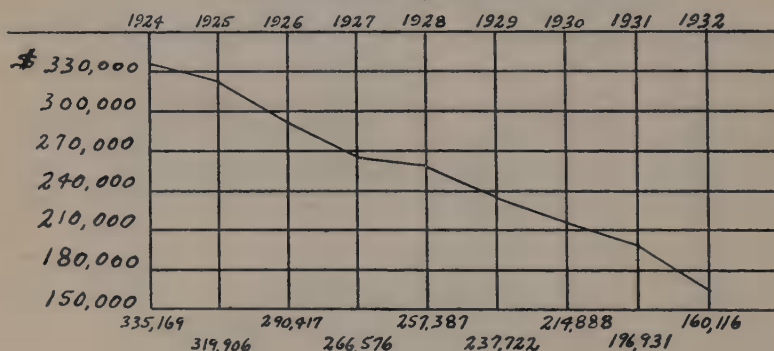
Expenditures

\$1,175,118



(a) Pensions, Conditional Gift Annuities and Group Insurance.
 (b) Southwest and Utah.

Contributions Year Ending September 30



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*

Fiscal Year October 1, 1931-September 30, 1932

The American Missionary Association closed its fiscal year 1931-1932 with a deficit of \$73,159.97. The deficit would have been more than twice as large if emergency reserve funds had not been used.

Receipts from the churches were 22.5 percent less than anticipated.

The reduction of the dividend on the 23,874 shares of Aluminum Preferred stock (the remaining portion of the securities transferred from the estate of Charles M. Hall) accounts for a substantial decrease in income from investments. The fact that the Aluminum Preferred dividend is cumulative gives hope that when business improves the loss of income from this source will be reimbursed to us. It is proposed that these cumulative dividends amounting to \$53,716.50 on October 1, 1932, be applied against the deficit.

The market value of investments as of August 30, 1932 (exclusive of Hall Fund securities acquired by legacy), was 11.3 percent below the cost value.

The Finance Committee has given unremitting attention to the securities in our portfolio in order to maintain its high standard of investment. Further information regarding investments or financial operations will be gladly furnished on request.

The American Missionary Association has had acute financial problems during the past year, in common with other fiscal institutions. Sound policies of administration, however, have proved themselves. The shrinkage in value of our investments, we are informed, has been less than the average for similar institutions.

The emergency reserves which we set up in the prosperous years largely counteracted the drastic decline in our current receipts.

Realizing the gravity of the present situation, conservative measures have been insistently advocated. This is reflected in the reduction of the budget for the fiscal year 1932-1933 in an amount of \$110,000. As substantial as this reduction is, even more drastic cutting of appropriations is forecast for the new fiscal year.

This forecast is in face of the fact that while the demand for material goods is so far behind the productive capacity of the factories of our country, it remains true that the supply of spiritual goods through the hospitals, colleges, schools and churches of The American Missionary Association, lags far behind the demand. Furthermore, in these days of wavering morale, the work of character-building institutions is needed more, not less.

The following exhibits present in detail the income, expenditures, funds and investments of The American Missionary Association:

Exhibit "A"

Consolidated Balance Sheet, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "B"

Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year, exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "C"

Income and Expenditures of the Daniel Hand Fund for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "D"

Consolidated statement of Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "E"

Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "F"

Summary of receipts for Current Work and Endowment Funds Received.

Exhibit "G"

Statement of Endowment Funds received — both General and Special.

Exhibit "H"

Itemized list of Trust Funds.

Exhibit "I"

Copy of certificates from Auditors and Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

Statement of Receipts of The American Missionary Association since organization (1846).

Exhibit "A"
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE DANIEL HAND FUND
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 1932

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	<i>Sept. 30, 1932</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1931</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Real Estate, Buildings & Furniture.....	\$ 3,315,073.95	\$ 3,284,013.52	\$ 31,060.43	
Cash	127,046.72	197,546.78		\$ 70,500.06
Railroad & Municipal Bonds	1,868,156.34	1,927,119.07		58,962.73
Public Utility & Industrial Bonds.....	2,457,713.61	2,519,904.61		62,191.00
*Stocks	3,889,904.26	3,992,393.19		102,488.93
Mortgages	2,490,015.00	2,590,815.00		100,800.00
Accounts, Notes Receivable & Prepaid Items	58,650.68	124,517.96		65,867.28
Real Estate & Securities Pending Settlement	116,674.98	119,632.02		2,957.04
Sundry Assets—Contingent to C. C. B. S....	74,746.89	75,019.12		272.23
TOTAL ASSETS	\$14,397,982.43	\$14,830,961.27		\$432,978.84

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES

Bond & Mortgage—Straight College, New Orleans, La.	\$	100,000.00		\$100,000.00	
<i>Funds</i>					
Real Estate, Buildings & Furniture	\$	3,215,073.95	\$	3,284,013.52	\$ 68,939.57
Endowment Funds (Including Special)†....		10,287,866.64		10,510,602.82	222,736.18
Endowment Funds Pending Settlement....		1,590.00		11,581.73	9,991.73
Conditional Gift Fund		328,147.99		323,047.99	\$ 5,100.00
Funds assigned for Land, Buildings and Equipment		93,283.70		148,243.43	54,959.73
Trust Funds held for other organizations...		199,723.92		199,723.92	
<i>Reserve Funds:</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>1931</i>			
American Missionary Association.	\$ 73,172.95	\$ 541.15			
Contingent Reserve Fund....	7,403.18	115,630.93			
Sinking Fund....	12,349.57	31,622.51			
Conditional Gift Reserves:					
1931-1932		7,016.69			
1932-1933	3,833.35	3,833.35			
1933-1934					
Legacy Reserves:					
1931-1932		67,178.31			
1932-1933	65,398.13	32,754.94			
1933-1934	32,643.19				
Sale of Real Estate and Buildings..	1,819.43	1,530.67			
Unexpended Current Funds	6,215.86	8,113.59			
Tornado Insurance Reserve	7,989.43	8,989.43	64,478.69	277,211.57	212,732.88
<i>Sundry Funds:</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>1931</i>			
Loan Funds.....	\$ 2,004.04	\$ 2,191.48			
Funds Awaiting Assignment	7,220.00	7,220.00			
Contingent Liability to C. C. B. S.	74,746.89	75,019.12			
Contingent Student Loan Account..	2,761.04				
Puerto Rico Relief		1,816.17			
Property Rentals.	1,667.44	2,723.97			
Sundry Funds....	7,199.57	10,641.11			
Suspense Account	6,678.87	28,206.24			
Student Aid Funds	5,409.69	5,105.68			
Special Relief Fund	130.00	25.00	107,817.54	76,536.29	31,281.25
Total Funds	\$14,297,982.43	\$14,830,961.27			\$532,978.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$14,397,982.43	\$14,830,961.27			\$432,978.84

* Chiefly acquired through legacies; Preferred \$3,056,473.00. Common \$833,431.26.

† General \$837,797.40; Special \$445,758.45; Hall Fund \$5,413,996.44; Hand Fund \$1,542,504.51; Hall Fund Reserve \$2,027,450.83; Hand Fund Reserve \$2,541.98; Profit on Sales of Securities \$17,817.03.

Exhibit "B"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1932

INCOME					
	1931-1932	1930-1931	Increase	Decrease	
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1931.....	\$ 541.15	\$ 953.68		\$ 412.53	
Contributions available for Appropriations:					
Churches	\$ 155,005.24	\$ 190,255.55		\$ 35,250.31	
Individuals	5,111.13	6,675.78		1,564.65	
Legacies:					
1931 Legacy Reserve	67,178.31	73,096.83		5,918.52	
	1931-1932	1930-1931			
Total legacies received	\$107,665.47	\$229,775.68			
Transferred to Reserve					
Funds	66,852.63	189,070.09			
Legacies applicable to current year	40,812.84	40,705.59	\$ 107.25		
	1931-1932	1930-1931			
Conditional Gifts:					
Total gifts matured..	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 13,300.00			
Transferred to Reserve					
Funds		7,666.69			
	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 5,633.31			
1931-1932 Reserve...	7,016.69	8,183.35			
Conditional Gifts applicable to current year..	8,516.69	13,816.66		5,299.97	
	1931-1932	1930-1931			
Income on Investments:					
General Fund	\$ 94,939.14	\$112,774.27			
Hall Fund	336,533.78	429,332.31			
Pending		2,482.38			
	431,472.92	544,588.96		113,116.04	
Contributions designated by Contributor	50,717.21	74,795.53		24,078.32	
The Trustees of Talladega College	8,795.63	6,851.04	1,944.59		
Tuitions	128,282.28	143,380.61		15,098.33	
Slater Fund	5,730.00	5,430.00	300.00		
Votes of Administrative Committee applying accrued income items to expense for current year	21,560.39	4,600.00	16,960.39		
Lincoln Memorial Offering		6,000.00		6,000.00	
Total Current Income	\$ 923,182.64	\$1,110,196.55		\$187,013.91	
By vote of Administrative Committee, October 11, 1932:					
From Contingent Reserve Fund	\$ 35,000.00		\$35,000.00		
From Sinking Fund	65,000.00		65,000.00		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,023,723.79	\$1,111,150.23		\$ 87,426.44	

EXPENDITURES

	1931-1932	1930-1931	1931-1932	1930-1931	Increase	Decrease
Missions Department:						
Cooperative Activities..	\$ 17,341.12	\$ 17,652.19				
Equipment & Repairs..	69,108.98	68,169.47				
Group Insurance	4,014.39	3,619.49				
Missions Dept.—Office.	34,816.99	38,918.03				
Missions—General						
Field	552,914.62	540,428.00				
Retiring Salaries	36,765.96	31,189.22				
Teachers' Travel	21,749.07	22,789.64				
Insurance	24,690.93	17,000.00				
Trustees of Talladega						
College	8,795.63	6,851.04				
Tuitions	128,282.28	143,380.61				
Slater Fund	5,730.00	5,430.00				
			\$ 904,209.97	\$ 895,427.69	\$ 8,782.28	
Finance Department			29,746.36	29,528.18	218.18	
Promotion Department			47,616.68	53,083.98		\$ 5,467.30
Annuities—Conditional Gifts			21,399.58	20,993.14	406.44	
Annuity Fund—Clergy			1,494.47	1,360.81	133.66	
Annuity Fund—Lay Workers			5,461.90		5,461.90	
Distribution of Income designated by Donor ...			34,570.57	35,419.75		849.18
Contributions designated by Contributor			50,717.21	74,795.53		24,078.32
Total current expenditures			\$1,095,216.74	\$1,110,609.08		\$15,392.34
Appropriation to Hand Fund Current Account...\$	1,680.00				\$ 1,680.00	
Total expenditures			\$1,096,896.74	\$1,110,609.08		\$13,712.34
Balance as of September 30, 1932			\$ 73,172.95	\$ 541.15		\$73,714.10
GRAND TOTAL			\$1,023,723.79	\$1,111,150.23		\$87,426.44

Exhibit "C"

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1932

	1931-1932	1930-1931	Increase	Decrease
Credit balance on hand and appropriated as of September 30, 1931.....\$	28.12	\$ 3,512.30		\$3,484.18

INCOME

Appropriation received from A. M. A..	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 80.00	
Income from investments	78,206.33	78,427.09		220.76
Total income—current	\$79,886.33	\$80,027.09		\$ 140.76
GRAND TOTAL	\$79,914.45	\$83,539.39		\$3,624.94

EXPENDITURES

Missions—current	\$79,901.47	\$83,511.27		\$3,609.80
Balance on hand as of September 30, 1932	12.98	28.12		15.14
GRAND TOTAL	\$79,914.45	\$83,539.39		\$3,624.94

Exhibit "D"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE DANIEL HAND FUND

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1932

Credit Balance as of September 30, 1931—A. M. A.	\$	541.15
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1931—Hand Fund		28.12
Total	\$	569.27

INCOME

Contributions available for appropriations from:		
Churches	\$155,005.24	
Individuals	5,111.13	
Contributions designated by contributors	50,717.21	
Trustees of Talladega College	8,795.63	
		\$ 219,629.21
Income on investments—A. M. A.	\$431,472.92	
Income on investments—the Daniel Hand Fund	78,206.33	
Accrued income voted by Administrative Committee.....	121,560.39	
		631,239.64
Legacies:		
1931-1932 reserve	\$ 67,178.31	
1931-1932—applicable to current year	40,812.84	
		107,991.15
Conditional gifts matured		8,516.69
Tuitions		128,282.28
Slater Fund		5,730.00
Total current income		\$1,101,388.97
Appropriation to Hand Fund current account by A. M. A.	\$	1,680.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,103,638.24

EXPENDITURES**DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS**

Missionary administration, salaries of secretaries and associates	\$	16,300.00
Field travel	2,406.69	
Chicago office, expenses and travel	1,200.22	
Clerks and stenographers	9,174.80	
Field printing and supplies	1,318.66	
New York office: Supplies, postage, etc.....	\$1,801.49	
Rent	1,866.60	
		3,668.09
Travel—Administration		748.53
		\$ 34,816.99
Equipment and repairs		69,108.98
Insurance		24,690.93
Group insurance		4,014.39
Teachers' travel		21,749.07
Cooperative work for Missions		17,341.12
Retiring salaries		36,765.96
Tuitions		128,282.28
Slater Fund		5,730.00

SOUTHERN FIELD:

Schools for Colored People

Florence, Alabama, Burrell Normal School	\$ 5,061.24
Fort Davis, Alabama, Cotton Valley School	6,000.00
Marion, Alabama, Lincoln Normal School	16,118.75
Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College, including build- ings \$8,795.63	103,014.61
Macon, Georgia, Ballard Normal School	8,590.00
Thomasville, Georgia, Allen Normal and Ind. School...	9,683.22
New Orleans, Louisiana, Straight College	46,036.22
New Orleans, Louisiana, Dillard University (Hospital)	4,800.00
Tougaloo, Mississippi, Tougaloo College	49,318.20
Bricks, North Carolina, J. K. Brick Junior College (set out \$1,500)	33,536.61
Sedalia, North Carolina	10,694.14
Troy, North Carolina	500.00
Charleston, South Carolina, Avery Institute	9,530.00
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Normal School...	2,000.00
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Hospital	5,095.00
Grandview, Tennessee	187.50
Memphis, Tennessee, LeMoyne College	24,083.74
Austin, Texas, Tillotson College	24,847.08
Negro Churches	32,550.96
Furlough	2,709.99
Replacement Fund	7,400.00

\$406,757.26

Less Athens, Georgia credit	\$13.72
Kings Mountain credit	20.21

33.93

\$406,723.33

School for Mountain Whites

Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Pleasant Hill Academy	22,580.00
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429,303.33

INDIAN FIELD:

Churches	\$ 14,988.23
Santee, Nebraska, Santee Normal School	22,385.00
Elbowoods, North Dakota	9,650.00

47,023.23

ORIENTAL MISSIONS:

2,070.27

MEXICAN MISSIONS:

Provo	\$ 950.00
Albuquerque, Rio Grande Institute	14,514.13

15,464.13

PUERTO RICO:

Church work and social service	\$ 34,055.00
Educational work—Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute	14,194.87
Medical work—Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital ...	19,599.42

67,849.29

Total—Department of Missions

\$ 904,209.97

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

Salaries and clerical expenses of Treasury Department..	\$ 19,179.15
Custody of securities	3,835.66
Rent	1,176.00
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,712.82
Traveling expenses	1,192.14
Furniture and fixtures	407.73
Auditors' fees	700.00
Expenses of estates	1,542.86

Total—Finance Department

\$ 29,746.36

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

<i>The Congregationalist</i>	\$ 4,491.36	
Pamphlets	3,242.83	
Slides	438.24	
New England office	4,525.00	
Project Secretary	1,479.30	
Executive and clerical salaries	14,803.00	
Commission on Missions	14,352.48	
Missionary Education Movement	129.00	
Annual meeting expense	111.48	
Travel	1,505.14	
Rent	1,071.36	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,130.89	
Speakers	336.60	
Total—Promotion Department		\$ 47,616.68
Annuities—conditional gifts		\$ 21,399.58
Annuity Fund—clergy		1,494.47
Annuity Fund—lay workers		5,461.90
Distribution of income designated by donor		34,570.57
Contributions designated by contributor		50,717.21
Total current expenditures—A. M. A.		\$1,095,216.74

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Athens, Alabama, Trinity School	\$ 11,503.08	
Fessenden, Florida, Fessenden Academy	15,624.17	
McIntosh, Georgia, Dorchester Academy	17,006.85	
Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Lincoln Academy	16,112.50	
Capahosic, Virginia, Gloucester Agri. and Ind. School.	16,188.20	
Teachers' travel	3,466.67	
		\$ 79,901.47
Total current expenditures		\$1,175,118.21
Appropriation made to Hand Fund current account by A. M. A.		\$ 1,680.00
Total		\$1,176,798.21
Balance as of September 30, 1932, A. M. A.	\$ 73,172.95	
Balance as of September 30, 1932, Hand Fund	12.98	
		\$ 73,159.97
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,103,638.24

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Received During Year Ended September 30, 1932

GENERAL:		
Bethia L. Sankey	\$ 2,372.25	
DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE.	652.52	
		\$ 3,024.77
SPECIAL:		
<i>Receipts:</i>		
For Miss Margaret Miller Memorial for hospital bed— Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Puerto Rico. . . .	\$ 750.00	
Montgomery, Alabama	97.13	
Dr. Saunders' Benevolent Fund	500.48	
Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund	299.70	
Charles W. Eliot Building Fund (Palmer Memorial)	282.18	
	\$ 1,929.49	
<i>Charges:</i>		
Mobile, Alabama	18,000.00	
		16,070.51
Total		\$ 13,045.74

Exhibit "F"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

For Year Ended September 30, 1932

Current work	\$922,682.64	
Daniel Hand Fund, income for current work	79,886.33	
Endowment funds received during year		\$1,002,568.97
		4,954.26
Total		<u>\$1,007,523.23</u>

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

September 30, 1932

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Castle, George Parmlee, Trust Fund	5,980.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	261.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,500.00
Cutler, Susan R., Fund	500.00
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dicky, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Eastman, Katherine C.	190.00
Edrige Fund	10,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund	108,181.65
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00
Friend, A.	100.00
Hall, E. S.	1,000.00
Halliday, Millie D.	500.00
Hamilton, Irenes	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Hand, E. A.	500.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hillyer, Clara E.	50,000.00
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, Jane A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Mechling, Rev. S. Z.	350.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Ricker, J. S., Fund	10,000.00

Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Sankey, Bethia L.	2,372.25
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,926.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Strong Memorial Fund	101,630.41
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Maria R.	1,000.00
Wells, Geo. H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00
White, Samuel	3,000.00
Whitin, Arthur	3,000.00
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00
Austin, Texas:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Bricks, North Carolina:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
*J. K. Brick School Fund	142,469.28
Cotton Valley, Alabama:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Fessenden, Florida:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:	
*E. B. Dickinson	1,900.00
Humacao, Porto Rico, Hospital:	
*E. B. Holt	1,000.00
Kings Mountain, North Carolina:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Marion, Alabama:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
New Orleans, Louisiana:	
*Hammond	5,000.00
*C. F. Duke	5,000.00
*S. Straight	4,074.45
*Howard Carter	500.00
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:	
*S. M. Strong	5,000.00
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
*Elsie G. Green	950.00
*George T. Washburn	497.61
Santee, Nebraska:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:	
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Talladega, Alabama:	
*De Forest	20,000.00
*Endowment	42,319.87
*Beecher Memorial	14,700.86
Tougaloo, Mississippi:	
*George T. Washburn	530.11
*C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Rev. B. Foltz	1,000.00

Total Endowment Funds—General \$ 837,797.40

* Subsequent reports to show these funds as transferred to Endowments Special.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

September 30, 1932

Albuquerque, New Mexico:		
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$ 1,000.00	
Austin Texas:		
Million Dollar Fund	13.36	
†Building Maintenance Fund	\$135,022.50	
Capahosic, Virginia:		
Holmes Memorial for Music Room	255.57	
Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Endowment Fund	18,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	332.04	
Ranney Fund	20,000.00	40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment after Life		
Interests:		
Carter, W. S., for Dora B. Carter	\$ 10,000.00	
Edward L. Clarke Estate for G. M. Clarke	3,900.00	
Cook, Laura K.	200.00	
Curtis, C. F. and Mary W.	1,000.00	
Gage, Anna J.	500.00	
Gerhart, E. R. and C. D.	500.00	
Gibson, Mary F.	1,000.00	
Hazen, Louise C.	2,558.25	
Hill, Frank H.	1,000.00	
Hulbert, W. F. W.	1,000.00	
Hunt, Wilson P.	2,000.00	
Johnston, Elizabeth A.	500.00	
Watrous, Mary B.	1,000.00	
Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Sumner G.	500.00	25,658.25
Greenwood, South Carolina:		
S. L. Emerson	2,288.00	
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	\$ 16,479.96	
Books for Colored People	15,000.00	31,479.96
Asa W. Kenney Fund	25,000.00	
McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
W. F. Merrill Fund	21,400.00	
Marion Alabama	265.50	
Montgomery, Alabama:		
Estate of Emily Howland	6,750.00	
Straight College:		
Agard Library	\$ 200.00	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
Straight Scholarships	2,938.39	3,602.31
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	\$ 10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate of Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	23,081.43
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	10,386.78	
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	1,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:		
Blanche Kellogg Institute Scholarship	300.00	
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund	\$ 6,219.84	
Charles William Eliot Building Fund	5,856.12	12,075.96

Talladega, Alabama:

Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
J. and L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Student Aid	20.75	
William Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	
Swadham's Fund	1,000.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	\$ 49,479.56

Testaments and Bibles:

F. A. C. Reide	475.00
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Theological Scholarships:

William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	11,053.31

Tougaloo, Mississippi:

V. M. Monroe	\$ 12,000.00	
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00	
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00	
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00	
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91	
Million Dollar Fund	132.01	
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00	
R. T. H. Fund	108.14	
John Bray Fund	1,761.73	
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00	
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00	41,666.79

Wilmington, North Carolina:

Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00	
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00	
Comfort Ward	225.00	1,325.00

Total Endowment Funds—Special	\$ 445,758.45
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund	5,413,996.44
Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People	1,542,504.51

Total Endowment Funds\$8,240,056.80

† Subsequent reports to show this fund as transferred to Endowments General.

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1932

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:			
Graves Library Fund	\$	5,000.00	
Tuthill King Library Fund		5,000.00	
Hastings Scholarship Fund		1,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
<hr/>			
Berea College Endowment Fund:			
Tuthill King Library Fund			5,000.00
Howard University Endowment Funds:			
Theological Department	\$	40,000.00	
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis			
Ewell for Theological Department		1,000.00	41,000.00
<hr/>			
C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund			10,000.00
Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:			
Avery Fund	\$	96,723.92	
Avery-Arthington Fund		35,000.00	131,723.92
<hr/>			
Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund			1,000.00
<hr/>			
Total Trust Funds			<u>\$199,723.92</u>

Exhibit "I"

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

CHESTER P. CHILD

New York, N. Y. Certified Public Accountant Waterbury, Conn.
 Chrysler Building 174 Grand Street

SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY, ESQ., } Auditors of Accounts and Securities of
 JOHN F. TENNEY, ESQ., } The American Missionary Association,
 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I have audited the accounts of The American Missionary Association for the year ended September 30, 1932, and hereby certify that the Statement of Income and Expenditures of the Current and Hand Funds amounting to

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Current Fund	\$ 923,182.64	\$1,096,896.74
Hand Fund	79,886.33	79,901.47

sets forth correctly the transactions as stated by the books.

I further certify that I have examined or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories, the securities and deeds of Real Estate belonging to the Society consisting of securities with a book value of Ten Million Seven Hundred and Seven Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars and Twenty-one Cents (\$10,707,424.21), and of Real Estate with a book value of One Hundred Fifteen Thousand Thirty-nine Dollars and Ninety-eight Cents (\$115,039.98), and have counted or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories the cash balance at September 30, 1932, amounting to One Hundred Twenty-seven Thousand Forty-six Dollars and Seventy-two Cents (\$127,046.72).

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHESTER P. CHILD,

Certified Public Accountant.

New York, October 28, 1932.

Exhibit "J"

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 3, 1846)

	Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals		Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals
1.	1846-47	\$ 11,328.27		62.	1907-08	Daniel Hand Fund	50,000.00
2.	1847-48	17,095.74		63.	1908-09	447,903.43	545,540.96
3.	1848-49	21,982.96		64.	1909-10	384,358.95	509,722.67
4.	1849-50	25,159.56		64.	1909-10	Daniel Hand Fund	14,211.42
5.	1850-51	34,535.47		65.	1910-11	412,685.06	493,184.27
6.	1851-52	30,826.29		65.	1910-11	Daniel Hand Fund	125.13
7.	1852-53	41,695.14		66.	1911-12	432,681.15	517,508.63
8.	1853-54	47,693.82		66.	1911-12	Daniel Hand Fund	26,405.87
9.	1854-55	53,273.00		67.	1912-13	441,551.15	552,153.20
10.	1855-56	49,818.50		67.	1912-13	Daniel Hand Fund	5,104.00
11.	1856-57	47,190.97		68.	1913-14	439,518.92	521,539.97
12.	1857-58	39,743.56		68.	1913-14	Daniel Hand Fund	150.00
13.	1858-59	50,511.76		69.	1914-15	401,517.93	505,267.03
14.	1859-60	64,474.08		69.	1914-15	Daniel Hand Fund	110.00
15.	1860-61	47,828.92		69.	1914-15	The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund and Reserve	107,286.09
16.	1861-62	47,062.60		70.	1915-16	420,233.96	501,772.74
17.	1862-63	57,404.68		70.	1915-16	Daniel Hand Fund	9,573.54
18.	1863-64	95,395.83		71.	1916-17	498,163.94	652,247.88
19.	1864-65	134,181.18		71.	1916-17	Daniel Hand Fund	7,975.00
20.	1865-66	253,045.98		72.	1917-18	634,994.62	856,622.96
21.	1866-67	248,044.63	*\$ 334,452.59	72.	1917-18	Daniel Hand Fund	237.50
22.	1867-68	268,908.13	304,094.13	73.	1918-19	642,957.21	779,477.53
23.	1868-69	312,016.96	366,212.75	73.	1918-19	Daniel Hand Fund	222.75
24.	1869-70	300,563.90	420,769.03	74.	1919-20	695,549.50	788,832.18
25.	1870-71	277,948.51	366,824.82	75.	1920-21	846,239.99	947,799.39
26.	1871-72	242,553.23	329,938.93	76.	1921-22	807,839.56	933,324.60
27.	1872-73	275,101.48	345,277.03	77.	1922-23	814,881.39	932,404.02
28.	1873-74	278,695.84	349,914.96	78.	1923-24	804,220.77	907,629.56
29.	1874-75	†195,123.00	273,533.22	78.	1923-24	Daniel Hand Fund	235.02
30.	1875-76	184,062.15	264,709.03	79.	1924-25	799,522.63	908,113.88
31.	1876-77	209,695.26	306,099.95	79.	1924-25	Daniel Hand Fund	242.58
32.	1877-78	195,601.65	257,092.75	80.	1925-26	1,107,242.06	1,254,067.77
33.	1878-79	215,431.17	334,450.67	80.	1925-26	Charles M. Hall Fund and Reserve	5,170,457.94
34.	1879-80	187,480.02	290,101.81	80.	1925-26	Daniel Hand Fund	204.37
35.	1880-81	243,795.23	529,046.23	81.	1926-27	1,217,048.67	1,376,825.53
36.	1881-82	297,584.45	510,113.94	81.	1926-27	Daniel Hand Fund	859.74
37.	1882-83	312,567.29	474,409.14	82.	1927-28	1,326,040.10	1,634,047.18
38.	1883-84	287,594.19	407,831.70	82.	1927-28	Daniel Hand Fund	204.14
39.	1884-85	290,894.06	419,813.17	83.	1928-29	1,283,919.89	1,351,766.15
40.	1885-86	335,704.20	466,353.71	83.	1928-29	Daniel Hand Fund	216.40
41.	1886-87	306,761.31	426,589.02	84.	1929-30	1,184,579.32	1,511,789.32
42.	1887-88	320,953.42	414,196.16	84.	1929-30	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
43.	1888-89	376,216.88	†413,716.59	85.	1930-31	1,190,223.64	1,228,567.23
43.	1888-89	Daniel Hand Fund	1,000,894.25	85.	1930-31	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
44.	1889-90	408,038.87	442,725.73	86.	1931-32	1,002,568.97	1,007,523.23
45.	1890-91	428,885.41	482,419.21	86.	1931-32	Daniel Hand Fund	652.52
46.	1891-92	429,949.37	482,670.54				
47.	1892-93	340,727.94	395,037.72				
48.	1893-94	340,469.80	404,779.26				
49.	1894-95	307,547.16	357,631.90				
50.	1895-96	340,798.65	409,879.09				
50.	1895-96	Daniel Hand Fund	305,025.00				
51.	1896-97	329,440.04	401,371.08				
51.	1896-97	Daniel Hand Fund	500.00				
52.	1897-98	327,487.34	396,171.53				
53.	1898-99	296,976.82	370,963.44				
53.	1898-99	Daniel Hand Fund	95,000.00				
54.	1899-00	335,779.63	398,632.95				
55.	1900-01	351,750.20	420,056.17				
56.	1901-02	368,819.50	449,850.84				
56.	1901-02	Daniel Hand Fund	14,440.00				
57.	1902-03	336,601.89	433,294.91				
58.	1903-04	325,478.38	481,955.76				
59.	1904-05	342,172.22	498,636.98				
60.	1905-06	423,627.21	499,761.17				
61.	1906-07	417,738.69	555,281.91				
62.	1907-08	387,728.81	469,873.84				

*The grand total from this date includes receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau and other sources for lands, buildings, etc., for institutions founded or fostered by The American Missionary Association.

†Exclusive of receipts for board from this date.

‡From this date the grand total does not include the items specified above, but does contain the income from The Daniel Hand Fund, The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund, The Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, and Endowment money.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Why It Was Founded During the first half of the nineteenth century there had been a growing moral conviction in the Congregational churches against slavery. Lyman Beecher and Leonard Bacon, the Oberlin Community and such pioneers as John G. Fee in Kentucky and Oliver Emerson in Iowa were leaders in the development of public opinion. But the mission boards then in existence were not ready to take a position of unequivocal opposition to slavery.

Then occurred the dramatic capture of the *Amistad* by its cargo of slaves and the subsequent trial of the forty-four Negroes before the courts of Connecticut and the Supreme Court of the United States. The attention of the nation was aroused, and many eminent ministers and laymen, including the Tappans of New York, were enlisted in their defense. John Quincy Adams appeared for them before the Supreme Court. When they were set free, their friends undertook to repatriate the homeless and helpless Negroes to their homes in West Africa and to begin missionary work for them. Several were educated in this country and eventually went back as missionaries to their own people. When no missionary board would assume responsibility, the Union Missionary Society was founded, and later merged with another foreign society and a home society to form The American Missionary Association, organized in September, 1846, "to send the Gospel to those portions of our own and other countries which are destitute of it or which present open and urgent fields of effort."

How It Began Its Work The purpose of the founders was "the propagation of a pure and free Christianity," and they set upon the Association an ineradicable stamp of sincerity and consistency in maintaining all the social implications of the Gospel. The Association took over the mission established in West Africa by the Amistad Committee, also work in Jamaica and among the Ojibway Indians in Minnesota. Later they added a mission in Siam, assisted a missionary in Hawaii, began work for Chinese in California, for Negro refugees in Canada and established a Home Department to assist pioneer home missionaries "who wished to bear clear testimony against slavery." The Association gave a positive Christian expression to the moral earnestness of many who were dissatisfied with the older organizations.

Professor George Whipple of Oberlin, representing the strong missionary spirit of that anti-slavery community, was for thirty years secretary of the Association. For many years Oberlin furnished most of its missionaries. In 1857 the Avery legacy for Christian work in Africa of one hundred thousand dollars, was entrusted to the Association, at that time a large and unique evidence of confidence in its spirit and its work.

**Finding Its
Great Mission**

The testimony of the Association's one hundred and twelve ministers in home mission fields, fifteen of them in Kansas and slave states, helped materially to bring on that "irrepressible conflict" which made possible a work among the Negroes in the South for which the Association seemed to have been providentially prepared. The call for teachers to go South in the wake of the Union armies aroused a missionary devotion rarely equalled in the history of Christian missions. Within ten years the Association sent a total of three thousand four hundred and seventy Christian volunteers to its newly-opened schools and churches for the freedmen, five hundred and thirty-two being in service in the year 1868. Previously it had aided only fifty-nine missionaries in its foreign missions and about one hundred in the United States.

In the fall of 1861 the A. M. A. established its first school among Negroes who had sought refuge under the national flag at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, near the spot where the first slave ship landed its cargo on the continent, two hundred and forty years before. This school developed into Hampton Institute. Soon thereafter the Association was carrying on work for the freedmen in seventeen southern or border states. The Freedmen's Bureau, created by Congress in 1865, recognized The American Missionary Association and one other temporary organization as the two central institutions in the freedmen's work. General O. O. Howard, the great head of the Freedmen's Bureau, was closely associated with the Association, and General Clinton B. Fisk, in command of the military camp at Nashville, set aside government buildings for the beginning of Fisk University.

**Specialization
and Leadership**

Having found its supreme task the Association from this time specialized in the field of Negro education and developed that pioneer and constructive leadership in extent and in method which has ever since distinguished its work. From the beginning, however, the Association recognized that

moral and spiritual culture was the great need of the freedmen, not simply academic education. It sought to preach the Gospel to them by the evangelical teacher in the schools as well as in the churches.

Beginning with a large number of elementary schools (in three hundred and forty-three places in the South) teacher training was constantly emphasized. In 1869 three hundred colored teachers were prepared for work among their own people in those schools which were under the Western Department of the Association. Ever since the A. M. A. schools have been one of the main sources for educational leaders of the Negro race. One entire graduating class in Talladega College were at once offered positions in the public schools of North Carolina. The recent survey of Negro colleges by the United States Bureau of Education mentions the high standards of work done in A. M. A. colleges. The major emphasis of the Association has always been laid upon cultural and professional education, though it first introduced that industrial training for the Negro which was popularized through the work at Hampton Institute. Agriculture and household work for students also have been the rule in all its schools.

Development of Responsibility By 1870 the states of the South had begun taking over the elementary schools founded by the Association, and since that time there has been a steady assumption of responsibility for elementary Negro education by the public schools and the educated Negroes. The awakening demand for better public educational facilities for both white and black, stimulated by the outstanding character and results of A. M. A. schools for both races, has resulted in transfer of many of these schools to local agencies or in the establishment of coöperative relations for their support. In 1872 the Association conducted seven chartered institutions for higher education of the Negro; Hampton, made famous by General Armstrong, Berea, established by Fee and Rogers, Fisk, where Cravath did such a notable work, Talladega, where De Forest laid great foundations, Atlanta, Tougaloo and Straight. At that time, these were the only institutions for Negroes in the South that had regular college classes. The Association aided the Theological Department of Howard University, and conducted four other theological training classes. It had nineteen normal schools and sixty-five elementary schools with northern teachers, besides a large number of schools taught by pupils of A. M. A. schools, to which the just-emancipated Negroes were contributing thirty-

four thousand dollars a year. Most of the elementary schools have now been dropped or transferred and the Association plans to build up colleges, junior colleges and secondary schools.

Self Help Tuitions and fees from students in schools of the Association have now reached a total of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, in addition to payments for board, room and laundry. An alumni secretary is at work among A. M. A. graduates in all parts of the country. Substantial gifts have been made by them for special building projects in the various institutions. Of the eighteen schools for Negroes now receiving aid from the Association, ten are under Negro leadership.

Church Work In connection with its educational institutions the Association began to establish churches for Negroes intended to be models of true church life. The educated Negro required a better-trained ministry, and all the schools have directed their students toward Christian service and helped in training for that end. In recent years these churches among the Negroes have acquired a large measure of denominational consciousness and are pressing forward in full participation with all methods and objectives of the Congregational fellowship. They have been pioneers in establishing institutional work and other social-service activities. They have sent their own missionaries to Africa to work in conjunction with the American Board. Several of these churches in larger cities of the South are self-supporting.

Recognition and Support This distinctive and appealing work among Negroes undertaken by the Association was promptly recognized by the Congregational churches at a National Council held in Boston in 1865 in which the Association was designated as their official agency and an appeal issued for \$250,000. Under the inspiration of this new crusade the resources of the Association, which were only forty-seven thousand dollars in 1861, rose to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars in 1870. The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars asked for by the National Council in 1865 was over-subscribed the following year.

The Association's consistent and effective championship of a full educational opportunity for the Negro has won the confidence of many givers and of the educational foundations, and it has been entrusted

with large resources by those who have approved its work. When Daniel Hand began giving to the Association in 1898 amounts that eventually reached a million and one-half dollars, it was a most impressive evidence of confidence in the nature and effectiveness of the Association's work, one of the largest gifts up to that time ever made to home missions. But it was to be exceeded twenty years later by the spectacular gift from the Charles M. Hall Estate which totaled considerably over five million dollars. The present assets of the Association are over thirteen million dollars, three millions in its real estate and buildings and over ten millions in endowments and conditional gift funds. The Daniel Hand Fund is reserved as permanent endowment, the income to be used for Negro education only. The interest from the Hall Legacy enabled the Association to increase the very low scale of payment to its teachers, and also to compensate in some measure for the still inadequate salaries by group insurance and small retiring allowances to those who have spent many years in missionary service. Nevertheless income from these endowments does little more than cover increased living costs for the workers and the extra expense of higher education in the Negro colleges. The General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund have recently put their stamp of approval on the work of the Association by making substantial conditional gifts toward the support of some of these colleges, half a million dollars toward a permanent endowment of Talladega.

The regular contributions from the churches and the moral power of their intelligent backing have, however, always been the main dependence of the Association for its current work. Whatever permanent endowments for the larger institutions are provided a steady pushing of the "crusade of brotherhood" in all fields of the Association will depend upon the continued support of the churches.

The Indians The foreign missions of the Association and the home missionary churches in the Middle West were transferred to other boards as the work among the Negroes developed. The Association did not, however, neglect other phases of its work among unprivileged races in America. The work among Indians in Minnesota was continued until 1859, and in Michigan until 1868, but finally given up due to great discouragement with the results. The Federal Government was just beginning to accept responsibility for the Indians, and recognized the value of the missionaries as agents for civilization among

them. In 1870, President Grant "asked the benevolent and Christian people of the country to give him missionaries and teachers as substitutes for the old agents and speculators." He declared his "steadfast purpose to adhere to the experiment of giving the work of protecting and civilizing the Indians into the control of the religious societies of the country." The Association was the first to accept this new opportunity. Eight missionaries of the Association were commissioned by the Government as Indian agents in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, at Fort Bert-hold, North Dakota, and among the Skokomish Indians of Washington Territory. Much was hoped from the "Peace Policy" toward the Indians through this coöperation between the Government and the mis-sions. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs said in 1874: "More has been done for the Indian within the past year than for any ten previous years." But the experiment proved not wholly satisfactory, and the Association stressed its distinctive religious approach to the Indian. Soon after, in 1882, the American Board transferred its Dakota mis-sion (with those noble pioneers, the Riggs family and Charles L. Hall) to the care of the Association, and this well-established educational and church work has resulted in permanent and extensive advance of the Indians. Santee Normal has become one of the most important Indian mission schools. Later work was undertaken on the Standing Rock and Rosebud Agencies in South Dakota, at the Crow Agency in Montana and at Fort Bidwell in Northern California.

In the West A mission among Eskimos at the farthest western point of the continent, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, was maintained from 1890 to 1920, then united with the work of the Pres-byterians. One of the A. M. A. missionaries, W. T. Lopp, made a memorable drive of the mission herd of reindeer seven hundred miles north to Point Barrow to save American sailors from starvation, and received distinguished recognition by the Government. In Hawaii, the Association aided the local missionary board with considerable annual subsidies in its special obligation to the new Chinese and Japanese immi-grants, and for the maintenance of its historic work among the Hawai-ians. Some work has also been done among Filipinos in the United States as well as among those in the Territory of Hawaii. The early work of the Association "for Chinese and other foreigners in Califor-nia," begun in 1852, was later discontinued until Rev. W. C. Pond began in 1874 his notable service for Orientals, resulting in the devel-

opment of several strong churches among both Chinese and Japanese, since received into the care of the State Congregational Conferences. In 1916 the Congregational Education Society turned over to the Association certain educational and church work in Utah and New Mexico. As the church work developed, it was absorbed into the program of the Congregational Church Extension Boards. The Association maintains Rio Grande Institute at Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a distinctive home-school for Spanish-speaking children. Some very interesting problems of Christian assimilation with the Anglo-Saxon elements of the population are being worked out.

American Highlanders The work among white people of the southern mountains was begun in 1883 as an extension of the spirit of Berea College, originally planned for both white and colored students. Schools were organized or assisted at nine points in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, among them Piedmont College and Atlanta Theological Seminary, which have since become independent. Churches were organized in the mountains of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. The appeal of work among the "American Highlanders," championed by such men as Rev. W. E. Barton, who had shared in it, challenged a new and very strong interest among the supporters of the Association. Later church work among the mountain people was taken over by the Congregational Extension Boards and it was found necessary, as the facilities for public education for whites rapidly increased, to concentrate the educational work in one strong school, Pleasant Hill Academy.

Puerto Rico When in 1898 Puerto Rico became a special missionary responsibility of American Christians there was a careful survey of need and allocation of denominational responsibility. The American Missionary Association responded with the same faith and energy as it had shown when the South was opened to its work. The Province of Humacao, at the eastern end of the island, was assigned to Congregationalists and a strong church work has been built up with an unusual girls' school, Blanche Kellogg Institute, and an outstanding hospital, as a memorial to former Secretary Ryder. Training of nurses and homemakers is an especially valuable part of the work of the institutions. The island churches have been organized into a Congregational Conference, and are making splendid progress toward self-support.

Cooperative Work The Association assists in many cooperative enterprises, notably the religious work directors at Government Indian schools, the Executive Secretary and the paper for the Mexican work in the Southwest and other activities of the Home Missions Council, the Interracial Commission in the South under Will Alexander, and the Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Race Relations, of which Dr. George E. Haynes, graduate of an A. M. A. school, is secretary, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America with its influential Spanish magazine, the Union Seminary, the Union Press and the Evangelical Union of Puerto Rico, the conference of workers in the southern mountains and a unique type of folk school for the mountain people at Brasstown, North Carolina. Cordially accepting the spirit of unity in service, the secretaries of the Association are active in interdenominational and intradenominational work calculated to promote the advance of interracial understanding and helpfulness.

The Workers In the beginning, the workers under the Association were largely consecrated volunteers from northern churches. Scattered through these churches are many men and women who remember with pride one or more years of service under the A. M. A. as the soldier remembers his service for freedom. In the foreign missions of the American Board, there are a very considerable number of missionaries who secured their first missionary experience with another race in the schools of the Association. During the last few years a very large proportion of the workers have been products of the A. M. A. schools. In 1931 there were five hundred and seventy-six workers, of whom three hundred and forty were Negroes, thirty Indians, twenty-nine Puerto Ricans, two Orientals and one hundred and seventy-one whites, a considerable number of them veterans of many years' service. Nearly three hundred workers now give their residence as one of the southern states.

Publications The files of *The American Missionary* are a storehouse of information about the work of the Association from the very beginning. The monthly number of *The Congregationalist* will continue full and comprehensive reports from the various fields. Many pamphlets of permanent value have been issued and are available on request, also several stereopticon lectures, illustrating various phases of the work. Two important books, besides the eighty-five Annual Reports, preserve the history of the Association, recalling the distin-

guished service of secretaries like Strieby and Woodbury and Roy and Ryder and Treasurer Hubbard, and the creative work of Cravath as field superintendent in our educational institutions. "The Crusade of Brotherhood" is by Dr. A. F. Beard, for sixteen years secretary in the Department of Missions. "Christian Reconstruction in the South" is by his successor in that department, H. Paul Douglass, under whose leadership the educational work was notably developed.

Executive Committee Through the eighty-three years of its service to under-privileged peoples, the Association has been administered by men of prophetic spirit, who have given generously of their time on its Executive Committee. Arthur Tappan and Josiah Brewer at the beginning, later Generals O. O. Howard and Clinton B. Fisk, Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden and William Hayes Ward, Charles A. Hull and Lucien C. Warner—these names represent the honor roll of devoted unpaid directors of the Association's work, men of commanding positions in the religious and business world who have "kept the faith" in human brotherhood and have patiently worked toward its achievement.

Reorganization Under the new plans for a closer coordination of the missionary societies and the National Council of the Congregational Churches, the Executive Committee of the Association with the directors of the other home boards and the Prudential Committee of the American Board constitute a Commission on Missions, charged with promoting the common appeal to the churches and advising as to economy and efficiency in the work of the several boards. There are three departments in the offices of the Association in New York City, with two executive secretaries and a treasurer. General publicity and promotion of interest are carried on by Secretary George L. Cady, Mrs. Mary D. White, Associate Secretary, and other regional secretaries, in cooperation with the Commission on Missions, and by presidents and principals of the various institutions, and other workers from the field as they can be spared. The administration of the schools and churches is in charge of Secretary Fred L. Brownlee and the staff of the Missions Department. The endowments entrusted to the Association are maintained distinct and the income applied to the purposes specified. Wm. T. Boulton, the Treasurer, and a finance committee of experienced business men plan for safe and productive investments and careful handling of accounts. The character of The American Mis-

sionary Association as a separate corporation authorized to receive, hold and administer trusts remains unaltered.

A Continuing Purpose The American Missionary Association has come to be one of the greater agencies concerned in the evangelization and social redemption of our country, both in the volume of funds which it directly administers and in constructive influence. No single organization has had more to do with the educational and moral evolution of the Negro or with setting the permanent standard of his life in this country. Prominent Negroes have declared that up to 1910 there was scarcely a single leader of their race who had not received his start toward life training in a missionary school. It was these products of missionary schools for Negroes who joined with fair-minded and earnest white men and women in the South and North to form Interracial Commissions, so that they together might meet the changed conditions following the Great War. The American Missionary Association was the first missionary board to make an appropriation for the work of these commissions.

The policy of the Association is to develop a few strong organizations in its several fields as an evidence of the possibilities of underprivileged peoples in the United States. Its aim is to provide initiative and dynamic for constructive interracial cooperation. Many of the enterprises in which it has pioneered and borne witness have been taken over by public or other denominational agencies, but the officers and missionaries of the Association maintain their loyalty to the spirit of the founders and bring again to the new problems of interracial cooperation and higher education for the Negro the same steadfast faith in brotherhood and the rights of every race to full educational and religious opportunity. The Association works with men of good will in every part of our land, South and North, West and East, by consistent advocacy and practice of interracial brotherhood, to bring in the day of mutual understanding and appreciation and fellowship among all the races that live together in our country.

CHARTER OF

The American Missionary Association

Being Chapter Three Hundred and Fifty-eight of the Laws of 1862, as Amended by Chapter Seven Hundred and Ninety-six of the Laws of 1871, Chapter Fifty-two of the Laws of 1886, and Chapter Three Hundred and Ninety-five of the Laws of 1889 of the State of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. William E. Whiting, Thomas Ritter, Henry Belden, James O. Bennett, Anthony Lane, Thomas C. Fanning, Samuel Wilde, C. B. Wilder, John Lowry, Josiah Brewer, William B. Brown, Alonzo S. Ball, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn and George Whipple, and others now acting as officers and members of The American Missionary Association, located in the city of New York, together with such others as may be hereafter associated with or succeed them, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION," for the purpose of conducting missionary and educational operations, and diffusing a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the United States and other countries.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall possess the general powers, and be subjected to the provisions contained in the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable and have not been repealed or modified and is hereby authorized to hold its meetings in any state or territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. The management of the affairs and concerns of the said corporation shall be conducted by an Executive Committee to be from time to time appointed or elected by the said Association, and to consist of not less than twelve members, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business; and all persons now holding office in said Association shall be like officers in said corporation, and with like functions, until the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to receive and disburse funds, and to purchase, receive, hold and take by donation, deed, devise or bequest, any real or personal estate which has been or may hereafter be given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it for the purpose stated in section first, or which may accrue from the use of the same, *without limit as to amount*, subject, however, to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act relating to wills," and shall always have full power to grant, bargain, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, provided that the proceeds from such grant, bargain, lease or disposal shall never, in any manner, be diverted to any other purpose than that for which the property was originally donated.

This act shall take effect immediately.

Membership

SECTION 1. Delegates elected to National Council of Congregational Churches are voting members of the Association during the period of their membership in the National Council.

SEC. 2. Any evangelical church not affiliated with the Congregational Council which has within a year contributed to the funds of the Association, may appoint one delegate to the Annual Meeting, and such delegate, duly attested by credentials, shall be a voting member of the Association for the year for which he is appointed.

SEC. 3. Sixty corporate members-at-large.

SEC. 4. Any person approving the objects of this Association and desiring to coöperate with it may upon payment of fifty dollars at one time be made an Honorary Life Member of the Association, with all the privileges of membership except voting.

YOUR INCOME THIS YEAR

■ IT SAFE TO ASSUME THAT MANY OF YOUR INVESTMENTS HAVE PASSED OR REDUCED INCOME?

How Would a Worry-Free Plan Appeal to You?

HERE IT IS

184 individuals have invested \$328,147.99 in our Conditional Gift Annuity Agreement.

1. Payments are made to you semi-annually.
2. This Association, now in its eighty-sixth year, has never omitted or reduced an annuity payment.
3. After your lifetime the principal of your Conditional Gift on which annuity is based, goes into the splendid work of this Association.

YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR INCOME WITH SAFETY

1. The plan is approved by expert insurance actuaries.
2. The investments of annuity funds are handled by a competent committee of financiers.
3. Actuaries have carefully figured that a rate of income higher than that received from normal investments can be paid, with the assurance that after the lifetime of the annuitant, 75 percent of the principal of the Conditional Gift will remain for missionary purposes.

(For rates see page 4.)

Our Treasurer reported recently a shrinkage of only 15 percent from the cost to the market price of our investments. Arthur Brisbane, a well-known editor, commented on this in eighty-two newspapers, "Few financial institutions can make so good a showing."

Write for information to

GEORGE L. CADY, *Exec. Sec.*, or WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treas.*

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

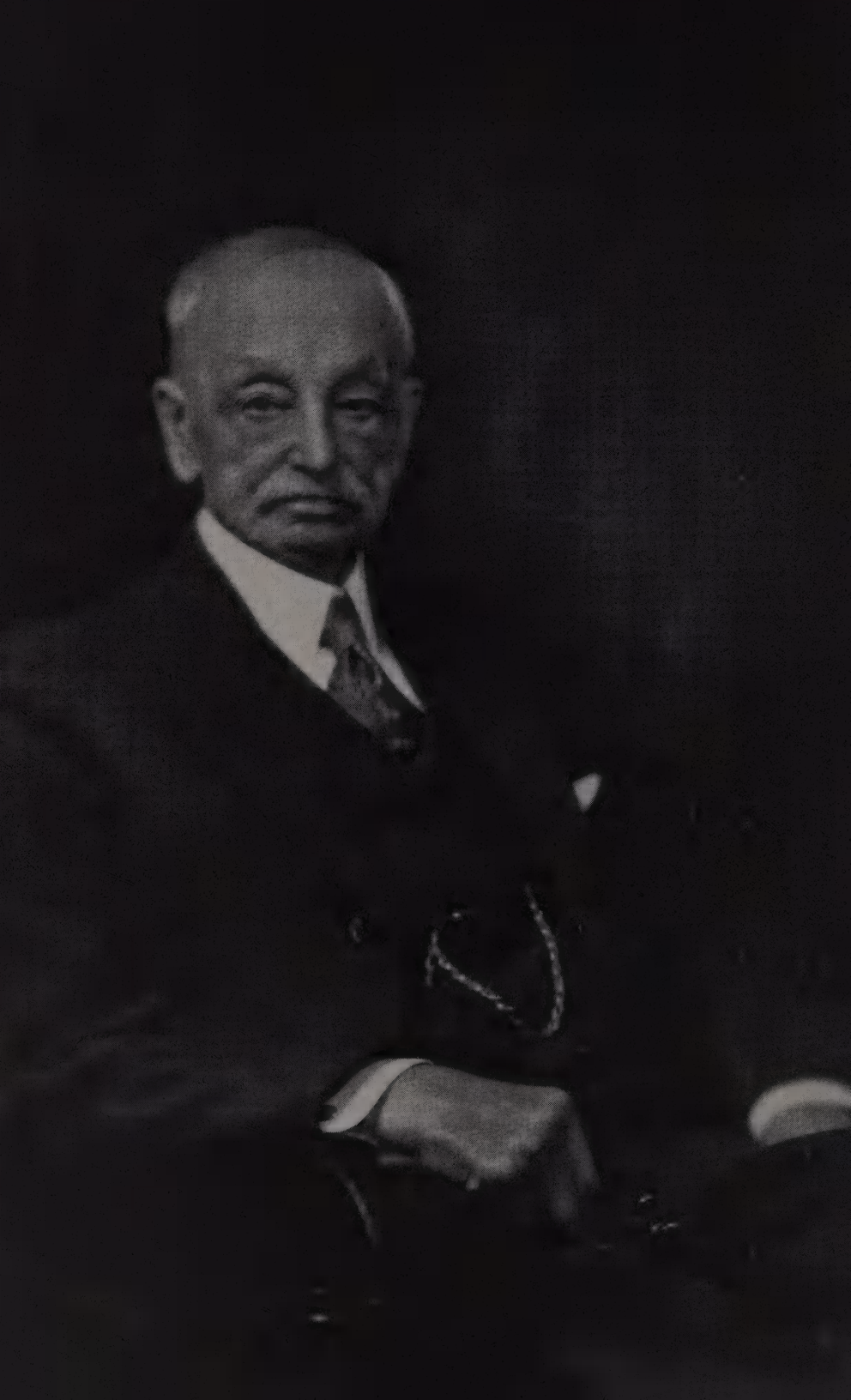
287 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Eighty-seventh Year

The

American Missionary Association

1933



matthias A. Jensen

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C. H. 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 7000 7100 7200 7300 7400 7500 7600 7700 7800 7900 8000 8100 8200 8300 8400 8500 8600 8700 8800 8900 9000 9100 9200 9300 9400 9500 9600 9700 9800 9900 10000 10100 10200 10300 10400 10500 10600 10700 10800 10900 11000 11100 11200 11300 11400 11500 11600 11700 11800 11900 12000 12100 12200 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900 13000 13100 13200 13300 13400 13500 13600 13700 13800 13900 14000 14100 14200 14300 14400 14500 14600 14700 14800 14900 15000 15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000 18100 18200 18300 18400 18500 18600 18700 18800 18900 19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900 20000 20100 20200 20300 20400 20500 20600 20700 20800 20900 21000 21100 21200 21300 21400 21500 21600 21700 21800 21900 22000 22100 22200 22300 22400 22500 22600 22700 22800 22900 23000 23100 23200 23300 23400 23500 23600 23700 23800 23900 24000 24100 24200 24300 24400 24500 24600 24700 24800 24900 25000 25100 25200 25300 25400 25500 25600 25700 25800 25900 26000 26100 26200 26300 26400 26500 26600 26700 26800 26900 27000 27100 27200 27300 27400 27500 27600 27700 27800 27900 28000 28100 28200 28300 28400 28500 28600 28700 28800 28900 29000 29100 29200 29300 29400 29500 29600 29700 29800 29900 30000 30100 30200 30300 30400 30500 30600 30700 30800 30900 31000 31100 31200 31300 31400 31500 31600 31700 31800 31900 32000 32100 32200 32300 32400 32500 32600 32700 32800 32900 33000 33100 33200 33300 33400 33500 33600 33700 33800 33900 34000 34100 34200 34300 34400 34500 34600 34700 34800 34900 35000 35100 35200 35300 35400 35500 35600 35700 35800 35900 36000 36100 36200 36300 36400 36500 36600 36700 36800 36900 37000 37100 37200 37300 37400 37500 37600 37700 37800 37900 38000 38100 38200 38300 38400 38500 38600 38700 38800 38900 39000 39100 39200 39300 39400 39500 39600 39700 39800 39900 40000 40100 40200 40300 40400 40500 40600 40700 40800 40900 41000 41100 41200 41300 41400 41500 41600 41700 41800 41900 42000 42100 42200 42300 42400 42500 42600 42700 42800 42900 43000 43100 43200 43300 43400 43500 43600 43700 43800 43900 44000 44100 44200 44300 44400 44500 44600 44700 44800 44900 45000 45100 45200 45300 45400 45500 45600 45700 45800 45900 46000 46100 46200 46300 46400 46500 46600 46700 46800 46900 47000 47100 47200 47300 47400 47500 47600 47700 47800 47900 48000 48100 48200 48300 48400 48500 48600 48700 48800 48900 49000 49100 49200 49300 49400 49500 49600 49700 49800 49900 50000 50100 50200 50300 50400 50500 50600 50700 50800 50900 51000 51100 51200 51300 51400 51500 51600 51700 51800 51900 52000 52100 52200 52300 52400 52500 52600 52700 52800 52900 53000 53100 53200 53300 53400 53500 53600 53700 53800 53900 54000 54100 54200 54300 54400 54500 54600 54700 54800 54900 55000 55100 55200 55300 55400 55500 55600 55700 55800 55900 56000 56100 56200 56300 56400 56500 56600 56700 56800 56900 57000 57100 57200 57300 57400 57500 57600 57700 57800 57900 58000 58100 58200 58300 58400 58500 58600 58700 58800 58900 59000 59100 59200 59300 59400 59500 59600 59700 59800 59900 60000 60100 60200 60300 60400 60500 60600 60700 60800 60900 61000 61100 61200 61300 61400 61500 61600 61700 61800 61900 62000 62100 62200 62300 62400 62500 62600 62700 62800 62900 63000 63100 63200 63300 63400 63500 63600 63700 63800 63900 64000 64100 64200 64300 64400 64500 64600 64700 64800 64900 65000 65100 65200 65300 65400 65500 65600 65700 65800 65900 66000 66100 66200 66300 66400 66500 66600 66700 66800 66900 67000 67100 67200 67300 67400 67500 67600 67700 67800 67900 68000 68100 68200 68300 68400 68500 68600 68700 68800 68900 69000 69100 69200 69300 69400 69500 69600 69700 69800 69900 70000 70100 70200 70300 70400 70500 70600 70700 70800 70900 71000 71100 71200 71300 71400 71500 71600 71700 71800 71900 72000 72100 72200 72300 72400 72500 72600 72700 72800 72900 73000 73100 73200 73300 73400 73500 73600 73700 73800 73900 74000 74100 74200 74300 74400 74500 74600 74700

and determined what time

On Thursday 11th June 1833

With
Deepest Affection
This Rehearsal
is
Dedicated
to
The Reverend Augustus Field Beard, D.D.
Whose official relations began with
The American Missionary Association in 1886
and who celebrated his
One Hundredth Birthday, May 11, 1933

1

With human understanding, gracious dignity, winsome originality and a humor all his own Dr. Beard continues to inspire his friends to high endeavor. The progressive movement in education and the gratifying manifestations of better race relations in the South today are due in no small degree to the leaders among the Negroes who are indebted either directly or indirectly to him.

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Legacies

Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

Conditional Gifts

TABLE OF INTEREST RATES

<i>Age</i>	<i>Interest Schedule</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Interest Schedule</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Interest Schedule</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Interest Schedule</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Interest Schedule</i>
*20....	4.8	34....	5.0	48....	5.3	61....	6.0	74....	7.8
21....	4.8	35....	5.0	49....	5.3	62....	6.1	75....	8.0
22....	4.8	36....	5.0	50....	5.4	63....	6.2	76....	8.0
23....	4.8	37....	5.0	51....	5.4	64....	6.3	77....	8.0
24....	4.9	38....	5.0	52....	5.5	65....	6.4	78....	8.0
25....	4.9	39....	5.1	53....	5.5	66....	6.5	79....	8.0
26....	4.9	40....	5.1	54....	5.6	67....	6.6	80....	8.0
27....	4.9	41....	5.1	55....	5.6	68....	6.8	81....	8.0
28....	4.9	42....	5.1	56....	5.7	69....	6.9	82....	8.0
29....	4.9	43....	5.2	57....	5.7	70....	7.1	83....	8.0
30....	4.9	44....	5.2	58....	5.8	71....	7.2	84....	8.0
31....	4.9	45....	5.2	59....	5.9	72....	7.4	85....	8.0
32....	4.9	46....	5.2	60....	5.9	73....	7.6	Over...	8.0
33....	5.0	47....	5.3						

* Below age 20—4.8%.

SOME
LIGHTS *and* SHADOWS
of
1932 - 1933

By
FREDERICK LESLIE BROWNLEE.

In Keeping with the Times

The following lights and shadows concerning the welfare of Negroes and Indians during the past year were selected by the writer from numerous reports requested from significant leaders who speak with authority. In form and style the result presents another "synoptic problem." In reading the manuscript copy even the writer himself found great difficulty in recognizing some of the original sources. Nevertheless, he gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the persons whose expressed thoughts and ideas are not framed in quotation marks.

In spite of all that might be said to the contrary by the more cynically minded the balance seems to be on the side of light and hope. While the deeper movement continues to be the more steady course of education and fundamental racial attitudes, nevertheless the pronounced trend at present appears to be toward direct economic, legal and political action. There is not a little sickening of heart on the part of the patient who have grown weary because of "hope long deferred." Moreover, the impatient are much more ready to "go to the bat when 'justice' and 'equality' cease to be abstractions." In keeping with much of the temper of the times, which emphasizes salvation through economics, law and politics, we should not be surprised to find that an increasing number of Negroes turn from "prayers" to "dollars" and from "brotherhood" to "racial pride, legal rights and the ballot."

It is not to be wondered at that disadvantaged and underprivileged minority groups increasingly pin their hopes on dollars. Not only are they impressed by the privileges and power of the moneyed aristocracy, but they also witness daily in their own limited spheres ways in which money buys privilege and service. A revealing evidence is the scene of a Negro pulling up at a gas station in his own car. It matters not if the station be in the North or South. The white attendant greets him with a smile. Without taking his hands off the steering wheel the Negro says, "Five gallons, please." Meanwhile, another white attendant begins wiping the windshield, and, when he finishes, says, "How about water and air?" With a spotless windshield, tires inflated and radiator filled, the Negro pays for his gas and they separate with gestures of good-will on both sides. There you have it! Thousands, perhaps millions, of Negroes believe that money wipes out color lines more readily than religion and commissions on race relations.

With religion, then, on the scaffold and money on the throne, even in days of stupendous economic depression, churches and missionary societies are put to the test, while "benevolence" and "philanthropy" are bewildered at "the lack of appreciation and gratitude." It is easy, now, to turn from tried and true beaten paths. It is hard to stand by principles which have weathered the storms of the ages. The waves of emotionalism are rolling fierce and high. However, such are times when pilots prove that they are pilots. One such pilot, who never held an official position with The American Missionary Association, we dare to quote even at the risk of being called egotistical:

A Gratifying Appraisal

Anyone looking back 25 years can find causes for gratification at the progress of racial relations in the South and an advance in the provisions for education for Negro youth. Some who are newer in the field naturally may be impatient that inequality and unfairness still exist. It is when we look back that we see the real progress which has been made.

In nothing has improvement been more marked than in the Negro colleges, and in none of these has the good work been more apparent than in the colleges fostered by The American Missionary Association. Talladega, Straight, Tougaloo, Tillotson and LeMoyne stand out in their respective districts. The recent advances at LeMoyne have been a source of special satisfaction. A first-class college is needed in Memphis. It is good to think of the genuineness of the college work which is being done in these institutions and of the influence of this work.

As to secondary schools, it seemed to me a wise step for the Association to surrender such as might not be needed in view of the readiness for advance in public high school work. But in my opinion it is well to hold some of these schools. I still have the idea, expressed some years ago, that there will always be plenty of room and need for high-class high schools conducted privately or by the various religious denominations. In fact such schools are helpful to the cause of public high schools. They are more free in their programs than public schools, and act as incentives to thorough work, in which our public schools are still too largely lacking.

JAMES HARDY DILLARD.

Legal Justice

The *Scottsboro Case* has assumed world-wide significance. As this review goes to press the newspapers report that for the third time the leader of the seven "Scottsboro" Negro boys was judged guilty with death sentence recommended. The boys were accused in 1931 of attacking two white girls who were discovered stealing a ride on the same freight train with them. The case had been appealed from the local court to the State Supreme Court and from there to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Horton of Athens, Alabama, set aside the verdict of the jurors at the second trial in Decatur. Judge Callahan, who presided over the second trial at Decatur, revealed the proverbial

prejudice which has long made it exceedingly difficult for Negroes to secure justice. In charging the jury he is reported to have said that the presumption rests under the law of Alabama that no white woman, no matter how depraved, will consent willingly to the embraces of a Negro.

The case was further complicated due to the fact that a Jewish lawyer from New York, representing the Communist Movement in America, headed the defense. Thus the whole affair became a disgraceful exhibition of both racial and sectional prejudices.

Apparently the main good that has come out of this case is the introduction to the country at large of Judge Horton, who proved big enough and fair enough to lay aside racial and sectional prejudices in a stand for justice. It is hoped that two other goods may yet result from the case, (1) that Negroes will be given a wider opportunity to serve as jurors, at least when members of their own race are on trial, (2) that men may learn that one strongly prejudiced group cannot hope to get justice anywhere by flying in the faces of another prejudiced group. Such procedure always lets loose a flood of emotionalism fed by vulgar misrepresentations and denunciations.

The Crawford Case, in which the late Judge James Lowell of Massachusetts refused a grant of extradition (later set aside by the court) because defendant likely would be tried without any of his peers in a Virginia jury, finally came to trial in Leesburg. No Negroes were allowed to serve on the jury. Mr. Crawford, judged guilty, was ably defended by a young Negro lawyer.

In Alexandria, Virginia, it is reported that for the first time in its history a Negro was called to serve on the jury. In Richmond it was reported that, for the first time since the days of reconstruction, Negroes will be permitted to serve on juries.

For the first time in sixty years we are told that a Negro sat on a jury in Chattanooga.

Political Status

On May 2, 1932, the Supreme Court of Texas set aside the white primary election law. In New York the Civil Rights Bill was amended so that public utilities are forever enjoined from discrimination because of race, color or creed.

A striking division in the political allegiance of Negroes was illustrated by the members of the race who voted the Democratic, Socialist and Communist tickets in the last presidential election.

Race Relations

In May the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its General Conference in Atlantic City, resolved never again to meet where the segregation of races is necessary. The Congregational-Christian Churches took the same stand at the meeting of their General Council in Seattle. They went so far as to place the full responsibility on the entertainment committee to see to it that satisfactory arrangements are made in advance for interracial entertainment.

The National Conference of Catholics, Jews and Protestants held in the Willard Hotel in Washington brought together racial groups, and, we are told, every session was held in perfect harmony without any semblance of prejudice of any kind.

At the International Congress, sponsored by the National Council of Women of the United States, Negro women were largely represented, and a Negro was elected a vice-president.

The Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, comprising an affiliation of 226 social agencies, went on record early in the year as opposed to discrimination or segregation when it pointedly refused to hold its annual frolic, called the "Frollies," in any hall which would not admit Negro social workers.

In Atlanta a series of eight weekly lectures, fostered by the League of Industrial Democracy, were offered to interracial audiences. The lectures were held in the white Y. M. C. A. auditorium. No reserved seats were sold, and there was no segregation in the seating arrangements.

Led by Norman Thomas, 200 delegates to the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction checked out of the Cairo Hotel in Washington, D. C., when the management refused to register two Negro delegates, and staged a spontaneous but orderly protest parade against racial discrimination.

When a prejudiced white vestry closed the doors of All Souls Protestant Church in New York because the pastor refused to hold separate services for Negroes, Bishop Manning defied the threats of prosecution for trespassing, broke the locks and held services for a capacity audience, three-fourths of whom were Negroes.

North Carolina established a State Negro Advisory Committee on Unemployment and Relief which provides Negro representation on the

Governor's Council. The same State also shows an increase in the number of Negroes employed as relief workers.

It is indeed increasingly evident that the national conscience is focusing itself more definitely around human values and welfare, regardless of race. This is particularly evidenced by the conferences and institutes held at Peabody College in Nashville and at Swarthmore College during the past year. The personnel of the Peabody Conference included such persons as President Bruce R. Payne of Peabody College, President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, and Superintendent Willis Sutton of Atlanta Public Schools. In all, there were 60 college presidents, professors and school administrators present. Four days were given to a discussion as to how southern educational institutions might make constructive contributions to the problems of race relations.

At Swarthmore last July there was held a month's institute sponsored by the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends. Leading scholars and thinkers of both races formed the faculty for a well-selected group of students representing both races.

Another encouraging fact is that during the past year 135 courses on race relations were taught in southern white colleges.

Education

The appointment of a Negro, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in the Department of Education in Washington, is a significant recognition of the importance of the education of Negroes. The splendid account which Dr. Caliver is giving of himself is incontrovertible evidence of the ability of a Negro to fill such a position.

The acceptance of Fisk University as a member of the American Association of Universities is of signal importance. Fisk is the only Negro university which holds that distinction. Membership is open only to universities with strong graduate departments.

In spite of the extreme shortage of funds for public enterprise there are some sections in the South which report that Negro schools have not been cut as drastically as white schools. There is also an increased demand throughout the South for colored teachers in both elementary and secondary schools who have been graduated from four-year colleges of liberal arts.

The quoting in *The Crisis* of a considerable section of an address by Mr. J. C. Dixon, the white State Supervisor of the Negro Schools of

Georgia, is significant for Georgia and *The Crisis* as well as for the whole cause of Negro education. It is a pleasure and satisfaction to note here the splendid and heroic way in which such an able young, southern white man is standing up for justice and good schools for Negroes in a state that is still far behind in the procession of good things for Negroes. We are happy also to record this paragraph from Mr. Dixon's report: "Any achievement in the field of Negro education comes slowly, gradually, and often after many setbacks and much discouragement, but now and then one brave soul emerges from the mass and ventures to express himself. I would like to say here that the type of work done in the A. M. A. schools in Georgia has been and is making a definite contribution."

It was also encouraging to receive the following from Mr. Arthur D. Wright, President of the Slater Fund:

I think that there has been a noticeable improvement in the business management of the Negro colleges, and it seems to me that they bid fair from now on to run on a very much more effective businesslike basis than they have in the past. I might say in passing that the standards set by The American Missionary Association on this point have been a great help.

From Virginia State College for Negroes came the word that the College had been invited to participate in the revision of the curriculum for the public schools of the State. From the State of Mississippi we received word that in spite of the withdrawal of money by the Julius Rosenwald Fund the State continued to build schoolhouses; that the Negro summer schools were more largely and enthusiastically attended than ever; that Alcorn College, the State Mechanical and Agricultural College for Negroes, shows decided improvement, and that there has been an improvement in general school attendance.

Education is struggling hard in Alabama. The Superintendent of Schools of Montgomery wrote thus: "There appears to be only a four-and-one-half-month term for both white and Negro schools in this city, and the Board today is mailing contracts to all of its employees for this length of time."

One is always sure to get a well-seasoned report from Mr. N. C. Newbold, white Supervisor of Negro Schools for the State of North Carolina. It was through his foresight, wisdom and untiring efforts that North Carolina forged so far ahead in the procession of Negro education for the entire South. It is to be regretted that the "depression" has halted the progressive programs which he was asked to pre-

pare recently for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. The past year has been particularly trying for him in his own State also. Yet he rejoices that the party which would have cut educational appropriations "to the bone" and then "scrape the bone" lost out. He writes in *The Journal of Negro Education* that in the State of North Carolina the so-called "economy" group won a state appropriation for education of \$16,000,000 as over against a \$10,000,000 appropriation fought for by the so-called "cut-to-the-bone" group. Even so, this means that the educators of the State are obliged to get for one dollar "as much educational service in 1933-34 as required one dollar and eighty cents in 1929-30."

At the same time it is encouraging to note that North Carolina's new law provides for an eight-month school for all children, colored as well as white, throughout the State as compared with a six-month school, with such extensions as local communities found it possible to make. This not only means a substantial gain in the school term for children, but it also takes some of the edge off of the otherwise more drastic cuts in Negro teachers' salaries. The salaries of Negro teachers have always been in the lower brackets, and considerably lower than the salaries of white teachers. Now, with the same percentage cuts in the salaries of teachers of both races, the Negro teachers will profit by the two additional months, whereas most of the white teachers had been on the eight-month basis for some time.

Leaders in education and justice for Negroes in North Carolina feel that it was unfortunate that the University of North Carolina was chosen as the place in which to test the chances for a Negro to pursue professional studies in a white institution. As Mr. Newbold put it, "The reactions in the State of North Carolina have not been for the good of the Negro race."

Concerning the same affair a Negro on the staff of one of our national religious organizations writes, "The first symptoms of the inevitable inclusion of the Negro in some of the higher educational schools in the South can be seen in the attempt of a Negro to enter the University of North Carolina. While the attempt did not succeed, it is of very great interest to note the amount of favorable sentiment from some white quarters which prevailed."

In spite of the fact that here and there certain factors, like the eight-month law in North Carolina, have served somewhat to take the edge off of the salary cuts for Negro teachers, the general picture

remains discouraging. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist on the education of Negroes of the Federal educational staff of the United States Department of the Interior, recently reported that the average school term for Negro children continues to be four-fifths as long as the term for white children; that the average number of Negro children per teacher is approximately 50 percent greater than for white children; that over one million Negro children of school age are still out of school; and that in 1930, just preceding the big salary cuts, the average annual salary of a rural white teacher was \$935, whereas the average for a rural Negro teacher was \$388.

Economic Conditions

May 11-13, 1933, there was held in the City of Washington a Conference on the Economic Status of Negroes, sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. A report of this Conference, edited by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, has been published by Fisk University Press.

Dr. Johnson begins his summary of findings with the following significant and arresting paragraph:

There would be no reason to regard the economic status of the American Negro as any different from that of the rest of the population, or from even that of the general wage-earning population, if this status were not so intricately bound up with other special social and cultural factors. These other factors are the unique historical relationship of Negroes to the development of American industry and life; the inescapable limitation of their cultural and economic expansion by the very institutions which they helped, helplessly, to create; their high visibility as a group; and the stern necessity now, in this period of economic stress, as a conspicuous minority, to a bewilderingly complicated economic structure, if they are to survive in it.

The factual data summarized at the end of Dr. Johnson's report warrant much thoughtful consideration. There have been significant shiftings in population from the standpoint of statistics and migration, as well as in the types of work being done by Negroes. Since 1890 the Negro population of America has increased 58 percent. In proportion to the total population, however, there has been a decrease from 11.9 percent in 1890 to 9.7 percent in 1930. This means that there has been a decline in the "true rate of natural increase" during the past 40 years in our Negro population. The population shifts from place to place are much more significant, however. For example, "Negroes in urban areas increased 250.7 percent between 1890 and 1930." A considerable part of the migration from South to North is due also, perhaps, much more to economic factors than to the mistaken idea that

Since Norf is up,
An' Souf is down
An' Hebben is up,
I'm upward boun'.

The South has long been at an economic disadvantage as compared with the rest of the United States, which has intensified the race problem in that section of the country. Money income, for example, in the South has always been lower than in the North, "approximately one-third lower than the national average." Agriculture has featured export crops, such as cotton and tobacco, rather than foodstuffs, with the production of cotton and tobacco often exceeding the demand. With Negro farms generally mortgaged, with interest rates charged them usually excessively high, with their high percentage of short-time loans, together with the southern planter sometimes "by fair means or foul" putting the Negro at a great disadvantage in securing Federal relief—all this doubtless has had much to do with Negro migration, not only from the South into the North but particularly from the country to the city, both in the South and the North.

In manufacturing and general industries in the South the Negro has never played a very large part. This is particularly true of the textile industry. However, even though the numerical base remains small there was an increase of 492.4 percent between 1890 and 1930 in the employment of Negroes in manufacturing and mechanical industries. In transportation and communication this increase over the same period was 260.1 percent. In trade the increase ran as high as 535.8 percent, but here, too, the numerical base is small. Naturally much unemployment prevailed in the building industries due to the great drop in construction work. The comparatively recent influx of Negroes into such a wide range of industry doubtless accounts for the fact that in so many urban centers the percentage of unemployed Negroes runs so much higher than for white workers. On the basis that the "last hired is the first fired" this was to be expected.

In professional service and business the Negro had made substantial progress before the "depression." From 1890 to 1930 financial groups doubled. This brought with it an increase in clerical employment. Insurance, banking and managerial positions of various kinds also claimed an increasing number of able and enterprising Negroes.

While the group of professional Negroes increased by 69 percent between 1920 and 1930, with a large numerical base, it is reported that

"the ratio of professionals to population is yet considerably less than the white population." It is only in the ministry that we find "fewer persons per professional than in the white population."

According to the monumental work entitled "The Black Worker" by Sterling D. Spero and Abram L. Harris, published by the Columbia University Press in 1931, labor organizations must bear their share of blame for the plight of the Negro worker. The following statement from the preface states the position sustained by the book:

Since the Civil War this black minority, by the very fact of the discrimination practiced against it, has been in a position to do great damage to the majority which proscribed it. The recent northward migrations, which brought hundreds of thousands of Negro workers into the industrial centers, dramatically forced the realization of this fact upon the white wage earners. The discrimination which the Negro suffers in industry is a heritage of his previous condition of servitude, kept alive and aggravated within the ranks of organized labor by the structure and politics of American trade unionism. This persistence of the Negro's slave heritage and the exclusive craft structure of the leading labor organizations are, in our opinion, two of four basic factors in the Negro's relation to his white fellow workers. The two others are (a) the change in the Negro's fundamental relation to industry resulting from the recent migrations and the absorption into the mills and factories of a substantial part of the reserve of black labor, and (b) the rise of a Negro middle class and the consequent spread of middle-class ideals throughout the Negro community.

The Negro and the N. R. A.

The welfare of the Negro and the National Industrial Recovery Act has been a subject of much speculation, complexity and inevitable disappointment. Said one of our writers, "The statements of Messrs. Ickes and Johnson are most favorable in their promises of fair play; as a matter of fact, however, the differentials permitted between northern and southern wage scales and the fact that many of the Negroes are not affected by codes, plus the omission of protective clauses means that the Negro group are actually not as yet adequately covered by the Code."

Realizing that the Negro was rapidly becoming the "forgotten man" in the "New Deal," the Julius Rosenwald Fund made possible the financing of a man who Mr. Ickes had agreed might sit in on Labor and N. R. A. conferences and whose chief responsibility would be that of the "watchdog" of Negro interests. The appointment of a white man to this position was quite generally resented by the Negroes.

As was to be expected, when the chance came for the Negro to earn relatively high wages because of N. R. A. codes, white workers were given their jobs. In some cases this meant that white workers entered

occupational fields which had been known for generations as exclusively Negro occupational territory. This led a prominent Negro to give the title of "Negro Removal Act" to a very significant and revealing article on the relationship of the Negro to N. R. A.

That Negroes have been removed and their positions given to white people seems to be a well-attested fact. According to a statement by Mr. Arthur Howe, President of Hampton Institute, "In the larger industrial centers such as Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis, Negroes form from 40 to 50 percent of the total unemployed population, while they comprise less than 7, 8 and 12 percent, respectively, of the total population of these cities. In some places the ratio of Negroes discharged in proportion to whites is approximately 5 to 3 and the ratio of their return is approximately 3 to 5." In the same article Mr. Howe writes, "In the South, the year has brought to light very forcibly that Negroes have been losing positions as barbers, hotel servants, and as skilled artisans." On the other hand, Mr. Howe reminds us that "many have striven, in spite of pressure to the contrary, to be just in providing Negroes with the economic necessities of life."

In the case of employees of the Illinois Central Railroad in the State of Mississippi conditions were reported to have become so serious that Negro trainmen actually were shot and killed by white men who wanted their jobs.

In connection with the Mississippi Flood Control Project it was reported that Negroes were being employed and paid from funds of the United States Government "at an average wage of ten cents an hour, and that they were having to work, almost without exception, on a twelve-hour day, with a seven-day week and no holidays and no pay for overtime." After much agitation on the part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a special commission was appointed by Mr. Hoover to investigate this matter. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, Hon. James A. Cobb, Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia (formerly a student at Straight College in New Orleans), and Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, were appointed members of this commission.

On February 22, 1933, the United States Senate voted that a senatorial committee of three be appointed to investigate conditions for themselves. The committee was appointed in April, but no report has

been made as yet, and, so far as we know, in spite of the N. R. A., the low wage scale and long hours for Negroes continues in practice.

Lynching

As this review was being completed we were dazed by unprecedented exhibitions of lynching in America. Tuskegee Institute's report for the first six months of the year had recorded six lynchings, an encouraging figure, particularly when one remembers the strain under which everyone has been living for several years. The publication of Dr. Raper's thorough study of lynchings in America under the auspices of a strong southern committee was a significant evidence of the determination of leading southern people to eradicate this heinous evil from that section of the country where it has appeared most frequently. Another reassuring fact was the increasing number of splendid editorials in some of the leading southern white newspapers upholding law, order and justice, regardless of race.

But the last six months of the year are coming to a close with a very different story. This time, however, the settings are not in the Carolinas, or Georgia, or Florida, or Alabama, or Mississippi, or Louisiana, or Texas, but in Maryland, Missouri and California. May this not be an indication that the fine work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the southern states has proved effective? We like to think so. It gives us hope for the rest of the country.

The fiendish outburst at Princess Anne, Maryland, has been faced squarely by Governor Albert C. Ritchie with a will to uphold law and order. The apprehension and imprisonment of at least four of the persons who were accused of taking part in the lynching, and moreover, the delivery of the accused in Baltimore under the protection of the National Guard in the face of a mob of two thousand people is further gratifying evidence of where the Governor of Maryland stands.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, the release of the prisoner followed a desperate, though futile, defense of the jail by the 35th Tank Company of the Missouri National Guard. When the mob swelled to nearly ten thousand the sheriff surrendered the prisoner. The usual unspeakable lynching proceedings followed, accompanied by sadistic brutalities.

Bad as all this is it is not to be compared with California. The attitudes, statements and actions of Governor James Rolph, Jr., were not only unbecoming to the chief executive officer of a state, but also a dis-

grace to America and an exhibition to the world as to how far the citizens of the United States are from being able to maintain law and order, either through peaceful or military methods; more than this, a governor actually approved and encouraged lawlessness!

Our thoughts and sentiments on this whole subject are described perfectly by the following, given to the *Atlanta Press* by Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation:

The Governor of California, in expressing his approval of the crime, has lent his support to the most ruthless form of lawlessness in America. It involves not a few individual criminals here and there, but enlists whole communities in orgies of violence and murder, in which law and civilization are lynched no less truly than the human victims.

In recent months, the authorities have demonstrated their ability to cope with kidnappers, as they were doing in this case. On the contrary, the almost universal failure to convict lynchers indicates that lynching is a much more difficult crime to eradicate. Governor Rolph's attitude in the San José affair will only add to this difficulty and fix the lynching habit more firmly upon a nation that already is discredited by it around the world.

Unfortunately, the Governor's responsibility in the matter is not limited to his statement of approval after the deed was done. In refusing the importunity of the sheriff for assistance in resisting the mob, the Governor became also in effect an accessory before the fact. Probably his action and attitude in the matter constitute the most surprising and deplorable aspect of the whole affair.

Cultural Life

The Fisk University Choir appeared for the first time in Cleveland, New York, Boston and several other cities. They were well received by large audiences. The leading newspapers made favorable, and in some cases, flattering comment. The Tuskegee Choir was granted a place on the program at the opening of "Radio City" in New York.

Then there were individuals who received noteworthy recognition. Clarence Cameron White was awarded last spring the Opera Composers' award. Paul Robeson was starred in motion pictures as "Emperor Jones," and Caterina Jarboro and Jules Bledsoe sang with the Chicago Opera in the rendering of "Aida."

We like the fact that some would include as a part of what we mean by "culture" the achievements of Tolan and Metcalf at the Olympic games last summer.

In the field of literature it is particularly gratifying to note the long and excellent reviews of the autobiography of James Weldon Johnson, which have appeared in a wide range of white periodicals.

The continued appearance of splendid works of art and fine poetry is a joy and satisfaction also, particularly when one recalls Countee Cullen's enigma,

Yet do I marvel at this curious thing
To make a poet black, and bid him sing.

Perhaps the most signal expression of appreciation of Negro art is a statement in a North Carolina newspaper concerning the appearance in Greensboro of Mr. Richard Harrison as "de Lawd" in "The Green Pastures." Greensboro claims Mr. Harrison as a son. The following editorial comment, therefore, also puts at naught the Biblical statement concerning prophets being without honor in their home towns. The North Carolina paper said:

Southern audiences, if members of the cast do not already know it, take their religion, and the religion of their Negroes, seriously, reverently. There was in the theatre last night what one might call a "holy silence." At Greensboro, N. C., where Mr. Harrison, the leading member of the cast, was formerly a teacher, the mayor and other city officials and leading citizens presented to him a testimonial expressing "appreciation to Richard B. Harrison for his outstanding contribution to the cause of education, for his understanding interpretation of Negro life and character on the stage and platform, for his constructive influence in inspiring and preserving harmonious racial relationships, for his unfailing loyalty to his home city and the dignity which has always characterized his representations of Greensboro abroad, for his kindly personality and enduring friendship.

Religion

A fair appraisal of religion is always quite impossible. We usually are too near it or too far away. It matters not whether one thinks of religion as the "lure of the ideal," or the "evaluator of values," or "a power not ourselves which makes for righteousness," or, as Wordsworth put it:

A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man—
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things.

The great difficulty is man's inveterate propensity to institutionalize, systematize and standardize life-giving essences and processes, whether they be in the field of education, morality, or in that finer area which the word "spiritual" tries to cover. Inventories and appraisals of education usually deal with schools, curricula, teachers, pupils, units, hours and budgets. So is it with religion. What does a denominational year-book tell about religion? How much does a survey of city or rural

churches enlighten us concerning religion? The history of religion usually turns out to be a history of the church, theologies, ecumenical councils, hymnology, preaching and preachers, converts and regular members, and so on. Even a history of the psychology or the philosophy of religion frequently is little more than an enumeration and evaluation of the structural, rather than the functional elements of religion.

So, when it comes to an appraisal of what has been happening among Negroes in the realm of religion, before one knows it, he is counting noses, listing the cost and debts of church buildings—especially debts just now—questioning church budgets, recommending every-member canvasses and gifts to missions, berating denominational rivalry and recommending church federation, and so on and so on.

During the past year Mr. Benjamin Elijah Mays and Mr. Joseph William Nicholson, well supplied with Biblical names, completed the survey of "The Negro's Church," under the direction of the New York Institute of Social and Religious Research. Twelve urban centers, South and North, were studied intensively, and 185 rural churches in the South. The explanation given for the disproportionate number of rural churches studied, with over half the Negro population of the United States still in rural areas, more than 76 percent of the churches there, and with rural churches so numerous that there is one to every 91 members, was two-fold. In the first place we are told that "in quest for larger freedom in social, economic, civic and educational areas the American Negroes are gradually becoming an urban people"; and second, "the number of Negroes in the rural North is almost negligible."

For the most part the picture "statisticized" by Messrs. Mays and Nicholson does not present an encouraging outlook. There are too many churches, with too much denominational rivalry, a very high percentage of churches chronically in debt, ministers for the most part "called by God" but not trained in school, college or seminary; there is an over-emphasis on other-worldliness with narrow-gauged church programs; little genuine concern about social evils, a general lack of interest in the recreational and cultural side of life; and, in spite of all that has been said for ages about the Negro being naturally religious, we read that only half the church members regularly support their churches either financially or by attendance.

In the face of these facts the apologies which Messrs. Mays and Nicholson give for the Negro church are interesting and revealing.

For one thing they tell us that the church was "the first community or public organization that the Negro actually owned and completely controlled." This, they say, is possibly true to this day. The rival community organization is the lodge. Not only do they tell us that the Negro church is controlled by the Negroes themselves, but that 88.3 percent of the churches of this study received no systematic organized support from outside sources."

A natural corollary of self-controlled and self-supported churches is the opportunity which they afford "for the development of initiative and self-direction if real character is to be developed, and if hidden potentialities are to be brought to the fore." A pathetic aspect of this fact is seen in the way the church is referred to as affording an opportunity "to be recognized as 'somebody.'" Messrs. Mays and Nicholson say, "These people receive little or no recognition on their daily job. There is nothing to make them feel that they are somebody. Frequently their souls are crushed and their personalities disregarded. Often they do not feel 'at home' in the more sophisticated Negro group. But in the church on X Street, *she* is Mrs. Johnson, the Church Clerk, and *he* is Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Deacon Board."

Equally important, they tell us, is the fact that the church furnishes the Negro an opportunity for relaxation. "If in their church services," they go on to say, "Negroes show more emotion than members of some other racial groups, it can hardly be proved that they are by nature more expressive. The explanation lies in the environmental conditions under which they live. As the Negro becomes more intellectual and less restricted in American life he becomes less emotional. . . . Despite the advance made in the realm of race relations, as the Negro moves about in most areas of the American commonwealth he is less free than other Americans. He not only feels, but he knows that in many places he is not wanted. He knows that in most white churches of the United States he is not desired, even though a sign on the outside of the church may read, 'Welcome to All.' On the outside of an important church in a southern metropolitan center there appears this sign: 'We offer riches to the poorest, friendliness to the friendless, comfort to the sorrowing—a welcome to all, step in.'

"The Negro is conscious of the fact that in many court houses, city halls, public parks, city auditoriums, institutions supported by the taxes of the people, he is not a welcome guest; and that special arrangements must be provided for him. . . .

"In this tense situation, the Negro lives. In many instances he expresses himself in song, dance and laughter; but for thousands of Negroes this release from restraint, this complete freedom and relaxation for the sake of mere expression, if nothing more than a faint 'Amen,' a nodding of the head as the minister preaches, a feeling of oneness with the crown in song and prayer, is to be found only in the Negro church."

Messrs. Mays and Nicholson give two other apologies for the Negro church. It serves as a community center, and has encouraged Negroes to educate their children.

As a community center the Negro church, however, has been rather slow in permitting the use of "the House of God" for all kinds of entertainment and socials. But it is quite customary, particularly in rural communities, for the members to bring their lunches with them and remain all day in the church yards.

In spite of the fact that the Negro ministers have been in many instances illiterate, it is common for them to urge "the parents of their congregation to sacrifice much that their children might enjoy a better day. . . . Even in cases where Negro education was graciously supported by white people who were kindly and justly disposed toward the Negro, the Negro minister was often needed, and relied upon, to give sanction to and boost education."

Here then we see a functioning church furnishing democratic fellowship for an outcast people. Nevertheless, this Negro church is facing two tremendous obstacles today. On the one hand, there are the two thousand or more young Negro men and women who are graduated from college each year. To them the church, only too frequently, serves neither as a place of inspiration nor relaxation. In it they find no chance for "an enlightened self-expression." For them an unthinking, untrained and ecclesiastically-minded minister can serve neither as a father confessor nor as a counsellor.

On the other hand, there is the whole question of religion and race relations. From a theological standpoint the young people are learning that there is but one God and that all men were created in His image. Why, then, are not *all men one* in the House of God if they are *all one* in His sight?

But that is not the only inescapable question with which these enlightened young people are disturbing the mental equilibrium of bishops, clergymen, deacons and Sunday School teachers. In their

philosophy, psychology and sociology classes they are seeing behind the veil of theology and ecclesiasticism. They have learned that religion has a dynamic function which preceded institutionalism and on which institutionalism must rest if it is to *survive*, to say nothing of its service. Also they are learning that, functioning dynamically, religion should draw all men unto the very best and finest that there is in truth, goodness and beauty. Such high achievement they are learning was not meant for one race only, and that it cannot be attained by one race alone. "This," they are telling us, "can come only through a united and thoroughly democratic endeavor of all races."

What ails our Negro youth in religion? They are apathetic in the presence of narrow-gauged Negro churches with an unenlightened ministry, and disgusted with the exclusive white church with an enlightened ministry and membership which they consider to be un-Christian.

A NEW DEAL FOR THE INDIANS

An interesting, recent article concerning the "Red Man" starts out in this manner: "Amid the welter of codes, executive orders and N. R. A. tub-thumping, one feature of the New Deal has almost escaped public notice. In the confusion of processing taxes and the destruction of agricultural surpluses, the Indian Bureau has also gone reformist. There is a new Commissioner in the person of John Collier; and he has introduced a new spirit and purpose in the Bureau of Indian affairs."

Then this writer goes on to say: "The new Commissioner promises that the era of exploitation and blighting patronage is over. He does not propose that we give back what we took, which is manifestly impossible, but that we enlist the cooperation of the Indians themselves in their own rehabilitation and in restoring their former pride and spirit and dignity. It is to be Mr. Collier's policy to remodel the old bureaucracy so that the government may truly serve rather than enslave the Indians. More than that, he proposes that the Indian be treated as a normal and intelligent human being, as a potentially useful, self-supporting and competent citizen."

In his general statement, Rev. Rudolf Hertz, Principal of Santee School, writes concerning the "new deal": "The outstanding change in Indian affairs during the past year has been the appointment by

President Roosevelt of a new commissioner, Mr. John Collier. Mr. Collier is a trained social worker who approaches the whole Indian problem from the standpoint of modern sociology. This means above all that the Indian office at present is interested in the building up of the Indian home. In the past, many of our Indian children had to go to boarding school, but Mr. Collier insists that wherever possible Indians attend the public school. This will enable the Indian children to stay at home during the entire school year. Mr. Collier, of course, recognizes the fact that many Indian homes are so poor that they are not able to feed their children properly. In such cases, he offers them a good noon meal. In consequence of this new program, hundreds of Indian children in the Dakota country are kept at home for the first time.

"This change in Indian education, of course, raises the question whether our Indian Mission boarding school here at Santee continues to answer a real need. In order to cooperate with the new policy we have abolished our fifth and sixth grades, but there is an even greater call for our high school courses than ever before. Public high schools are scarce throughout the Indian country, and Indians usually live far from the towns where these few high schools are located. If Indian children were to attend these public high schools, they would have to pay for their board and room in town, and very few Indians have enough money to cover this heavy expense. In consequence, we have had more applications than ever before from students who want to attend Santee, and we have been able to choose the most promising young people from this large group of applicants. Within a week of our opening, the school is practically filled and our workers feel that we have as fine a bunch here as ever."

In response to a request for a statement concerning general observations concerning the Indians, Dr. George W. Hinman wrote as follows: "At present the Government Indian Service is calling upon many trained social workers for survey and case study and home demonstration among the Indians; the resources of county farm advisers, state medical examiners, visiting nurses, conservation experts and educational supervisors have been joined with the experience of the agents of the Indian Bureau to build together a new economic and cultural life for the Indian as a part of the local white community, in place of the old tribal culture, which in most cases is extinct.

"The definite objective of the present Indian policy of the Government is the Indian home and the Indian community, rather than the

Indian child, detached from his racial surroundings and brought up in the artificial atmosphere of a boarding school. Many Government boarding schools are being given up; but, on the other hand, more Indian children than ever are being educated, more than half of them in the local public schools, often with Federal Government cooperation, through tuition and bus transportation for the pupils, and the service of government specialists in promoting an inclusive program for educating all children of all races in the community.

"The aim of the Indian Service is now to decentralize authority over the Indians, to break up the bureaucratic system under which their affairs have been managed, and to press upon the Indians themselves and their white neighbors the responsibility for working out Indian-white relations as a local problem, in which, however, the Government will continue large cooperation. This cooperation is to be more in the way of putting trained personnel at the service of local communities and providing generous appropriations for approved local educational, medical and social work, rather than through great segregated institutions for the Indians.

"This tendency in government policy is being stimulated by the urgent need for economy. The Indian boarding schools were very expensive as well as ineffective in a social education of Indian communities for participation in American life. There is some danger that the processes of decentralization of federal authority over the Indians and devolution of responsibility upon the Indians themselves and their white neighbors may be pushed too fast, before the local communities are trained to meet the problems of racial adjustment. The substitution of a *laissez-faire* policy for what has been called the excessive paternalism of the Indian Bureau might easily make things worse for the Indian instead of better. There is still much need of the missionary spirit and a national sense of missionary responsibility to back up the local processes of assimilating the Indians into the white communities which now almost everywhere surround them."

Miss Edith M. Dabb, who serves the National Y. W. C. A. Board as Secretary of its Indian Work, strikes the same general note also. She writes: "It seems to me that the most outstanding development among the Indian people is the renewed feeling of responsibility for themselves, their families and the community. In the old days there were several outstanding racial characteristics which often seem to have fallen into disuse; initiative, resourcefulness, and a sense of respon-

sibility. Now they are being revived as new opportunities are coming to Indians through scholarships for further education; through work that is being provided, especially for the 14,000 men under the Emergency Conservation; and as a new self-respect is growing up and a new attitude developing on the part of the white people, regarding the abilities and ambitions of the Indian people."

Mr. G. E. E. Lindquist, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among Indians, sees both promise and danger in the general trend of Indian affairs. From his letter we quote the following: "The recent closing of eight Government boarding schools and the reduction of enrollment in others has meant the literal turning out of thousands of children from institutional care. Pending the building of new day schools and finding places for others in public schools, hundreds will be without school facilities this school year (1933-34). The increased burden of caring for those thus released from the boarding schools is very great. The existing mission schools cannot absorb them. The economy program of the Government is said to be partly responsible for this drastic step while the announced policy of the Department is to merge the education of Indians in the public school systems of the several states. This latter sounds very well but any precipitate change is bound to work havoc."

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Review of Year 1932 - 1933

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE,

Executive Secretary,

WILLIAM A. DANIEL,

Associate Executive Secretary.



General Observations

In spite of serious reductions in income, and in the number of pupils and students in A. M. A. institutions, and the fact that the books of the treasurer were closed "in the red," we have many things to be thankful for. For one thing, the various peoples with whom the American Missionary Association works and has fellowship have done more for themselves. They have awakened more interest in their welfare among their usually uninterested, if not antagonistic, neighbors. For the most part, the several institutions closed their own books "in the black."

Deprivation, struggle, cooperation, produced in our fellowship their inevitable fruits—sobriety of mind, self-reliance, a keener appreciation of interdependence, the folly of speculation and the wisdom of foresight and planning, the value of knowledge, together with a deepened sense of "the things that cannot fail."

Retrenchment

The fact that some 60 persons lost their positions because of the closing of schools and reduced personnel in the remaining schools, meant not only most regrettable hardship for the 60 persons themselves, but it also increased the work and responsibilities of those who were continued.

Reductions in salaries were accepted without a known complaint in spite of the fact that the workers were under contract. The halting of the steady progress which we had been making in the improvement of facilities and conveniences at schools and mission stations was accepted as a normal part of the depression.

Puerto Rico's Hurricane

During the three years since the last hurricane we had accumulated a self-insurance fund amounting to \$15,000. This, plus aid from the Congregational Church Building Society, has made it possible to put Blanche Kellogg Institute, the Ryder Memorial Hospital and our churches in better condition than they were before the hurricane. Fortunately none of our workers, students, patients or parishioners lost his life or suffered serious injury. There was much individual loss of property, however, and no end of human suffering because of insufficient food and income.

Further Retrenchments

The budget adopted in April for the year 1933-34 dealt the severest blow that has come to the A. M. A. in several decades. Allen Normal School, Brick Junior College and Gloucester Institute were put on the list to be closed.

Further reductions were also made in educational programs here and there. Salaries were marked down still more, and the amount assigned for repairs and replacements was labelled "leaky-roof and defective-plumbing fund." The story of what all this means will appear in the review of the year to which this greatly curtailed budget applies.

The Beard Endowment Fund

In spite of the fact that we were obliged to think, plan, work and live with almost a "retrenchment psychosis," nevertheless, a valiant endeavor was made to honor and perpetuate the services of our beloved Dr. Beard to whom this year's review is dedicated.

On May 11, 1933, he became a centenarian. Those who heard him preach "in the old home church" on the Sunday following his birthday anniversary will remember the day as long as they live. With the forcefulness and vision of youth he preached like a prophet not without honor in his own town.

It was hoped that a scholarship fund of \$100,000 might be raised. That, of course, was too much to expect under the circumstances. We did, however, raise almost \$10,000. The fund will remain open down through the years. Time and prosperity may yet make possible the original goal. Meanwhile, some student each year will be given a chance through the income on the fund now on hand.

Such a fund, regardless of its size, is a very inadequate expression and recognition of our high esteem for Dr. Beard, whose life and ideals have become the spirit and aims of The American Missionary Association.

The Wilberforce Anniversary

In this connection it is in order to record the fact that in the year in which Dr. Beard was born—1833—William Wilberforce, the great English philanthropist, died. It is a singular coincidence that so much of the spirit of Wilberforce found a dwelling place at that time in the babe of Norwalk, Connecticut.



THE REV. BUELL G. GALLAGHER
President-elect of Talladega College

The hundred years since Wilberforce's death may not record so much progress in human relations as the "Century of Progress" exhibited in Chicago concerning science, invention and transportation. But even here much has been accomplished. Our difficulty in evaluating properly what has happened is due, no doubt, to the fact that it is impossible to look back for 100 years. Furthermore, it is equally difficult to extricate ourselves from the complex inhumanities of the present long enough to assure a true perspective. Were Wilberforce himself here very likely he could tell us how far we have come in improving race relations.

It was enough that Wilberforce met Thomas Clarkson in 1786 who fired him with the spirit of the Abolitionists. Henceforth he devoted all his energies against the slave trade. Fortunately he lived long enough to see the total abolition of the slave trade in all the British Colonies.

They honor Wilberforce best who endeavor to carry forward today the work he so heroically began. The ultimate goal still lies far ahead. Our slave trade has long been dead. The Emancipation Proclamation was signed in the United States by Abraham Lincoln over 70 years ago. Yet brotherhood does not dwell in our fair land. The American Missionary Association was never more needed than now!

Leadership

The retirement of three honored leaders became effective with the close of the year, Dr. Frederick A. Sumner of Talladega College, Rev. William T. Holmes of Tougaloo College, and Dr. Frederick R. Riggs of Santee School. Appropriate notice was taken of Dr. Sumner's retirement in last year's annual report. Concerning Mr. Holmes and Dr. Riggs, please see pp. 32 and 59.

To the presidency of Talladega College the Trustees have called the Rev. Buell G. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher's father was a Congregational minister. He followed his father's profession and was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Passaic, New Jersey, when called to Talladega. He was graduated from Carleton College and Union Theological Seminary with honors. After one year of study at the London School of Economics, on a Union Seminary Fellowship, Mr. Gallagher served as National Theological Student Secretary with the Y. M. C. A. before taking up his work in the ministry. Immediately following his call to the presidency of Talladega College he entered

Summer School at Teachers College, New York City, where, at the request of the Trustees, he will continue his graduate studies in education until February 1, 1934. Meanwhile, Dean James T. Cater ably carries forward the administrative work as Acting President.

President Holmes' retirement at Tougaloo was unfortunately hastened by one year, due to a serious illness. Mr. Charles B. Austin, President of Straight College, was asked to assume also the administrative responsibilities at Tougaloo for one year as Acting President. Previous to becoming President of Straight College, Mr. Austin had served for several years as a member of the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A. He also represents the A. M. A. on the Board of Trustees of Dillard University. The A. M. A. and Tougaloo College are indebted to Mr. Austin not only for accepting such heavy and exacting responsibilities but particularly for the able and happy way in which he is leading Tougaloo forward.

In anticipation of Dr. Riggs' retirement as principal of Santee the Rev. Rudolf Hertz was chosen as his successor one year in advance, and given a year's furlough for the purpose of pursuing work in education at Teachers College, New York City.

Mr. Hertz had served acceptably as Pastor-at-large for the Indian Churches on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reservations for over a dozen years. He had been a frequent visitor at Santee and each year had taken a number of students there. The new year at Santee has opened happily and promisingly.

Mrs. Hertz is the daughter of Dr. Charles L. Hall. She brings with her a wealth of experience with Indian young people, and will be a fine co-worker with her husband in many volunteer ways.

THE NEGRO CHURCHES

REV. HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary*

Fifteen years ago The American Missionary Association provided a salary which sent a young man of college and seminary training into a growing Texas city. After a brief survey he found one man, Congregationally inclined, who with himself formed the nucleus around which eight others later joined, organizing a Congregational church.

In 1922, with a membership of 30, a church edifice and parsonage were erected. With this equipment the minister became ambitious not for his membership alone, but for the entire parish. On the rostrum of his church in 1925 he organized what has now become an active Y. M. C. A., which because of its usefulness the local Community Chest has gladly included in its budget.

In 1927, two lots adjoining the church property were purchased for a cash consideration of \$3,000, on which the first all-year-round supervised playground for Negroes was established. The Community Recreational Council in 1928 made a scientific investigation of Negro life in this western city which resulted in the creation of a local council with the pastor as president. Through this organization the director of the city park department was influenced to place playground apparatus in South West Park for Negroes. It was this Council also that revealed racial discriminations and caused thousands to be helped later.

For the convenience of the Church Centre in 1931, an art shoppe, palm garden and a delicatessen were instituted and now serve a great need. The year 1932 witnessed the big project when the church bought an adjoining piece of property and established a Community Health Home, an adventure not attempted by even the larger and stronger racial group. For this home a fulltime registered nurse is employed. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors she made the following report:

During the quarter, April, May and June, 1933, 441 patients received treatment at the clinic.

- A. Department of Gynecology—
53 women treated, 38 of whom were new patients.
- B. Department of Urology—
61 patients treated, 33 of whom were new patients.
- C. Department of Dentistry—
53 patients treated, 15 had pyorrhea, 10 abscesses.
- D. Department of Pediatrics—274 children treated, 86 of whom were new patients.

During the quarter two city health clubs were organized. Daily ten-minute talks were given to patients while awaiting doctors. Over 3,000 copies of health literature were distributed. Classes in Pediatrics and Gynecology were weekly held by physicians.

In addition to the recreation and health center this church pioneered in the Daily Vacation Bible School, Junior Church and other worthwhile projects. Of its minister the editor of the city paper recently made the following comment:

He is a man of great courage, vision and purpose. He loves humanity and gives to it his best in sacrificial service. For right or against wrong he is outspoken and uncompromising. He is a hard worker. A diligent servant.

With such a leader and a staff of earnest and aggressive workers there seem to be even larger achievements ahead for this church of fifteen summers; an investment which promises even larger dividends.

Yearly from our aided list of churches, grants are withdrawn from these churches not giving promise to development and service in communities needing a particular and unique program of work. And while we let these churches go it is with the idea and hope that those indicative of greater contribution, remaining with the strong arm of The American Missionary Association over a longer period of time, will ultimately come into being and service as this western church aforementioned. It is gratifying to have at present in four of our six conference territories centers serving localities as strong as this church of fifteen summers.

It is to be noted that this year with a 10 percent cut in our grant to churches, that our aided churches raised for their own expenses \$5,000 more than they did the previous year. This is an index of what we desire; that the churches become more self-sustaining and self-directing.

There are 197 Congregational-Christian Churches in the South, in all, of which 163 are self-supporting. Twenty-eight churches receive aid from the A. M. A. toward their pastors' salaries and 10 churches receive A. M. A. assistance for their social work program.

Statistics

Raised by all of the churches for own expenses.....	\$25,996.16
Raised by churches on missionary apportionment.....	2,497.50
Raised by churches on other benevolences.....	305.54
Total membership	14,997
Total Sunday School pupils	6,094
Total aid received from the A. M. A.....	24,769.90

THE INDIAN CHURCHES

THE ROSEBUD, CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING RIVER RESERVATIONS

REV. F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-large*

The 24 Indian Churches scattered over three Reservations are visited at regular intervals. This necessitates long trips over very bad roads. The churches have long prayer meetings with songs, prayers and Bible readings with a long sermon. All is good so far as it goes, but not enough effort is put forth to change attitudes, and build concepts of an all-round abundant Christian life. To meet this I have held all-day sessions at each church, emphasizing the local church as part of a larger body of Congregational Churches—one hour on Stewardship—and an evangelistic meeting in the evening.

In order to try to make life more livable in the local communities we took our Preachers' Institute to the three reservations instead of to just one central place. Members from all churches of each reservation gathered for four days' instruction. Our teaching staff consisted of Miss Eckert of the National Board, Y. W. C. A.; Dr. Rorer of Santee, a Government Home Demonstrator and the boss farmer of each Reservation; the Rev. Simon Kirk and his wife, and my wife and myself. We formed a tent village around the church and pastor's house. Mr. Kirk, the Government farmer, and I taught and had discussions with the pastors and church officers. Mrs. Kirk had Bible study with the women. Mrs. Frazier, Dr. Rorer and the Home Demonstrator held women's meetings each afternoon, emphasizing health, care of the teeth, care of babies, danger of flies, home-made furniture, drying vegetables, fruits, making apparatus for drying meat, and caring for baby chicks. The leaders taught this through pictures, charts and demonstrations.

Miss Eckert was the leader for the young people. She had them all day in Bible study, games, handicraft and discussion, and they had charge of a one hour's program on Sunday afternoon to show the older people what young people's work can mean to a church. Miss Eckert also took the young men. She did splendidly, but we all decided that in another year we must have a man to take the young men.

My wife and I have also had some fine opportunities to talk about our Indian work in white churches and at conferences. At Huron I

gave the sermon on Sunday morning and Mrs. Frazier and I sang solos and duets at the vesper hour. Saturday and Sunday nights we talked to separate groups. At Mitchell we both talked and sang before the Missionary Society. Both of us attended the State Conference at Sioux Falls. There we sang and gave talks at the banquet and the Social Relations luncheon.

Another contact with the State was through two young people's assemblies; one in the Black Hills and the other at Yankton. We were given definite classes, spoke and sang at the assembly period and the vesper hour. Trips were also made to Beloit College and Chicago. The Big Mission Meeting at Little Eagle was the "best ever" as I have heard different Indians express it.

In order that we may more effectively relate Santee School to the churches and the churches to Santee, I spent three days at Santee with Mr. and Mrs. Hertz at their faculty meeting and finally got a number of Santee students loaded on a truck on a rainy morning and we plowed for three hours in forty miles of gumbo. I went only as far as the agency to see that everyone was on board with his bus fare paid. The night before the parents with their children camped around my house and we bedded many in the two beds in our "trailer," on our front room duofold and two in our guest room, and several in the office.

Statistics

Number of organized churches	23	
Number of Mission Stations	4	
Raised by churches for own expenses and benevolences.....	\$	884.63
Total membership	1,017	
Total native staff (11 ordained)	25	
Number of Sunday Schools	5	
Total Sunday-school membership	120	
Total missionary aid given by the A. M. A.	\$	13,446.00

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION

REV. HAROLD CASE, *Pastor-at-large*

In spite of the difficult times financially, the Church work at Fort Berthold has moved on, not so much perhaps in the way of church attendance, though this is on a better percentage than most rural churches, but along lines of church responsibility. Our people show a deeper interest in church activity. D. V. B. S. and Church School classes have been held with fine success among those people. Our Reservation covers some half-million acres of land, a third of which

is under cultivation. We have the Arikarees, Mandans and Gros Ventre Indians with a few Sioux and Crows. There are five Congregational Churches, three of which have their own native workers. In June of each year, our people come together for an Annual Fellowship, numbering as many as 500. The three days of this conference is given over to Bible instruction, church business, recreation and personal work. The churches are endeavoring to meet their apportionment, they are careful in electing their leaders. Through the winter months the women get together for sewing groups at which time they have Bible study as well. Every family has suffered much because of the drought and grasshoppers.

Statistics

Number of organized churches	5
Number of Mission Stations	3
Total reported amount raised by churches for current expenses.....	\$2,000.00
Total amount raised by churches for own benevolences.....	170.00
Total membership	320
Total native staff (one ordained)	3
Number of Sunday Schools	4
Total Sunday School and Week-day Bible School membership.....	247
Total missionary aid given by A. M. A.	2,000.00

THE PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary*

The year closing September 30, 1933, has been one of constant struggle to overcome the ruin of the storm one year ago. We are indebted to the hearty cooperation of The American Missionary Association and the Church Building Society once more for their aid in rehabilitation of our churches and parsonages. Scores of the public school buildings are in ruin at this time and just now the Government has approved a plan of rehabilitation in which they will expend \$900,000. The United Puerto Rico Sugar Company which operates in all this end of the Island was taken over by the bank for several months. In parts of Humacao, Naguabo, Ceiba and Fajardo the laboring people have been paid in provisions and have not been able to get any money. In spite of these conditions, with the exception of two or three churches, the cooperation in church support has increased over last year.

We can note with interest the developing of the personality of the local churches. More responsibility has been placed upon the churches in the administration of their own affairs and this is working toward their strength.

The net increase of church membership is about 100 over last year. Eight churches received 20 or more members during the year and two received over 30 new members. Two hundred and twenty-three members were received into church fellowship, which indicates a healthy growth. What is lacking to give us strong self-supporting churches here in the Island is industries in which the people may earn a moderate wage. The people are generous and respond to the appeal of the church, but most of them have work less than one-half of the year, and then at from 60 to 75 cents per day. This means an annual income of from \$100 to \$130 for the support of a family.

An encouraging part of our work is the Sunday School. The attendance in Sunday School is almost double the church membership. Just now we are working on a religious educational program for our United Church, together with the Methodist Churches in Puerto Rico. In August the educational committees of the two churches met for a three days' study of problems and worked out a program for work in Religious Education. We are to carry this plan effectively to all of our churches by holding regional meetings in four different sections, in which meetings all of the pastors of our United Evangelical Church and all of the pastors of the Methodist Church will participate. Then the pastors are to carry the plan of normal and teacher-training to the local churches. The matter of proper materials in Spanish is a big problem, but this is being developed, also. In our conference in August we went over the material on a text in Spanish and approved it for publication. Professor Wellman of the Methodist Church and Professor Sáez of our church, from the Seminary, are giving very helpful assistance in this work.

This year we are to have an extension class of the Seminary for all of our pastors at Humacao, one day each week for 18 weeks. This work will be in harmony with the Teachers' Training and Normal work, so we have hopes of seeing some marked progress for the Christian education that the many children and young people of Puerto Rico need.

Statistics

Number of organized churches	22
Number of unorganized places of worship	52
Total membership	1,864
Number of National assistants (11 ordained)	29
Number of Sunday Schools	60
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday Schools...	3,549
Money raised by local churches toward paying pastors' salaries....	\$ 3,696.00
Money raised by churches for home expenses	7,564.00
Total aid granted by the A. M. A.	38,835.07

THE ALUMNI AND OTHERS

GEORGE N. WHITE, *Secretary*

The usual Lincoln Day Offerings this past year were merged, for the most part, in what we called "Red Letter" day offerings. The idea was not so much to get the A. M. A. schools out of the "red" as it was to keep them out, and, if possible, make up for what the A. M. A. was unable to do for equipment and repairs. Yes, and the idea was even bigger than that. It included enlisting the people of the various communities, colored and white, in a cooperative endeavor to keep A. M. A. schools in their communities. To this end each school was asked to hold its Red Letter Day money at the school instead of sending it to New York for the general budget of the A. M. A. The plan worked exceedingly well, so well that even in this dark year of depression over \$4,000 were collected. In addition to this the schools raised \$2,000 for the Beard Endowment Fund.

One principal obtained the radio facilities of a nearby city and had a judge and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce as well as himself "tell the world" about his school while his glee club dispensed the soothing influence of music to ease the pain of parting with the coin of the realm; another tied the mayor of the town into her efforts and he not only made the Commencement address but early in the year pledged the city to supplement the giving of the community by an appropriation; still another got the chief of police interested enough to offer to go with him to collect subscriptions for the school—how's that for moral (?) suasion; still another used his unusually large aggregation of musical talent to the limit. But beneath all the mechanics ran the tempo of sacrificial giving in every school by teachers and students and parents alike.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

(For the most part the statements which follow are taken from the reports submitted by the heads of the institutions.)

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Frederick A. Sumner, President: Talladega College had a most excellent year in its work on the campus. The scholastic standing of the student body surpassed that of previous years. The enrollment was four more last year. An excellent morale was in evidence among the students and faculty during the year. Serious attention was given to the real business of education. The activities of cultural value along the lines of music, social gatherings, departmental clubs, and the Little Theatre increased in interest during the year.

Approximately \$700,000 represents the total collections on the Million Dollar Endowment Fund. The new High School building erected in place of the old Cassedy (which was burned last summer) is a decided improvement over the old building. Notwithstanding the destructive ice-storm of last January, the campus looks unusually beautiful. In spite of the bad economic situation we were able to close the year without deficit. (See p. 31 for further statement.)

Enrollment: Total students, 430; college, 216; senior high, 51; junior high, 55; elementary, 77; kindergarten, 29; special, 2; boarding students, 173.

Number of graduates: College, 43; senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 58, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 39; other workers, 17.

Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles B. Austin, President: No review of the year at Straight College could omit mention of the passing of three loyal supporters. Mr. Frank E. Richmond, a business man of New Orleans, and for more than half a century a member of the Board of Trustees, died November 8, 1932. On November 29, 1932, Straight lost another member of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Eugene Charles Thornhill. Dr. Thornhill was graduated in the college preparatory class of 1902. He was for many years President of the Alumni Association and a constant visitor on the campus. He gave liberally of his medical skill, and his loyalty was unbounded. Mrs. Sarah Barnes served Straight College for nearly twenty-eight years before being placed on the retiring list in 1928. She died December 15, 1932.

A most interesting experiment has been a new arrangement whereby all scholarship money is awarded after the work has been done. This plan has thrown responsibility upon the individual student. It has been favorably accepted and has proven a healthy stimulus to study.

Among cooperative efforts have been association with the Isabella Hume Community Center, the Third Ward Civic League and the Boys' Municipal Home. Rev. Norman A. Holmes, of the Isabella Hume Community Center and Pastor of Central Congregational Church, is a member of the faculty of Straight College. The institutional spirit of the College and of the church are on the same basis and both institutions profit by a close relationship.

A few members of the faculty, with the able assistance of a group of students, have been conducting Sunday School and other services at the Municipal Boys' Home. Volunteer workers from Straight presented to the boys at one time 16 pairs of shoes.

There has been a long list of impressive speakers at the College Vespers and congregations have been larger than last year. Contributions made by the music department merit special mention.

A conservative financial policy has limited athletic activity to some extent. Straight lost only one game of football and none of basketball. In the spring track meet Straight tied with New Orleans University and Xavier for first place.

The series of Friday afternoon teas, inaugurated last year, have become established. This year the groups have listened to some of the best known artists of the South.

Straight spirit is excellent and it has been a good year. The treasurer reports a balance on hand at the end of the year.

Enrollment: Total students, 191; college, 108; senior high, 46; commercial specials, 16; other specials, 21; boarding students, 42.

Number of graduates: College, 20; senior high, 24; commercial specials, 4.

Staff: Total, 31, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 22; other workers, 7.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Rev. William T. Holmes, *President:* The notable fact about Tougaloo College for the year 1932-33 is that on December 1, 1932, it was rated as a standard four-year college of Class B by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. It is the first and thus far the only Negro College in Mississippi to receive so good a rating. The College and High School faculties are now entirely separate from each other as far as instruction is concerned, except in physical education. Thus the entire College faculty devotes all its attention to College classes only. Furthermore, the High School is now under its own principal in the person of Mrs. Inez B. Prosser, who acts as Registrar for the whole institution. Mrs. Prosser was granted her Ph.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati, being thus far the first Doctor of Philosophy on Tougaloo College faculty.

The authorities at Tougaloo are painfully conscious that the attendance at Tougaloo ought to be larger and are not without hope that in spite of the depression the attendance for next year may show an increase.

Tougaloo was saddened by the untimely death from an unavoidable accident in March of one young man who was to have graduated from the High School in May.

Last summer the campus was piped for natural gas, with which now all heating and cooking are done at Tougaloo. This has proved not only to be a convenience but also a decided economy. (See p. 59 for further statement.)

Enrollment: Total students, 273; college, 86; senior high, 52; junior high, 27; elementary, 108; boarding students, 108.

Number of graduates: College, 13; junior college, 11.

Staff: Total, 38, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 27; other workers, 9.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Mary E. Branch, *President:* The year just closed has been one of high and low points at Tillotson College. In college enrollment a decided increase is shown. In classroom work our students surpassed the records of last year. We made a special attempt to get students of high intellectual ability and character, and resorted to various means to help finance them. Though many of our young women have had very meager opportunity for cultural training, their response to cultural inspiration was encouraging.

Our octette did excellent work. They sang at the State Teachers' Association in Fort Worth on Thanksgiving and were very well received. I took them to Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Fort Arthur, Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, where they sang in the high schools, colleges, and churches. They have made fourteen public appearances outside of Austin, and each time they did very well. As six of the eight girls are freshmen, we have high hopes for their development from year to year.

Collections have been poor and we have been hampered by lack of funds. We dismissed our cook and laundress and put girls to work in their places, allowing room and board to five girls. We were forced to give work aid to more than 90 percent of our students, and even at that, their accounts are far in arrears and we closed the year with a small deficit.

Enrollment: Total students, 147; college, 143; special, 4; boarding students, 48.
Number of graduates: College, 18.
Staff: Total, 21, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 5.

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* The year 1932-33 marked the first year that LeMoyne functioned exclusively as a college.

There was an increase of 38 percent in the enrollment.

"Times" were hard but by extra effort continued progress was sustained.

The outstanding events on the LeMoyne Calendar for 1932-33 were:

December 1, 1932—LeMoyne approved as a Class B college by the Southern Association of Colleges.

May 5, 1933—LeMoyne fully accredited as a Teachers College by the Department of Education of the State of Tennessee.

May 15, 1933—LeMoyne completed the purchase of five and one-half acres of adjacent property and thus rounded out its site to adequate proportions for much-needed development. This was accomplished by a combined effort of the A. M. A. and General Education Board.

Other events of importance were: LeMoyne was elected a member of the Southern Athletic Conference; the Glee Club and Chorus began weekly broadcasts over Memphis Station WHBA. The debating team toured the North, meeting five white colleges in debate; over 2,500 volumes were added to the library.

The academic "tone" continued to improve. The student body developed a fine *esprit*. Extra-curricular activities were more extensively enjoyed by the student body. The football and basketball teams had continued success. The faculty displayed a fine professional attitude and splendid morale under trying conditions. The depression so seriously affected collections that the treasurer was obliged to report a deficit at the end of the year.

Enrollment: Total college students, 260.

Number of college graduates, 27.

Staff: Total, 27, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 18; other workers, 7.

Fisk University, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, *President.*

(*Fisk University is an independent corporation on whose Board of Trustees there are two A. M. A. representatives.*)

The freshman-sophomore plan adopted three years ago has become an established success. Members of the faculty who are particularly fitted for this work were each appointed adviser to about 15 freshmen and sophomores. They met together as an adviser group once in two weeks to discuss methods and aims of personnel work. They became thoroughly acquainted with the record of each student regarding his home background, high school record, mental ability as revealed in intelligence tests, academic progress and social adjustment, and with this comprehensive understanding of each student endeavored to help him make the most of his capabilities.

During the past four years study and experimentation have been carried on in the field of a general examination of all students upon completion of the sophomore year and a comprehensive examination at the end of the senior year. Upon the basis of this work, beginning with next year, before students will be promoted from the sophomore to the junior class they must pass a general cultural examination covering the work of the first two years, including an acquaintance with the classical literature of the world.

At the end of the senior year a comprehensive examination will be given all students in both his major and minor subjects. At present this examination covers only the major subject.

A most significant piece of work is being done by Professor Paul K. Edwards in placing Fisk graduates in the field of salesmanship and general distribution

of commodities. A year ago the Rumford Baking Powder Company placed him in charge of their sales in the Negro population. He chose two exceptionally capable young Negro men who had majored with him in business administration at Fisk University and placed them in the field. The Rumford Company has given them the same training as their white salesmen to fit them for their work. The whole project is highly successful and is receiving much commendation from both white and Negro groups. It is opening up a new field in business for Negro students after they graduate from college.

The choir trip through the East last spring was one of the highlights of the year. They sang the classical music as well as the spirituals to most appreciative audiences in New York, Boston, and Hartford. The successful carrying out of this plan was very important in winning new friends among influential people in the East and equally so in stimulating among the student body an interest in the work of the choir.

Fisk University, a Negro institution, and the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School, a white college, successfully carried out a joint campaign in Nashville, a southern white city, to raise \$37,500 in this year of unprecedented financial strain. This is important not only because of the money raised, but because of the splendid spirit of interest shown by the contributors in the work of Fisk University. It is also significant that \$8,500 was contributed by Negroes, which is the largest amount ever raised for an educational project by the Negro group. This means that we closed the year free from debt.

On October 28, 1933, Fisk University was placed upon the approved list of the Association of American Universities. It has the distinction of being the first Negro institution to receive this approval.

Brick Junior College, Bricks, North Carolina, John C. Wright, President: In many respects, this has been one of Brick's best years. In college enrollment there was a falling off of only 5 percent, which is about the average for the entire country. The College retained its classification of Grade *B Junior* by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

The College was also advised that it had met the eligibility requirements for membership in the American Association of Junior Colleges and would have joined that body had the work continued.

Remarkable progress was made during the year in scholarship, athletics, dramatics, choral music. The success of the Ira T. Aldridge Players was the subject of wide and favorable newspaper comment. The basketball team won the State championship for the second consecutive year.

A workshop and Little Theatre were fitted up in Benedict Hall for the Aldridge Players. The theatre seats 100 persons and has a stage sufficiently spacious for a full-length play such as "The Servant in the House." It is beautifully draped with heavy black and gray velour curtains. The lighting system is yet to be installed.

Since its accreditation by the Southern Association, Brick graduates are accepted by the leading senior colleges for Negro people. In the past four years they have distinguished themselves in scholarship and student leadership in some of the best of them.

Those taking the teacher-training course are being used in increasing numbers and satisfaction in the schools of Edgecombe, Halifax, and Nash Counties.

Although the year has been one of the worst financially in the history of the school, it is being closed with practically all bills paid. (See p. 30 for further statement.)

Enrollment: Total students, 168; college, 90; senior high, 32; junior high, 24; elementary, 22; boarding students, 57.

Number of graduates: College, 18; senior high, 8.

Staff: Total, 25, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 16; other workers, 7.

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal*: Perhaps the most satisfying fact in our year's work is the largest enrollment in high school grades in our history, coupled with a very regular attendance, though the mass of labor in lieu of cash tuition has made a seesaw of our budget.

In spite of shabby equipment, our teams have won several football and baseball games, withal losing a few, to keep us humble. We may have to turn to basketball next year because the baseball pants have become "shorts."

The greatest thrill of our community life came in the building of Love Cottage for Miss Perkins, who was matron of the Teachers' Home for 40 years. An old shack was revamped by the friends, with voluntary labor and gifts from everybody, into a neat, comfortable little home on the edge of the campus.

An exchange of chapel programs between us and the white schools of the city evinced a growing spirit of interracial friendliness. (See p. 30 for further statement.)

Great is our satisfaction in the help we have received from the County Health Department, the nurse being most generous with her time and talents; giving lectures to students and mothers on care of the body, care of children, contagious diseases and social relations; also administering smallpox virus, typhoid inoculation and diphtheria toxoid. "Shots" have become so popular with us that some of the children ask for repetitions regardless of necessity, while parents and neighbors come in and join our protection parties.

Enrollment: Total students, 215; senior high, 32; junior high, 102; elementary, 58; kindergarten, 21; special, 2; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 7.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13.

Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, Mrs. Ruth Lee Harper, *Principal*: The school maintained unwaveringly its "A" rating as given by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A separate well-equipped biology laboratory added to the school. Some helpful books purchased and several more donated.

The boys formed a Hi-Y Club, which has as its chief aim the development of better manhood. This spring a small number of students earnestly cultivated a spring garden. The expenses of the school have been slightly decreased by having each class responsible for keeping its home-room clean and attractive. The Choral Club won again the annual Tri-city musical contest. May Day proved a gala occasion due to the varied and interesting nature of a well-organized program. The merchants of the city very willingly gave useful gifts as prizes to the various student winners of the races, drills, and other competitive feats.

This has been a year which tested the loyalty of the citizens, teachers and students, for they have had to assume the responsibility of raising a considerable sum towards the maintenance of the school. They worked cheerfully and well, raising almost twice as much as was the required goal. As a result there is a balance on hand for another year's work. This was made possible by the cooperation of the Mayor, the other City Commissioners, and all of the organized clubs and churches in the community.

The climax of the year was a very successful Commencement, at which time the Mayor spoke to the members of the graduating class, and paid tribute to the work of the school in the community. There were signs of interracial good-will which was manifested by the presence of a representative group from both races at the final program.

Enrollment: Total students, 118; senior high, 45; junior high, 73.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 6, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4; matron, 1.

Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, Alabama,* Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: Cotton Valley School experienced a happy year. Hard times?! Of course, times were difficult. Where were they not? But the community and the school worked together. And, somehow, we came through. We can look back upon tuition paid with chickens, turkeys, wood, vegetables, eggs, and labor. We can recall entertainment prices falling from ten cents to five cents to two cents admission. We can see the women who came to sew upon Red Cross garments—busy for days. We remember the gifts that were brought on Red Letter Day for the Lincoln Drive. There were, too, the repeated presentations of a morality play by a local cast.

Our school lunches are still being served at the minimum prices of one and two cents. The girls of the home economics classes further demonstrated their skill upon such occasions as Boys' Day and the Community Banquet. Regular physical exercise periods have improved the posture of our girls. Our boys are still exceedingly interested in baseball. The Miss Cotton Valley Contest suggested by one of our teachers was supported by all classes. The winner was crowned at our May Day exercises.

The year's efforts were encouraged by a visit from Dr. Robert Russa Moton and other Tuskegee Institute friends during Commencement Week. Dr. Moton addressed us on the night of the Beard Memorial Fund Drive.

Cotton Valley School is working toward an improved curriculum. We shall not be contented with giving our children the three R's—badly as they need them. We look toward a school life that will enrich their daily experiences.

Enrollment: Total students, 86; junior high, 15; elementary, 71; no boarding students.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Esther Nichol, *Principal*: Some forward steps were taken at Lincoln Normal School in enlisting the cooperation of the local community. Early in the school year, following a reception given by the teachers to the parents, a Parent-Teachers Association was formed which has functioned enthusiastically all the year. Of necessity, much of the time and energy of the Association was taken up with questions of finance. By means of dues, "chicken rallies," and a "drive," the sum of \$108.68 was collected and turned into the treasury of the school.

Previous to this year the alumni had made several unsuccessful attempts to organize; this fall, also following a reception given by the faculty, a permanent organization was effected. The Association has turned over some money to the school treasury, but its most important achievements lie in other fields. A rally on the late Mrs. Thompson's birthday, the first annual observance of the day, was a great success. The alumni reception to seniors and faculty at Commencement brought together alumni from every direction, some of them from considerable distances. The enthusiasm engendered from this meeting may result in the formation of Lincoln Normal Clubs in such centers as Birmingham, Chicago, and Detroit. The Student Council has shown effective leadership this year in regard to manners, morals, and thrift.

Owing to the fact that the athletic fund was caught in the closing of the bank, there were no inter-school contests after the football season closed. However, the physical education department celebrated Negro Health Week in a creditable manner and also furnished an interesting Field Day program on May Day.

The graduating class, in their gift to the school, departed from a custom of long standing; instead of the usual memorial left on the campus, they pledged a dollar a year per member for five years to start an Alumni Scholarship Fund. The class put on an outstanding graduation program.

* (Packages or barrels should be addressed to: Cotton Valley School, Tuskegee, Alabama.)

Enrollment: Total students, 187; senior high, 40; junior high, 43; elementary, 103; special, 1; boarding students, 18.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 18, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13; other workers, 4.

Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida, Ripley S. Sims, *Acting Principal:* Through the cooperation of Fessenden with the local School Board of Education, a school is to be erected for Negro boys and girls on the property deeded to Marion County by The American Missionary Association. This concludes a dream of quite a few years and means much to the growth and furtherance of education in this immediate vicinity.

Fessenden has been priming herself for State accreditation for the past two years and feels sure that she has satisfied the conditions set up by the State and will be recognized as a standard High School when the State Committee convenes next December.

The Red Letter Day Drive far exceeded our expectations. One must remember in reading about Fessenden, that the school is in a rural district—utterly rural; that the people are poor and have no means of livelihood, save the scattered meager farms throughout the vicinity; and that their interests in education for the general group has to be cultivated. With these facts staring us in the face we turned our horses toward our Red Letter Day with some skepticism as to just what would be the outcome. We did not limit ourselves to our immediate vicinity but combed the surrounding vicinities in efforts to make Red Letter Day an outstanding event. The net result is that we have succeeded in raising almost \$150. When one considers that most of this was given in amounts ranging from five cents to one dollar he can appreciate the efforts put forth by the teachers and cooperative workers.

Probably the outstanding achievement of the year was the balancing of the budget. On January 1, 1933, we started with an outstanding debt of approximately \$1,200. But we closed the year with every bill paid.

Enrollment: Total students, 64; senior high, 23; junior high, 27; elementary, 13; special, 1; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 4.

Staff: Total, 11, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 6; other workers, 4.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Raymond G. vonTobel, *Principal:* "Old Man Depression" still shows no sign of "turning us loose." And yet we are happy to be able to state that our enrollment this year reached a total of 217, exactly two more than last year.

Most of us felt that this of all years was not the time to omit our Annual Thanksgiving Offering for the McDowells in Angola. As a result we surprised ourselves by raising \$41, an amount slightly greater than that of last year. Likewise, we went "over the top" in our Annual Lincoln Offering by raising a total of \$450. The appeal this year was unique in that our white friends of Macon and vicinity manifested a genuine interest in our efforts. We had the most hearty cooperation of our local newspapers through encouraging editorial comment and wide publicity. Secretary White spent several days with us, prior to the close of the campaign, interviewing the leaders of both races, presenting the needs of Ballard and creating interest in the project. The financial success of this effort will make it possible to close Ballard's sixty-fifth year with all bills paid. As a fitting climax to a year of many successes, the month of May witnessed a pageant entitled "The History of Ballard," written and produced by two of our most promising young men, brothers, and graduates of Ballard and Talladega. They were assisted by our entire faculty and student body. The pageant produced a profound and lasting impression upon the graduates, students, and friends. The proceeds from the pageant were given to the Beard Scholarship Fund.

Enrollment: Total students, 217; senior high, 92; junior high, 81; elementary, 39; special, 5; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 28.

Staff: Total, 11, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; other worker, 1.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, J. Roosevelt Jenkins, *Principal:* This school year at Dorchester Academy was one that will inspire all of us to render a larger service another year. We had no dreams of an increased enrollment, but to our surprise, the enrollment increased 41 percent over last year.

There was a scarcity of money here, but we resorted to the old-fashioned barter system, and accepted corn, pigs, chickens and other produce in lieu of cash tuition. This eliminated very largely the necessity of shopping and spending money.

The standard of the school was raised and we expect to receive next winter the highest rating given by the State for educational institutions.

Athletics have played a big part in the advancement of the idea of "school spirit" here at D. A. The girls and boys won the championship cup in basketball offered by the Georgia Southeast High School Conference. We are laying plans for a bigger and better D. A. for another year.

Our Commencement speakers were Bishop W. A. Fountain, Georgia Diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Henry S. Barnwell, Secretary of the Southern Work Among Negroes of the Congregational Churches.

Enrollment: Total students, 237; senior high, 50; junior high, 81; elementary, 94;

Kindergarten, 11; special, 1; boarding students, 45.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 13, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 11; other worker, 1.

Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia, Mary L. Marden, *Principal:* The attendance at Allen Normal School this year was somewhat smaller than in previous years, especially the Boarding Department. This was due partly to the general scarcity of funds and partly to the fact that the public school was not able to collect the usual entrance fee charged at the opening of the school so waived the payment. The pupils could thus attend free for the first time. This affected the practice school especially and a few pupils were lost from the High School.

The senior class was the second largest in the history of the school, 17 in all, five of them boys. In order to persuade the class to economize on commencement expenses, the custom of renting caps and gowns was introduced. The grey uniforms added much to the dignity and impressiveness of the closing exercises.

Economy was the watchword of the year—no refreshments at parties, no regular dessert in dining hall—no equipment where the old would do. The final effort which brought the school financially over the top was an extension of the regular school drive till the end of the year. A faculty finance committee canvassed the situation and brought in tangible results. All money did not come in even then, but enough came in to more than balance the budget.

Although the religious activities of the school were carried on with the usual enthusiasm, the church life suffered from the irregularities of the church services and unsatisfactory pastor.

The Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Creecy, did some outstanding work. They gave concerts at the school, at the tourist hotel, and at a nearby town, and took part in a spring festival put on by the union chorus of the largest colored churches in town.

In athletics, the football team played well but did not win many games. They did better in baseball. A program of economy prevented them from traveling any distance. The girls enjoyed their basketball games.

Enrollment: Total students, 117; senior high, 43; junior high, 50; elementary, 20; special, 4; boarding students, 11.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 12, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; other workers, 2.

Lincoln Academy, King's Mountain, North Carolina, W. Edward Ricks, *Principal*: In the face of a most trying year we have made some solid gains:

The enrollment in the High School was higher than ever before. The boarding department retained its enrollment of 50 throughout the year. Both parents and students worked assiduously to pay their bills. Student self-government made conspicuous gains. Faculty cooperation and spirit reached unprecedented effectiveness. Our Lincoln Drive was a surprising triumph with \$468 collected in cash. Our local white friends manifested exceptional interest in the work of the school. The Lincoln Academy Octette and the Dramatic Club aroused remarkable public interest in the school.

At last we succeeded in retaining in the pool adequate water for swimming. This has increased the pleasure of our conference considerably, and has given a wholesome recreation for our community students.

The usual three summer conferences were well attended. For the church conference, this was its banner year, and its tenth anniversary.

The Parent-Teacher Association has grown, and functioned wholesomely in behalf of the school.

In an unusual manner King's Mountain is attracting summer visitors and lodgers. Small cottages for this purpose are now in demand.

And, believe it or not, we closed the year with all of our bills paid.

Enrollment: Total students, 260; senior high, 72; junior high, 47; elementary, 141; boarding students, 58.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 14.

Staff: Total, 15, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 10; other workers, 4.

Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown, *Principal*: Irrespective of the fire and the shortage of student contributions, the year has been a successful one, with an increase in enrollment of 67.

The slogan "going through" was adopted at the beginning of the year. Twenty-six candidates for graduation maintained a scholarship rating of 80 percent.

The institution was retained by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on the accredited list. According to Mr. Highsmith of the State Department of Education, the report of the Palmer Memorial Institute received special commendation. After a recent visit of Mr. H. L. Trigg, Inspector of Colored High Schools, the State Department received word that Palmer was "doing a splendid piece of work."

The Sedalia Singers have traveled as far north as New Hampshire and as far south as Tuskegee, Alabama. The group has been acclaimed by leading critics as the best aggregate of singers in the Southeast.

Enrollment: Total students, 254; senior high, 96; junior high, 18; elementary, 115; special, 25; boarding students, 122.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 26.

Staff: Total, 19, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13; other workers, 5.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal*: The problem of balancing our budget has been more than ever acute. From the beginning the enrollment in the Junior High and High School Departments was reduced and this, with more irregularly paid tuition, has made the principal keep an anxious eye on the debit and credit side of his ledger.

The Training School, the baby department of the school, has not only been as lusty and vigorous as ever but actually has increased over any previous enrollment. Our senior class was again the largest in the history of the school. This year the graduating class numbered 56, 33 in the college preparatory department and 23 in the teacher training department.

The English department presented some very creditable plays, the proceeds from which have fostered special school projects. To increase the Lincoln-Beard Fund the teachers themselves presented a fine play in a very splendid way. Of course, there was a packed house at this performance, and though each teacher had made

a personal contribution to the fund, the proceeds from the play helped bring Avery's Lincoln-Board Fund to the \$500 mark.

The Alumni Association celebrated its first May Day on May 1. The school had a holiday and the pupils were engaged in all kinds of athletic stunts and all sorts of gymnastic exercises—folk dances, plaiting the May pole, etc. There was a baby contest, a parade of baby floats and prizes for the successful contestants, furnished for the most part by merchants of the city. A thousand people attended this event and the proceeds were used to decorate the interior walls of the school building.

Notwithstanding these extra-curricular activities our honor rolls have increased each month and there has been general improvement in scholarship and earnestness.

Mr. W. A. Shiffley, Assistant State Supervisor of Negro Schools, has said in several County Teachers' Associations that the work of our Avery graduates excels that of any teachers in the colored schools of the State. The Superintendent of Berkeley County has recently sent to us for teachers to fill the remaining vacancies in his system. He stated that he sent to us for teachers because he found the work of our graduates very superior. According to a compilation by Horace Mann Bond from "Who's Who in Colored America," of those persons who mentioned their high school training Avery Institute furnished the greatest number.

It is the prime motive of the principal and faculty to inspire and encourage our pupils to go forward by their industry, intelligence and uprightness.

Enrollment: Total students, 341; senior high, 142; junior high, 94; elementary, 105; boarding students, 10.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 56.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 15; other workers, 1.

Gloucester Institute, Capahosic, Virginia, William G. Price, *Acting Principal:* The Institute had a very difficult year with a small enrollment and many administrative problems. In spite of all ambitions to increase the number of students and make sure that the Institute has a future it was impossible to arouse any local interest and support. (See p. 30 for further statement.)

Enrollment: Total students, 46; senior high, 35; junior high, 11; boarding students, 20.

Total graduates: Senior high, 2.

Staff: Total, 11, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; other worker, 1.

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal:* After a lapse of several years Pleasant Hill Academy has again been placed upon the list of private and public secondary schools accredited by the State Department of Education of Tennessee. This means that graduates of the school who desire to do so may continue to higher institutions of learning without handicap. Unquestionably, this is a very gratifying matter to the faculty, present student body, graduates, former students and friends of the Academy.

But the main purpose of Pleasant Hill Academy is not at present to act primarily as a college preparatory school. Indeed, its aim is rather the opposite—to prepare leaders who will return to their own communities and assist in further development of those sections. One concrete proof of the above statement is the fact that, beginning next fall, no foreign language courses will be offered. Instead, more home economics, agriculture, manual training, English, social science and natural science will be submitted.

This year, at last, there were more than three times as many applicants as the dormitories could accommodate. The principal and his wife spent a large part of last summer visiting prospective students; none were accepted without a personal interview. This led to the selection of students who were most in need of a school such as Pleasant Hill, and made us more sympathetic with them and their problems during the year.

The students were selected from three general classes: those who were too isolated to reach the county high schools, but who should be given an opportunity

to secure an education and at the same time be under careful supervision; those whose parents were too poor to support their children at home while they attend high school; and the third class was represented by boys and girls whose parents are opposed to education but who themselves are eager and industrious and who should not be deprived of advantages because of the shortcomings of their elders.

The general morale of the school has been high during the year. The religious and social life have been developed through clubs, sponsored by members of the staff, but actually operated by the students. Text-book teaching has given way more and more to the solving of practical life-problems and to the use of projects about the campus and farm as the basis of classroom discussions, field trips and laboratory exercises.

The depression has taught needed lessons in economical management, has encouraged industry and has revealed friends beyond our expectations. One of our ambitions for next year is to organize an orchestra and band. The fulfillment of this hope depends upon the donations by friends of the school of second-hand or new instruments.

Enrollment: Total students, 238; senior high, 75; junior high, 80; elementary, 83; boarding students, 102.

Total graduates: Senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 23, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 8.

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Frederick B. Riggs, *Principal:* Our pupils have done more for themselves on their own initiative, in their religious organizations, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and the Junior Societies. All our pupils are church members.

There has been improvement in general scholarship. Topical recitation has been greatly improved. Outside reading has increased 20 percent in volume in the grades below the High School, and the quality of the reading has improved. The *Santee Arrow*, the students' monthly publication, has been managed by the pupils with very little help. The High School classes were larger this year, excepting the senior class, and fewer dropped out during the year. There are now four of our white graduates in college who were accepted without question on our credits, and one of our previous year's graduates, who is a full-blood Indian, is making passing grades in a "pre-medic" course in Hastings College. One of this year's seniors, from Montana, is a candidate for admission to the United States Experiment Station School at Miles City.

In the Correspondence Department we have had 139 students who are Indian men and women scattered over Montana, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, and there are four in Canada. We have four courses in the Dakota or Sioux language with 73 students and six courses in the English language with 66 students.

The school physician accomplished more this year than ever before in elementary nursing and "first aid," teaching to both boys and girls. These pupils have been given thorough drill in the doing of all that can be done before the physician or professional nurse arrives.

Many Indian pupils come to Santee because of our advantages in instrumental and vocal music. Mrs. Riggs has always had more applicants for individual music lessons than she could care for. All our students have vocal instruction, note reading, and chorus singing. This year our chorus gave many anthems, as usual. The Christmas cantata was Holton's "The Music of Bethlehem" and Stults' "King Emmanuel." The Easter cantata was Maunder's "Olivet to Calvary." All these were done exceedingly well. The Easter cantata was very successfully broadcast from Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota.

The pupils have done more in dramatics this past year than ever before. They have learned to act and speak in public with less embarrassment, and they have made remarkable progress in inventing and manufacturing costumes and stage properties.

All girls have cooking, sewing and housekeeping. All boys have carpentry and blacksmithing, and printing and agriculture. The girls have made more com-

plete dresses and other garments this year than ever before. They have cooked what they should be able to cook at home with the facilities most of them have or can have there. Since we got our Linotype machine a year ago the boys in the printing classes have made up and printed all that pertains to a country newspaper, and they have practiced in the make-up and press work of all our publications.

We quote the *Norfolk (Nebraska) Daily News*: "The most sensational game of yesterday was between the Santee Indians and Clearwater, with the former winning 29-11. As the Santee Indians entered the arena for the last game the roar of cheers that greeted them was deafening. The Indians were perhaps the most perfect team in physique of any team that ever appeared on the Pierce floor, and the Page bunch were plenty good, too. These two fast teams played a game that has seldom been equalled here, the Indians winning 37 to 27. For real speed the Santees were some steppers. Good-sized crowds were present both afternoon and evening with the place packed for the Page-Santee game."

On the farm we have raised very little feed for two years on account of the drought. We sold many cattle and hogs at a loss and bought most of our feed for the animals we have been holding over. We reclaimed the 50 acres of river bottom land that was jungle and swamp. We cut in our canyons 300 fence posts last year and 400 this year. We have cut about 70 cords of fuel wood this year. (See pp. 32-59 for further statement.)

Enrollment: Total students, 109*; senior high, 43; junior high, 48; elementary, 18; no specials; boarding students, 104.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 5; correspondence school, 3.

Staff: Total, 18, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 6; other workers, 11.

Elbowoods, North Dakota, Center, Harold W. Case, *Resident Head*: At the beginning of the year, for the first time, the Indian children were sent to the public school. The Mission continued as a boarding home and gave full attention to outside-school-hour activities. We never have held the confidence of the parents as we do now. We never have had to turn so many away as during this past year. The 4-H Club work has been worth while. Last year the club broadcasted over the radio, national hook-up, having been selected from among several hundred other clubs. The club work among the parents has also been very worth while.

Enrollment: Total boarders, 47. Five of these were in our kindergarten and 42 attended the public elementary school.

Staff: Total, 6, consisting of: Resident Head, 1; other workers, 5.

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto Rico, Martha Lindsay, *Principal*: In spite of a full-sized hurricane with its consequent repairs coupled with all the catastrophes that the entire world has had to face, never has Blanche Kellogg had a better year than the one we have just completed. We have become a neighborhood center in truth and a more active center it would be hard to find. Because of our new building we have been able to help in all kinds of projects. Our fine classrooms have attracted the Interdenominational Training Institute for the Church Schools. Our assembly hall and recreation rooms have been the meeting places of the General Assembly, Church Council and District Committee of our United Evangelical Church of Puerto Rico. The auditorium, Nichols Hall, has furnished the young people of the San Juan neighborhood a demonstration place for a flourishing Theatre Guild, which celebrated its first anniversary in April. It was begun as a rather doubtful experiment a year ago but grows in interest with each performance.

One evening's activities at Blanche Kellogg Institute may serve to show you how we operate. In the library and study hall were all the students except the seniors, who were busy earning their class dues by selling punch in Nichols Hall to the audience attending the Theatre Guild's anniversary performance. The

* This total does not include 139 students taking Bible correspondence courses.

actors and directors were over-running the laboratories which they were using as dressing rooms and make-up rooms. In the chapel the Glee Club was practicing commencement music. In the recreation room the Church Council was having its quarterly meeting. On my balcony the Association of Graduate Nurses of Puerto Rico was assembled. It seemed that every nook and corner in the place was serving a special purpose.

Enrollment: Total students, 76; senior high, 55; junior high, 21; boarding students, 72.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 10, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; other workers, 2.

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Puerto Rico, Rev. James Watson, M.D., *Superintendent:* Another fiscal year has rolled down the hill of time into the ever-receding past. Not so eventful as the previous year in that we had no cyclone. We did, however, have two storms which threatened to come our way but did not and so we got all the thrill of being scared without the danger and all the work of making preparation without actually engaging in the battle.

During this year we have continued to pursue the ideal of the best in medicine and surgery and nurse training for Puerto Rico in the name of Christ. No one who goes forth in His name should ever be content with less than the highest and the best. We, of course, have not fully realized that ideal. Lack of funds and lack of adequate equipment cannot be made up by hard work and devotion however much of them we may have. So we wait until worldly dollars and cents are sanctified by Christian motives and generosity to the extent of erecting an adequate and fireproof nurses' home and school and of furnishing a budget which will make the best in medicine and surgery and nurses' training available.

This year I think we have done more for our patients than ever before and we have taught a heavier schedule in the Nurses' School. We have, I think, also come into closer touch with the churches. Dr. Murdock has given them some health talks. Dr. Gould has given to the congregations some talks on children and maternity care and has also preached. Dr. Watson has done likewise.

A splendid spirit of cooperation exists between the Hospital and the church work under Dr. Mohler and between the Hospital and the educational work under Miss Lindsay. The support and inspiration which we have received from the officers of The American Missionary Association in New York has been abundant and constant.

Statistics

Resident physicians	3	
Administrative nurses (one from United States)	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses	6	
Puerto Rican nurses in training	20	
Patients in Hospital during year	1,294	
Total hospital days	11,145	
Consultations in clinic	17,814	
Operations	195	
Maternity patients	97	
X-ray pictures taken	118	
Laboratory examinations	2,126	
Total dressings	2,477	
Total cost of operating Hospital		\$29,548.00
Received from patients		12,335.00
Received from the A. M. A.		18,414.54

Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N., *Superintendent:* Supplies to the amount of several hundred dollars worth were sent in by the A. M. A. Missionary Societies, which lowered our expenses. We do not spend any money for linens, bandage, cotton, gauze, or blankets; all of these constitute a large part of the maintenance of the Hospital.

The people of the town and rural community have become more interested in the Hospital and have given produce and wood, etc., the past year. Health talks have been given from time to time in the schools and churches. Eighty-nine percent of our work for the year has been charity due to the poor financial condition of the colored people in this community.

Just last month five persons were overturned in a car and brought to the Hospital in serious condition, cut, bruised and bleeding, and but for the timely aid given promptly by the Hospital staff might have died. As it was, all of them recovered. Only two were able to pay.

Our expenses were over \$2,300 less than last year yet we treated 70 patients more than last year.

Not only is the Hospital used as a health center but acts also as a relief station as well. In the winter time, people come from away in the country to ask for clothes and bedding and we seldom have to turn one away.

Statistics

Received from ward patients	\$ 659.35	
Received from private patients	107.00	
Received from A. M. A.	2,936.00	
Received from Duke Endowment	3,010.00	
Received from donations	935.20	
Receipts for the year		\$7,704.91
Operating expenses for the year		6,637.03

Balance to new account September 1, 1933 \$1,067.88

The John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, *Principal*.

(An independent corporation in which the A. M. A. is represented by two trustees.)

At the close of its eighth year the John C. Campbell Folk School finds itself more closely knit into the community and section as with its neighbors it tries to see and strive toward the goal of a better life.

The center of the school, the four-month winter course inspired by the folk school of Denmark, increasingly draws the young people of 17 years and over, of the surrounding region. Disregarding examinations, grades, and credits, it creates a happy family group—teachers and students who through working and playing together, through discussion and lecture, come to see their own lives from a new angle and to understand some of the forces which surround and shape them. Former students who have gone back into their home environment with new insight, energy and resource, are beginning to show something of what *may be* even under the handicaps of difficult economic and social conditions.

To stay between terms and work on the school farm, in the house, or in construction and upkeep, is a privilege sought by most of the winter students. A limited number can be used every year, making a family quite as busy spring, summer and fall, as in the winter months. The farm of some 200 acres is being developed with careful regard to the possibilities of this mountain and valley section. Those who work upon it learn, firsthand, good practices in field culture, dairying, stock-breeding and gardening. Construction and upkeep teach the use of tools, wood, cement, and native rock, together with honest and beautiful building and the care of what is already created. Natural beauties and skills are appreciated, preserved, and developed. The lovely trees and shrubs indigenous to this region form the bulk of ornamental planting.

The kitchen offers an education in practical dietetics and happy cooperation. It takes steady work for the small summer "kitchen crew" to make use of farm products—meat and chicken, fruit and vegetables in season. They canned last summer between 13 and 14 hundred gallon jars. Such teaching goes out into the community in many formal and informal ways. Guests who have had the good

fortune to be present at one of the joint meetings of Men's and Women's Community Clubs have made comment upon the bountiful and well-cooked supper brought in by the members, as well as the program, both serious and full of fun.

In spite of lack of capital and low prices the cooperative creamery has made steady gains. The "little cream checks," often pitifully small this past year, have furnished the farmer his almost sole cash income. The Farmers' Association is growing into the trading center of the region. Trucking butter to Atlanta it trades, in these days of money scarcity, the products of its members—dried apples for sugar, eggs for feed. Crafts under the guidance and inspiration of the school help to supplement the income and furnish new avenues for expression.

A visitor this summer thus described the school: "A cultural and spiritual center" such as should be duplicated many times within and outside the Southern High and country. Another writes, "My feeling is that Beauty motivates the whole place. I mean in its biggest sense, work well thought out and well done and varied enough, so that joy goes with the doing, and then the possibility of everyone to have some creative work which is what brings peace and happiness." When you add to all this our motto "I sing behind the plough," it is easy to imagine how really happy we are!

Brewer and Peabody High Schools

The A. M. A. continues to grant the free use of its property at Greenwood, South Carolina, and Troy, North Carolina, for public high schools. At Brewer it also continues, on an annually reduced basis, an appropriation toward the general expenses.

In spite of serious handicaps, due to insufficient funds, both of these schools are doing good work and more than twice as many pupils are receiving a free high school education as compared to the number of tuition-paying students in the A. M. A. schools.

Knox Property

In the property of the A. M. A. school formerly known as Knox Institute there is held every summer a very fine and interesting summer school for Negro teachers. The dean of the school is Mr. Harris, Principal of the Negro schools of Athens, and the instructors are the same persons who teach in the Summer School of the University of Georgia. Furthermore, the graduates at Knox are given exactly the same recognition and diplomas, bearing the signature of the Chancellor of the University, as the white students of the University receive.

During the remainder of the year the Knox property is used as a community center, which bears the honored name of Juliette Derricotte, who was born in Athens.

Grandview Property

For a dozen years the property at Grandview, Tennessee, stood idle. Last summer it was used by a Summer Music School conducted by a former graduate of the old Grandview School. The music school was a success and plans are on foot for a larger and finer school next summer.

The Montgomery Property

The school property at Montgomery, Alabama, used for years as a private school under the direction of the Misses Alice White and Margaret Beard, continues to be rented by the Board of Education of Montgomery and is used as a primary school for Negro boys and girls.

COOPERATIVE WORK

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. W. W. Alexander, *Secretary*: It becomes more and more apparent that permanent improvements in race relations must grow out of changed attitudes. So long as the Negro is looked upon as inferior and alien he can never find a satisfactory place in American life. It is apparent, therefore, that the great problem is the changing of white attitudes and the building of a proper public opinion. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation is concerning itself more and more with these long-time processes, and trying to pass to other organizations the responsibility for adjustment of individual instances of injustice. This specialization has been made necessary by a reduced budget. However, the Commission is sure that in the long run permanent results lie along the lines of education.

The Commission on the Study of Lynching issued its report. This report was published by the University of North Carolina Press under the title of "The Tragedy of Lynching." It has been one of the most widely reviewed books of the year, and it has, I am sure, made permanent contribution to the education of the country in relation to lynching.

In addition to their participation in the lynching education, the Woman's Department has spent a great deal of energy in some experimental education among the white women of the rural sections of the South. This has been one of the most interesting experiments we have ever undertaken. Just how far we can go in giving these rural white women a sympathetic attitude to their Negro neighbors remains to be seen, but we are sure that they represent a most important group, and although as difficult as they are to reach, we shall continue this experiment.

For the past three years we have been engaged in an intensive effort to bring courses on race relations into the white teachers' colleges in the South, with the hope of ultimately being able to send into the public schools teachers who can use the daily work of the classroom to give their white pupils better racial attitudes. We have reached the point in this development where we must have the cooperation of the State Departments of Education. Throughout the year an intensive effort has been made to secure their sympathetic cooperation. This effort culminated in a conference which was held at Peabody College during the summer. Every one of the southern State Departments of Education was represented by one or more persons. More than half of them were represented by the State Superintendents. The resolutions which they passed are very significant.

It was inescapable, of course, that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation should have to spend a great deal of time in connection with the economic rehabilitation which has been under way. The insecure place of Negroes in our economic system has been further disturbed by the depression, and no group who is interested in the welfare of Negroes can ignore this aspect of the problem.

Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, Dr. George E. Haynes, *Executive Secretary*: During the last quarter of 1932, a study of the ten years' experience of the Department of Race Relations was made by a committee of five experts. Based on its recommendations an advance program was worked out and approved at the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council in December, 1932. The advance program includes wider observance of Annual Race Relations Sunday; larger efforts in seeking civic justice in race relations; plans for helping the churches and allied groups of churchmen generally to deal with the question of economic justice in race relations; wider educational scope of interracial conferences; a thorough study of the whole problem of racial segregation; larger effort in publicity and heralding of ideals in race relations.

A study of race contacts in the churches is being made in response to an appeal made to the Institute of Social and Religious Research by the Department in cooperation with several other organizations.

The eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching was issued in February. It showed two outstanding developments: an increase of free states and an increase in the number of preventions of lynchings.

Interracial conferences were held during the winter and spring in western sections. The Ohio Interracial Council held its first annual meeting in connection with the Ohio Pastors' Convention at Columbus in January. Discussion centered around program and organization for interracial advancement in Ohio and the function of the Church and religious organizations in dealing with race prejudice.

The Church Women's Committee sponsored two large gatherings of church women of both races—one a tea at Riverside Church where between four and five hundred women listened to a program of music and poetry of Negroes; the other occasion a sectional conference in Newark attended in the morning by 400 delegates and in the afternoon over 1,000 were addressed by Pearl Buck. An experiment of a small sociable at the home of a committee member proved of value in getting the interest of new women, and plans for a series of these private gatherings will be carried out from time to time.

Race Relations Sunday was observed for the eleventh year on February 12. The cooperation of 24 radio stations carried the message of the day with appropriate music to a wide audience; in addition in two national hook-ups there were question-and-answer periods conducted by Dr. Daniel C. Poling and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. Throughout the country there was wide exchange of pulpits, choirs, speakers in churches of different races; special mass meetings, luncheons, pageants, and small conferences were held in which there was interracial participation. In some localities the day ushered in a week of interracial events. In a proclamation the Governor of Colorado set aside a Race Relations Week to urge citizens of the State to participate in the program outlined by the Federal Council of Churches. This is the first governor to call attention to the day in an official word.

The interracial conferences at Toledo and Detroit during the winter laid emphasis on the industrial situation affecting Negroes. Groups in several communities have been furnished with an outline with ample references on the problems of economic brotherhood, prepared by the Department secretaries.

Report of the survey of cotton-growing communities in Alabama, made through the cooperation of the Research Department, was considered in a large interracial conference held at Tuskegee Institute on May 8. The report was enthusiastically adopted; a continuation committee elected to carry out the recommendations; a request has been made by State officials for large publication and circulation of the report throughout the State. Field work on a similar survey in Arkansas has been completed and the report is now in preparation with plans in mind for a conference during next winter. This work is made possible chiefly through the A. M. A. appropriation.

With the opening of hearings on the industrial codes of fair competition in Washington in the new Recovery Administration, the services of the Executive Secretary were given in assisting in the presentation of briefs and recommendations in the interest of Negro workers and their relations with white workers and employers. The Secretary took the lead in arousing national racial and interracial organizations to the issues involved in the codes and their effect on Negro workers, and was made chairman of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, a movement representing to date 17 organizations.

The Home Missions Council, New York City, Dr. W. R. King, *Executive Secretary*: The annual meeting of the Home Missions Council held in January, 1933, recommended that representatives of constituent boards consider ways and means for closer coordination in the field of town and country work and during the year some progress has been made on a proposed plan. Rural Life Sunday was celebrated on the fifth Sunday after Easter on May 21 and a leaflet was again prepared and sold to boards and churches interested in observing it. A leaflet was also prepared on "Continuing Education for the Minister in Town and Country" describing courses and schools held during 1933 at agricultural colleges, theological seminaries, etc.

Three years before the laymen began their study of foreign missions, the Home Missions Councils began a Five-Year Program of Survey and Adjustment in the

Field of Home Missions. The Five-Year Program Committee was appointed following the Church Comity Conference held in January, 1928. Surveys have been made in whole or in part in 25 states and also of special home mission projects. The findings of these surveys and studies are now being summarized in a final report which will appear in book form. A special Committee of Review and Forecast has been appointed, consisting of 17 members—outstanding pastors, laymen and laywomen—which will evaluate and appraise the findings of the Five-Year Program Committee.

The Home Missions Council cooperates with the Southern Mountain Workers' Conference and at its meeting in April the study made by Miss Hooker of the Southern Mountains was reviewed. This study will be available in printed form later in the year and will be an invaluable source-book for all interested in work in that region. An Interdenominational Committee has been set up for the Southern Mountain area which will attempt to carry out the suggestions made in that study and to cooperate with the Tennessee Valley Authority in its plans for that region.

A joint home mission exhibit was made possible at the Century of Progress Exposition in the Hall of Religion with funds contributed by 13 men's and women's boards of home missions. A leaflet was also printed for distribution which described various cooperative projects.

The Findings of the Interdenominational Conference on The City and the Church in the Present Crisis, held in Chicago the latter part of 1932, were printed and distributed early in 1933 and it was recommended that follow-up conferences be held by city councils and church federations. Several church federations followed this suggestion. It was urged that the findings should be put into action in local communities wherever possible, and the Committee on City and New Americans definitely voted their approval "of any movement that will single out specific instances where denominational work could be done more advantageously on a cooperative basis; and when such situations are brought to the attention of the councils, every effort will be made to set the machinery in motion to bring about such cooperation."

The Home Missions Council has cooperated with the Federal Council in bringing to the attention of the constituent boards the Reforestation Camps and the need for providing a religious ministry to the men and boys at the Camps.

The Council of Women for Home Missions, New York City, Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, *President*, Miss Anne Seesholtz, *Executive Secretary*, and *Director of Indian Work* for the Joint Indian Committee of the Home Missions Councils. The Council, organized in 1908, is composed of 23 national Women's Home Missionary Agencies in the United States and Canada. Among the principal activities are the work for world peace through promotion of the World Day of Prayer (first Friday in Lent) and through active cooperation with other groups working for social justice; the publications with the Missionary Education Movement of home mission study texts; work among farm and cannery migrant families in centers and districts of 12 states; and religious education in Government Indian boarding and day schools. The staff of religious work directors is at work in seven schools. The American Missionary Association has cooperated especially in Nebraska and in Arizona.

The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, *Executive Secretary*: Badly torn with international wars and internal disorders, the field of the Committee on Cooperation has passed a critical year. From the very nations from which missionaries go to these countries there have come also money, munitions and military missions, these latter often explaining the confidence of an exalted nationalism and its refusal to accept peaceful means to settle international questions. The Chaco War and the Cuban revolution go on as this is written. The old assurances of the economic interpretation of history, the out-of-dateness of religion, the power of political democracy, the struggle for industrialism, are now wobbling, if not disappearing. Higher education in many of these countries is almost as completely disorganized as is political life. Latin

America is adrift and she realizes it. Cuba especially looks for friendly help in working out a new economic and spiritual order.

Evangelism under interdenominational auspices has been one of the methods strongly advocated by the Committee in the face of such upset conditions, with special appeal to those outside the Evangelical Church organization. It is the opinion of such students as Dr. John A. Mackay that literature must occupy a large, if not the largest, place in reaching the Latin American public with the Christian message. Latin America needs men like Kagawa of Japan whose books explain much of his world-wide influence. So evangelistic effort in Latin America must be accompanied by the right kind of books and magazines to appeal to modern youth and adult.

In line with this the Committee's monthly magazine in Spanish, *La Nueva Democracia*, during the past year has been receiving more testimonials of its helpfulness from sources worthy of consideration than ever. The importance of the paper is noted even in Europe by Dr. Adolf Keller, Director of the European Bureau for International Aid, who says that the magazine has the opportunity of becoming the leading magazine to guide the Iberian people of the world to a revaluation of Christianity. Dr. Juan Ortiz Gonzales, former editor of the paper, has been sent by the Committee as special representative to Spain to combat the secularist trend consequent upon the recent upset of the monarchy and Roman Catholic power.

Of especial interest to board members of the Committee are the results of the meeting held under its auspices on May 31 to June 1, 1933, when for two days some 47 representatives of the boards working in Latin America discussed "An Ideal Missionary Program" for that area.

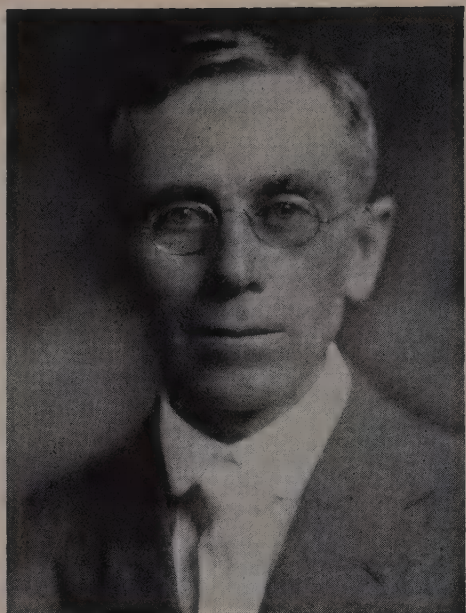
Probably no group in the West Indies would prove more sympathetic to the principles involved in these findings than would the Congregational and Christian Churches. The happy union of these two churches with the United Brethren in Puerto Rico recently was one of the results of the years of cooperation of these churches fostered by the Committee on Cooperation and the Evangelical Union. Puerto Rico, now facing new political and economic problems, will need especially the spiritual influence of a united evangelical movement.

The Evangelical Seminary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, The Rev. James A. McAllister, *President*: This Seminary is the only training school for Protestant ministers on the Island. It is supported through the cooperation of the Mission Boards engaged in work throughout the Island. A few students come from the adjoining islands and sometimes from as far as South America.

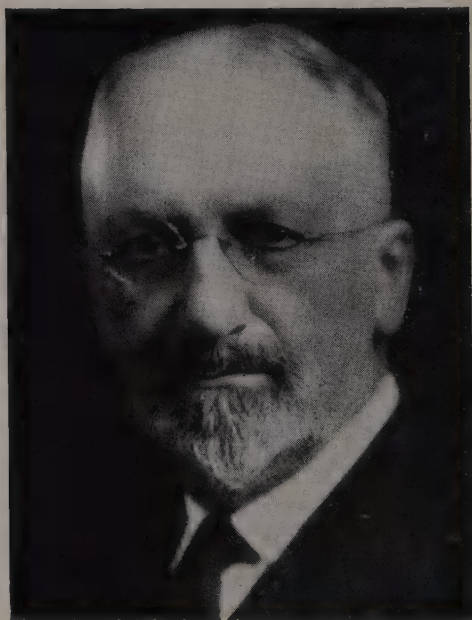
During the past year 30 students were enrolled. Extension courses are also given by the professors of Humacao and San Juan.

Rio Piedras is the seat of the University of Puerto Rico. Seminary students are encouraged to take regular liberal arts courses at the University. Some day the A.B. degree will be required of all students of the Seminary as an entrance requirement.

The Twenty-first Annual **Conference of Southern Mountain Workers** was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 28-30, 1933. The July, 1933, number of *Mountain Life and Work* reports the Conference. In "Our Common Task" Miss Helen Dingman has given a picture of the growth of the mountain work since its beginnings in 1913. Other topics which came up for discussion were "Economic Conditions and Tendencies in the Southern Appalachians as Indicated by the Cooperative Survey," "The Work of Private Schools in the Mountains," "Extent and Nature of Public Education in the Mountains"; and a "Survey of Religious Conditions in the Mountains" was reported by a representative of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. "From the Mountain Worker's Point of View," "Economics," "Educational" and "Religious" views were given by Mrs. Campbell, Mr. William Jesse Baird and Rev. Edwin E. White, respectively. A Demonstration and Discussion of Children's Music was given under the direction of Mr. A. D. Zanzig.



DR. FREDERICK B. RIGGS



THE REV. WILLIAM T. HOLMES

RETIRED WORKERS

To the honored list of retired workers seven were added at the end of the year, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Riggs, Rev. William T. Holmes, Miss Bertha Hodges, Miss Mary L. Marden, Miss Grace Carruthers and Miss C. Janetta Knowlton.

Dr. Riggs was taken to Santee at the age of five when his father, Alfred Riggs, founded the Santee School. He lived at Santee for 63 years and served the school as an active worker, first as a teacher and later as principal, for 43 years.

Santee without a Riggs, therefore, just isn't Santee. What Dr. Riggs and his father were, Santee is. And it matters not what Santee becomes it cannot be better or finer or more useful than they already have dreamed it should be.

This in itself is sufficient tribute for any man, but Dr. Riggs received more than that. The Indians all along the Missouri River, from Elbowoods to Yankton, knew him, admired him, and were indebted to him. He spoke their language as they did. Among them he is reported to be the most quoted white man. He conducted a correspondence school for them, and worked in season and out of season for them and with them.

So the A. M. A. Secretary was prepared to hear much about Dr. Riggs when he attended the Santee Commencement exercises last May. As a matter of fact he had received in advance a petition signed by hundreds of Indians requesting that Dr. Riggs be retained as principal for the remainder of his life. That being impossible, Dr. Riggs was made Principal Emeritus.

For 34 years Mrs. Harriet C. Riggs worked side by side with her husband, developing a music department, serving in a hundred ways and building a model home. Few music teachers have enjoyed the rewards that came to Mrs. Riggs. We are prone to say all Negroes can sing and no Indian can sing. Like most generalizations this one is not true, but a music teacher's task in an Indian school is much more difficult than that of one in a Negro school.

In this task Mrs. Riggs was eminently successful. Individually and collectively she trained her pupils until they appeared in recital and oratorio satisfying to themselves, a joy to all who heard them and an honor to their teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are now living at 1421 Allman Street, Oakland, California.

Rev. William Trumbull Holmes arrived at Tougaloo on April 1, 1913. It proved to be anything but an April Fool's Day for Tougaloo. When illness bade him retire, one year earlier than the A. M. A. rule requires, he had finished 20 years of constructive service.

The Tougaloo which Mr. Holmes left was a very different Tougaloo from the one he found. Academically it was largely a primary and high school when he arrived. When he left it was rated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a Grade B college. When he arrived one frame building housed the high school and college. When he left the frame building was used for the high school only, and the college was housed in beautiful and spacious Holmes Hall, with a library and an auditorium. Besides this he had built a new dormitory for boys, an infirmary, a laundry, a teachers' home, a practice housekeeping house, and a half-dozen cottages for married instructors. Upon retirement Mr. Holmes was made President Emeritus of Tougaloo College.

With Mr. Holmes came Mrs. Holmes. She is not on the official retired list, simply because she never would accept a paid position. But she served Tougaloo long and faithfully as a volunteer librarian. And she graciously and quietly did a thousand and one things to make Tougaloo a place of joy and inspiration. All the while, like Mrs. Riggs of Santee, she kept a model house and home herself, which taught well more cultural lessons than anything else at Tougaloo.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are living at 39 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

Miss Mary L. Marden's retirement was anticipated by several years due to the fact that Allen Normal School was closed and there was no position to which she could be transferred. Miss Marden had served the Association for 33 years,

first as teacher and later as principal. With the exception of a few years at Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, her work was at Allen Normal School in Thomasville, Georgia. When she went to Thomasville there was no public high school for Negroes and the primary school hardly deserved to be called a school. As principal, Miss Marden had the satisfaction of improving Allen Normal to the place where it was given the highest rating by the State. Meanwhile the public schools advanced until the primary schools for Negroes were not only worthy of their name, but a fine, accredited public high school was built.

Miss Marden is spending the winter with her brother's family at 8 Aeolus Street, Old Phaleron, Greece. Before sailing from New York a group from the A. M. A. office enjoyed with her a happy, *bon voyage* luncheon.

Miss Grace Carruthers went to Allen Normal School four years following Miss Marden's arrival there. For 29 years they were twin-teachers as it were, and when Miss Marden went to Lincoln Normal School for a few years Miss Carruthers was sent there also. Her retirement, too, was anticipated by several years due to the closing of Allen Normal. All the while she taught faithfully and devotedly, finding her chief joy in service.

Miss Carruthers is now living at Coburg, Ontario, Canada, P. O. Box 621.

Miss Bertha D. Hodges started with the A. M. A. in 1895 as teacher of the third grade at Straight College at the munificent salary of \$20 per month for eight months. It is true that she also received her board, room and laundry while there and her traveling expenses to and from New Orleans. But she had to look after herself entirely for four months out of the year and buy her clothing, pay her church dues, buy postage stamps, keep up on things educational and take care of incidentals for 12 months, including doctor, dentist, etc., out of a total cash sum of \$160.

But Miss Hodges never complained. She would not have us tell about this now if we asked her permission. We have not asked her permission because we choose to use her as an example. To the writer she is an example of what missionary societies ought not to do when it comes to salaries. Such practice is indeed a form of exploitation of the virtues of saints. Miss Hodges would be the last person in the world to call herself a saint, but that is what she is.

From Straight Miss Hodges went to Beach Institute in Savannah. Later she became principal of the school for girls at Moorhead, Mississippi, where she continued until that school was closed in 1930. That fall she was asked to go to Tougaloo College as the matron of girls, which position she filled in her usual quiet and effective way until her retirement. Miss Hodges is now living at 941 Prescott Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Miss C. Janetta Knowlton belongs to that faithful group of untiring missionaries known and loved by those with whom she served for her thoughtful and kindly deeds. In her the Japanese boys and girls, young men and young women, men and women, found an unforgettable friend. Personal comfort meant little to her so long as she could bring comfort and joy to those in whom and for whom she lived. That the Congregational Churches of Seattle, in cooperation with the State Conference mean to carry forward her work is both a tribute to her and to the character of her service.

Miss Knowlton is living with her brother's family at 4410 Warner Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Word from Mrs. Wilcox

At the close of my regular service with The American Missionary Association it was arranged that I should continue to care for the publications, as I had been doing to a large degree throughout the year.

The quarterly blotters have been prepared and published as usual, and The Lincoln Program also, for which there is a healthy demand throughout the country. Owing to depleted funds the publication of informational leaflets has of necessity

been curtailed, though the demand for them continues. Fourteen, including new reprints, have been issued during the year.

Because Mrs. White's schedule has been more than full I have filled several appointments for her and carried out my part of the program of the Negro State Conference of North Carolina which had been postponed from September. I am still serving as a Congregational representative of The Council of Women for Home Missions, am chairman of The Eva Clark Waide Memorial Fund and also serve on The Study Course Committee of The Missionary Education Movement, and on the Business Committee, have attended meetings of these Committees and the Church Woman's Interracial Committee of The Federal Council.

An invitation from The African Welfare Committee of The Federal Council to act as editorial secretary was accepted. The Committee having no funds available for salary, volunteer service was necessary. This I am happy to give. Four bulletins have been prepared and monthly meetings attended. The purpose of the quarterly is to provide information on the subject of African slavery and to create a public opinion on the matter in this country. It is a great privilege and pleasure to continue to have even a small part in the work which I love so dearly.

IN MEMORIAM

Irving C. Gaylord, formerly Vice-President of the Lincoln Trust Company which is now merged with the Chase National Bank, and Treasurer of The American Missionary Association from 1913 to 1926, died May 4, 1933, after a long illness. He was a descendant of William Gaylord who came in a party from the shires of Dorset and Somerset, England, on the ship *Mary and John*, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, moving in 1635 to Windsor, Connecticut.

In 1881 when 20 years old Mr. Gaylord began his career as a banker by establishing a bank in the frontier prairie town of Sheldon, North Dakota. After three years he came east to Winsted, Connecticut, and then to New York.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A. on September 12, 1933:

"The Administrative Committee of The American Missionary Association received with sincere regret the news of the death of the former treasurer, Mr. Irving C. Gaylord, on May 4, 1933.

"The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the 13 years of faithful service rendered. The official Board recognizes its good fortune in having had so experienced a financial executive in charge of the Treasury Department, particularly during the drastic decline in security values which occurred in 1920-21.

"Mr. Gaylord's wide experience in the banking and business field was especially valuable in connection with the extensive negotiations incident to the transfer of the major portion of the assets of the Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, representing approximately \$5,000,000.

"His skill in investment matters, together with conservative administration of the expanding budget of the Association made possible the maintenance of the endowment and trust funds unimpaired. He was an advocate of balanced budgets and economy in operation. Insisting on a thoroughly business-like administration, he was nevertheless motivated by a noteworthy Christian and humanitarian spirit.

"The Administrative Committee expresses its sincere sympathy to his bereaved brother."

After an illness lasting over seven years, *Dr. Alfred Lawless* died in Atlanta, Georgia, September 9, 1933. He was born in Thibodaux, Louisiana. His formal education was completed at Straight College, where he earned the B.A. and B.D. degrees. Later Talladega honored him with a D.D. He was College pastor at Straight; he founded the Beecher Memorial Church in New Orleans; was District Superintendent of A. M. A. churches, and finally became General Superintendent of all of the A. M. A. churches. At the meeting of October 10, 1933, the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A. adopted the following resolution:

"In the death of the Rev. Alfred Lawless, D.D., in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 10, 1933, The American Missionary Association sustained the loss of a devoted son and a worker of rare ability. Dr. Lawless was a college and theological department graduate of Straight College in New Orleans. While serving as College pastor at Straight he founded the Beecher Memorial Church and began, with Miss Fannie Williams, The Valena C. Jones Public School, now the finest and best-equipped school for Negro children in the City of New Orleans.

"As Superintendent of the Association's Church Work in the South, Dr. Lawless proved himself a far-seeing, intelligent and brave leader. To an unusual degree there was united in him the rare insight and executive qualities of a statesman. When his long and baffling illness literally felled him in the night seven years ago he had launched a strength-inspiring program in the interest of self-support and self-direction among the southern churches.

"In the King's Mountain Conference for Church Workers and Young People as well as the Galangue Mission in Angola, West Africa, both of which he helped to found and untiringly promoted with intelligent zeal, Dr. Lawless has left a living testimony to his highest ideals and worthiest ambitions.

"Those who knew him as a fellow-worker in the A. M. A. family or in and out among the various meetings which had to do with the Association and Congre-



THE REV. ALFRED E. LAWLESS, D.D.

gational Churches of America, will always remember him as a friend whom they delighted to see. In the larger circle of human relations his place is secure as a gentleman whose wisdom, grace and fearlessness did much toward establishing a brotherhood among people of all races."

Mrs. Sarah Barnes, a local employee at Straight College for 28 years or more, died at Galveston, Texas, December 15, 1932. In her humble capacity Mrs. Barnes served the A. M. A. with loyalty and dignity and was held in high esteem by those who knew her. She was retired on pension in 1928. A son and daughter survive her.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams Collings, a pioneer missionary worker among the Spanish-speaking people in New Mexico, died at Claremont, California, July 19, 1932, at 90 years of age. She was one of the first to be assigned to the New West Commission when it was organized in 1881 for the purpose of giving educational opportunities to the western territories. The Commission sent her to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1882 and she continued her teaching there until 1894, when she was sent to open a school in the little town of Cubero. After 34 years of active teaching at Cubero, Mrs. Collings retired and went to live at Pilgrim Place, Claremont. Her daughter, a retired A. M. A. worker, will continue to live at Pilgrim Place.

Miss Edith Leonard, a former teacher at Santee School, died December 17, 1932. She was a graduate of Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School. In 1886 she entered Santee as a teacher of primary grades and instructor in normal methods, and later became teacher of history and librarian, in which capacity she continued until 1915, when she resigned because of illness. She was an enthusiastic teacher and an untiring missionary whose influence remained in the school long after she had left it.

Rev. LeRoy Coxon, Southern Church Pastor, died at Shriever, Louisiana, September 1, 1932. He was ordained under the Congregational Church Council in 1908, was pastor at St. Mark's Church, Shriever, from 1908 to 1930, and also served Little Zion Church, Grand Bayou, from 1914 to 1932.

Rev. William F. Harding, Principal for five years of Emerson Institute at Mobile, Alabama, died December 25, 1932. He received his training in Albion College and Northwestern University. In 1887 he was married to Miss Grace Owen of Douglas, Michigan. He then entered the ministry and served eight years in circuit work for the Methodist Episcopal Churches in western Michigan. Then, taking up Congregational work, he served pastorates in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas for 35 years. From 1921 to 1926 he was principal at Emerson Institute. During the war he worked for the Counsel of Defense, Food Conservation Department. He also did faithful work as secretary for the Near East Relief for seven counties in Maryland. In 1926 he entered the real estate and insurance business in Tecumseh, Michigan, and served as justice of the peace for three years before his death. Mr. Harding's A. M. A. friends will long remember him not only as an able, genial and efficient school man but particularly as a loyal friend whom they were always delighted to see.

Mrs. Harding and Miss Ruth Harding are now on the staff at Santee School.

Rev. Clarence Ward, Indian pastor up to 1904 at Cherry Creek, South Dakota, died in January, 1933, at that station, where he had lived since his retirement. For many years Mr. Ward served as missionary to his own people. He was the last one of that small band of Christian Indians who joined Thomas Riggs in the beginning and stayed with him loyally through their lifetime.

Rev. Lot Frazier, former Indian pastor, died January 6, 1933. He received his early training at Santee Institute. Mr. Frazier held pastorates in various churches in the Rosebud, Standing Rock and Cheyenne Reservations, respectively, from 1892 to 1931, when he retired on pension. He was ordained in 1928 under the Congregational Council at LaPlant, South Dakota, which was his last church.

Mrs. Frazier is living at Mission, South Dakota.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1932-1933

Schools for Negroes

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate and secondary.....	6	Collegiate	903
Secondary and elementary.....	12	Senior High	827
	—	Junior High	788
	18	Elementary	966
		Kindergarten	61
		Special	66
Total number of workers.....			3,611*

* NOTE: Summer Session students, 594 in addition to regular students.

Other Schools

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy	Mountaineer	21	238
Blanche Kellogg Institute	Puerto Rican	10	76
Santee Normal Training School	Indian	18	109†
Fort Berthold Mission	Indian	4	47
Totals		53	470†

SUMMARY: Schools, 22; workers, 389; students, 4,081†; boarding students: Negro, 712; other than Negro, 325; total boarding students, 1,037.

† NOTE: Does not include 139 students in Bible Correspondence Department.

Churches

NEGRO CHURCHES

Number of organized churches	(163 self-supporting)	197	
Raised by churches for own expenses			\$25,996.16
Raised by churches on missionary apportionment			2,497.50
Raised by churches for other benevolences			305.54
Total membership		14,997	
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association			24,769.90
28 churches receive aid from the A. M. A. toward pastors' salaries.			
10 churches receive assistance for social work programs.			

PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL-CHRISTIAN

Number of organized churches	22	
Number of unorganized places of worship	52	
Total membership September 30, 1933	1,864	
Number of national assistants (11 ordained)	29	
Number of Sunday Schools	60	
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School.....	3,549	
Money raised by local churches towards paying pastors' salaries		\$ 3,696.00
Money raised by churches for home expenses		6,641.00
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association		33,835.07

INDIAN CHURCHES

Number of organized churches	28	
Number of Mission Stations	7	
Raised by churches for own expenses and benevolences.....		\$ 3,054.63
(\$2,000 of this amount reported raised at Fort Berthold for current expenses)		
Total membership	1,337	
Total native staffs (12 ordained)	28	
Number of Sunday Schools	9	
Total Sunday School membership	367	
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association		15,446.97

JAPANESE CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Utah	2	
Washington	1	
Total missionary aid given by The American Missionary Association		\$ 2,774.29

Hospitals

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Resident physicians	3	
Administrative nurses (one from States)	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses	6	
Puerto Rican nurses in training	20	
Patients in hospital during year	1,294	
Number of hospital days	11,145	
Consultations in hospital clinic	17,814	
Operations	195	
Maternity cases	97	
X-ray pictures	118	
Total laboratory examinations	2,126	
Total dressings done	2,477	
Total cost of operating hospital		\$29,548.00
Received from patients		12,335.00
Received from The American Missionary Association		18,414.54

BREWER HOSPITAL, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

Number on regular staff	4	
Patients in hospital during year	311	
Operations	166	
Births	25	
Received from ward patients		\$ 659.35
Received from private patients		107.00
Total cost of operating hospital		6,637.03
Donations		935.20
Received from Duke Endowment		3,010.00
Received from The American Missionary Association.....		2,936.00

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1932-1933

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(10)	(11)
								Total	Grads.		
	Coll.	2dy	Prim.	Special	Total	Bdg.	Staff	Sr. H.	Coll.	Income excl. Bdg. Dept.	Received from A. M. A.
<i>Negro schools</i>											
Trinity	0	134	79	2	215	0	14	7	0	\$ 14,607.11	\$ 10,068.62
Burrell Normal	0	118	0	0	118	0	5	13	0	6,597.50	4,675.26
Cotton Valley	0	15	71	0	86	0	5	0	0	5,792.35	5,152.93
Lincoln Normal	0	83	103	1	187	18	18	13	0	18,374.54	13,604.49
Talladega College	216	106	106	2	430	173	58	13	43	144,177.62	65,317.40
Fessenden Academy	0	150	13	1	64	0	11	4	0	13,146.10	12,532.09
Ballard Normal	0	173	39	5	217	0	11	28	0	11,791.43	7,363.79
Dorchester Academy	0	131	105	1	237	45	13	12	0	15,234.08	12,215.12
Allen Normal	0	93	20	4	117	11	12	17	0	10,832.72	8,112.30
Straight College	108	62	0	21	191	42	31	13	20	53,666.66	41,356.02
Tougaloo College	86	79	108	0	273	108	37	13	13	70,454.51	45,787.59
Brick Jr. College	90	56	22	0	168	57	24	8	18	41,599.38	33,721.47
Lincoln Academy	0	119	141	0	260	58	15	14	0	20,039.32	11,709.59
Palmer Memorial	0	114	115	25	254	122	18	26	0	30,827.59	11,875.63
Avery Institute	0	236	105	0	341	10	17	56	0	16,975.32	9,393.18
Tillotson College	143	0	0	4	147	48	20	0	18	28,121.37	24,242.92
LeMoyne College	260	0	0	0	260	0	17	0	22	42,010.53	26,487.91
Gloucester Institute	0	46	0	0	46	20	10	2	0	12,346.35	10,527.53
<i>Totals:</i>											
Negro schools	18	903	1,615	66	3,611	712	336	237	134	\$556,594.48	\$354,143.84
Summer sessions: Straight, 161; LeMoyne, 110; Tillotson, 323. Total, 594 students.											
<i>Other schools:</i>											
Pleasant Hill Academy	0	155	83	0	238	102	21	17	0	\$ 40,130.23	\$ 19,856.91
Blanche Kellogg Institute	0	76	0	0	76	72	10	13	0	13,463.52	12,101.05
Santee Normal Training	0	91	18	0	109*	104	18	8†	0	25,365.00	22,654.24
Elbowoods Center	0	0	47	0	47	47	4	0	0	7,262.84	5,981.69
<i>Totals:</i>											
Other schools	4	0	322	0	470*	325	53	38	0	\$ 86,221.59	\$ 60,593.89
RECAPITULATION											
Negro schools	18	903	1,615	66	3,611	712	336	237	134	\$556,594.48	\$354,143.84
Other schools	4	0	322	0	470	325	53	38	0	86,221.59	60,593.90
<i>Totals, All schools</i>	22	903	1,937	66	4,081	1,037	389	275	134	\$642,816.07	\$414,737.74
<i>Totals, Summer sessions</i>											
Grand total, students					4,675*						

* Does not include 139 Bible correspondence students.

† Includes three correspondence school graduates.

NOTE: 2dy = Secondary; Bdg. = Boarding; Inc. = Income.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1932-1933—Concluded

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Head officers</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Amount of income</i>	<i>Amount received from A. M. A.</i>
Ryder Memorial Hospital.....	James Watson, M.D.....	6	\$ 30,812.48	\$ 18,414.54
Brewer Hospital.....	Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N.....	3	7,704.91	2,993.36
<i>Totals: Hospitals, 2.....</i>		9	\$ 38,517.39	\$ 21,407.90
<i>Church work</i>	<i>Organized churches</i>	<i>Unorganized places of worship</i>	<i>Workers</i>	
Puerto Rican	22	52	31	\$ 33,835.07
Indian	28	7	28	15,446.97
Southern among Negroes	28	..	33	24,769.90
Japanese Churches	3	..	3	2,774.29
<i>Totals: Churches</i>	78	59	92	\$ 89,341.24
<i>GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals and churches.....</i>			490	\$770,674.70
				\$512,971.83

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*,
MRS. MARY D. WHITE, *Associate Secretary*,
MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*.

THE DEPRESSION AND MISSIONARY GIVING

Perhaps some day some historian will look back over these Annual Reports and will be interested in knowing what happened in these years which (otherwise he may have heard) were "hard times" so let us record these facts. As one looks back over the various hard times in American history (the worst ones invariably follow a great war) these years of ours may not be the worst ever known but they have been staggering in their effects on all the agencies which had human betterment for their object. The record stands that one out of every six banks were closed, one out of 25 business houses were insolvent, one out of every 45 hospitals had to suspend. Farms by the thousands were lost by foreclosure and, therefore, the hard times affected the Central West probably more seriously than any other section. Corn was selling for eight and ten cents a bushel, wheat did not pay for the harvesting, etc. Of course, this condition would seriously affect the churches. The wonder is that so few churches actually gave up. The record is that only one in every 2,034 churches closed their doors. Probably the glory of the kingdom of God would have been advanced if more had closed but it does reveal the fact that God and His service has a far deeper hold on the human heart than such men as Mencken and Darrow would lead us to believe. While the whole church work has suffered very seriously, the devotion and sacrifice of the rank and file of the people have been most remarkable.

Many of the churches—perhaps all—have had to cut down their budgets. Most of the pastors have been much reduced in their salaries, choirs have been dismissed and worse still religious education leaders have been laid aside. To meet this decrease of income the churches have been put to drastic measures and, of course, they have seen their own immediate problems first. In many cases the church leaders have reduced the benevolences in their effort to keep the church open but there have been not a few as hard pressed which have refused to decrease their benevolences more than their home expenditures. They have gone on the theory that the whole task was one and that all should suffer alike.

Most strenuous efforts have been made to reduce the decrease to its lowest possible point. Every agency for promotion has been enlisted and every man and woman has been on the job. In addition to the regular presentation of the work before the churches, hundreds of inter-

views have been held with the responsible church officers giving them a chance to ask all manner of questions and this has had a profound influence. Our literature has had to be much curtailed for economy's sake. The Secretary in the Department of Support has reduced his travel by about 10,000 miles this past year—perhaps a false economy but necessary.

The result in our missionary income is shown by the following table of receipts for the past ten years:

1923-24.....	\$335,169.27
1924-25.....	319,906.14
1925-26.....	290,417.21
1926-27.....	266,575.57
1927-28.....	257,386.67
1928-29.....	237,722.12
1929-30.....	214,887.76
1930-31.....	196,931.33
1931-32.....	160,116.37
1932-33.....	120,244.68

This means that the income of the A. M. A. from the churches and individual givers has been reduced by \$215,000 during the ten-year period or over 60 per cent. In the past five years the income has been reduced by \$117,478 or almost 50 per cent. This is in addition to the reduction in income from invested funds, most of which were brought to us by legacies.

We shall get little consolation from the fact that we have suffered no more than the other Boards of our denomination nor that every other denomination has had a similar experience. We note it only to show that it is not due to any lack of effort on the part of all responsible promoters of the work.

To meet this reduction in income the Association has reduced its budget by 42 per cent. That is a very cold and meaningless figure but put it in human terms and we catch something of what it has meant to our work. We have dismissed from our payroll 119 people. We have reduced the salaries of the others (never very large) from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. We have closed Rio Grande, Allen Normal, Brick Junior College and Gloucester. We have seriously handicapped the work of higher education by impoverishing their equipment. This has endangered their classification by the Association of Colleges.

Our task is not done. In 1929 eight Southern States spent \$44.50 per capita for every white child and only \$12.50 for every Negro child. Georgia (where we closed Allen Normal) spent \$35.42 on every white

child and only \$6.38 on every Negro child. In Mississippi, where Tougaloo is doing a heroic work, every white child received education to the value of \$45.34 and the Negro child had a handout of only \$5.45. There was one rural county in the South that spent only 69 cents per capita on her Negro children. Our task is not done—our retreat must be only temporary. It is to save such situations as these that we must renew our efforts to secure the funds necessary for a program of advance and not retreat.

Walter Lippman recently said, in addressing a college association (*New York Times*, November 3), that America cannot afford to let down its standards on higher education and skip a generation simply because economic conditions have made support of colleges inconvenient.

This is the close of the first year of the service of your Associate Secretary combining with her office that of the like position in the Extension Boards. The arrangement so far has been perfectly satisfactory and has commended itself to the people as a wise economy. The work of the Associate Secretary has been all absorbing. She has had to get acquainted with the field and establish contacts with the workers in the different states. This has necessitated much travel through the South and Central West as well as in New England. She has attended summer conferences in King's Mountain, Northfield and Chautauqua. The service rendered can only faintly be expressed in statistics for after all it is the personal contacts that count in building up loyalty and interest, but during the year supplies for the schools and hospitals through quotas to the women of the states have been sent out to the value of \$10,500—at a conservative estimate.

The work of the Project Secretary has increased this past year. During this fiscal year, 40,207 pieces of project material have been circulated either in response to definite requests or according to the accepted method of distribution in the states. More pastors have definitely asked for project assignments.

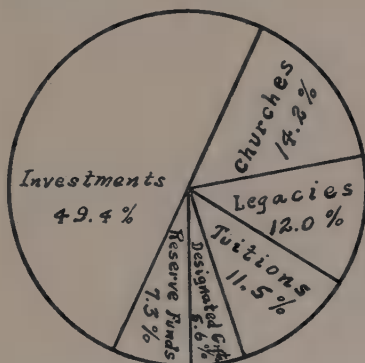
One of the major difficulties this year has been the many adjustments necessitated by the drastic budget reductions and the withdrawal of missionaries. Each state affected by these changes has been duly notified and the churches standing back of the projects where changes have been made have in turn been notified.

In addition to copying and circulating the A. M. A. News Letters, we are continuing the periodic News Flashes from the field. These seem to be received favorably in the states to which they are sent. The

Project Bulletin will be issued but twice this year instead of quarterly in order to balance our budget. The material for the Young People's Bulletin continues to clear through this department. Leadership of the joint Home and Foreign Congregational Girls' Camp, a part of the Interdenominational Missionary Conference at Northfield, Massachusetts, falls to the Project Secretary. The presence of Miss Martha Lindsay of Blanche Kellogg Institute and Miss Maria Robles of Yabucabo, Puerto Rico, helped greatly in making the 1933 Camp a real success.

INCOME
\$849.552

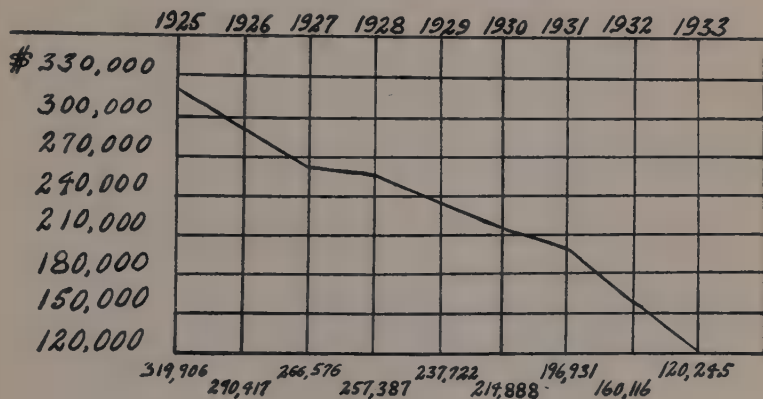
EXPENDITURES
\$923.601



(a) Schools and Colleges.....	77.1 %
(b) Churches.....	9.6
(c) Pensions and Group Insurance	8.2
(d) Fire and Windstorm Insurance..	2.6
(e) Medical Missions.....	2.5
Grand Total.....	<u>100.0 %</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year Ending September 30



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1932 - 1933

Fiscal Year October 1, 1932-September 30, 1933

WILLIAM T. BOULT,
Treasurer.

The accumulated deficit of The American Missionary Association at the close of the fiscal year (exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund) was \$75,280.61. The deficit was kept down only by the depletion of the Building Maintenance Reserve Fund.

The heaviest losses in current receipts for the year, as compared with the preceding year, were in the following items:

Churches and individuals gave \$38,990 less. (Note: Approximately 15 percent of total receipts represent gifts from churches and individuals.)

Income from investments (exclusive of Daniel Hand Fund) shrank \$97,421. This shrinkage was mainly due to the reduction of the income from the Hall Fund, particularly dividends on Aluminum Company of America preferred stock, which was acquired by legacy. Of course, there has been some decrease in income from bonds and real estate mortgages.

Tuition receipts shrank \$30,404.

Unrestricted legacies were \$20,576 less than the previous year.

It should be particularly noted that the overhead for administration and promotion has been steadily reduced from an amount of \$93,282 in 1928 to \$62,336.81 for the fiscal year.

The Missions Department spent (exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund) \$688,890 in this fiscal year as compared with \$904,210 in the preceding year.

The Daniel Hand Fund showed income from investments of \$69,953, whereas \$78,206 was received from this source last year. Total expenditures in this fund for the year were \$74,984, as compared with \$79,901 last year.

It was necessary to surrender the guarantees of the mortgage title and guarantee companies because of the financial difficulties these companies encountered after the bank moratorium. The Association participated with the other Congregational Home Boards in New York City in setting up a Real Estate and Mortgage Department. This department is functioning economically and efficiently.

Vigilance has been given the investment portfolio with a view of making such changes as would conserve the principal of invested funds. It has been the aim of the Finance Committee to retain only sound investments with good prospects. Securities not in this class have been sold. The market value of the investments in the portfolio, taking

mortgages and real estate at face value, was 14.40 percent below the book or cost value on August 31, 1933.

The budget for the fiscal year 1933-1934 has been drastically cut in the amount of \$254,500 below the budget of the year ending September 30, 1933. These budget reductions have involved the closing of institutions, sacrifice of personnel and salary and pension cuts of from 15 percent to 20 percent.

The following exhibits present in detail the income, expenditures, funds and investments of The American Missionary Association:

Exhibit "A"

Consolidated Balance Sheet, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "B"

Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year, exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "C"

Income and Expenditures of the Daniel Hand Fund for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "D"

Consolidated statement of Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "E"

Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "F"

Summary of receipts for Current Work and Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "G"

Statement of Endowment Funds received—Both General and Special.

Exhibit "H"

Itemized list of Trust Funds.

Exhibit "I"

Copy of certificates from Auditors and Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

Statement of Receipts of The American Missionary Association since organization (1846).

Exhibit "A"

**THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE DANIEL HAND FUND
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As of September 30, 1933

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	<i>Sept. 30, 1933</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1932</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Real Estate, Buildings and Furniture	\$ 3,401,317.23	\$ 3,315,073.95	\$ 86,243.28	
Cash	133,300.95	127,046.72	6,254.23	
Railroad and Municipal Bonds	1,816,943.84	1,868,156.34		\$ 51,212.50
Public Utility and Industrial Bonds	2,254,237.33	2,457,713.61		203,476.28
Stocks*	4,003,228.28	3,889,904.26	113,324.02	
Mortgages	2,328,345.00	2,490,015.00		161,670.00
Real Estate and Securities Pending Settlement.....	274,032.23	116,674.98	157,357.25	
Accounts, Notes Receivable and Prepaid Items.....	66,875.09	58,650.68	8,224.41	
Sundry Assets—Contingent to C. C. B. S.	96,507.94	74,746.89	21,761.05	
TOTAL	\$14,374,787.89	\$14,397,982.43		\$ 23,194.54

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES

Bond and Mortgage—Straight College, New Orleans, La.	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		
Loan from bank secured by collateral	150,000.00		\$150,000.00	
<i>Funds</i>				
Real Estate, Buildings and Furniture	\$ 3,301,317.23	\$ 3,215,073.95	\$ 86,243.28	
Endowment Funds (Including Special)†	10,074,694.81	10,287,866.64		\$213,171.83
Endowment Funds Pending Settlement	1,307.00	1,590.00		283.00
Conditional Gift Fund	294,797.99	328,147.99		33,350.00
Funds Assigned for Land, Buildings and Equipment	85,494.10	93,283.70		7,789.60
Trust Funds held for other organizations	199,723.92	199,723.92		
<i>Reserve Funds:</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1932</i>		
American Missionary Asso- ciation—Hand Fund.....	\$ 1,231.47	\$ 12.98		
Contingent Reserve Fund..	7,777.96	7,403.18		
Sinking Fund	17,650.58	12,349.57		
Conditional Gift Reserves:				
1932-1933		3,833.35		
1933-1934	11,666.67			
1934-1935	11,666.67			
Legacy Reserves:				
1932-1933		65,398.13		
1933-1934	43,745.97	32,643.19		
1934-1935	11,102.78			
Sale of Real Estate and Buildings	1,299.80	1,819.43		
Unexpended Current Funds	7,660.73	6,202.38		
Tornado Insurance Reserves	3,000.00	7,989.43	116,802.63	137,651.64
				20,849.01
<i>Sundry Funds:</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1932</i>		
Loan Funds	\$ 1,796.27	\$ 2,004.04		
Funds Awaiting Assignment	7,255.00	7,220.00		
Contingent Liability to C. C. B. S.	96,507.94	74,746.89		
Contingent Student Loan Account	3,445.29	2,761.04		
Property Rentals	192.34	1,667.44		
Sundry Funds	8,958.79	7,199.57		
Suspense Account		6,678.87		
Student Aid Funds	709.11	5,409.69		
Contributions designated by Contributor	3,286.74	130.00		
Accrued taxes paid mort- gage accounts	3,779.34		125,930.82	107,817.54
				18,113.28
<i>Total Funds</i>	<i>\$14,200,068.50</i>	<i>\$14,371,155.38</i>		<i>\$171,086.88</i>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS.....	\$14,450,068.50	\$14,471,155.38		\$ 21,086.88
<i>Deficit in Current Funds</i>	<i>75,280.61</i>	<i>73,172.95</i>		<i>2,107.66</i>
TOTAL	\$14,374,787.89	\$14,397,982.43		\$ 23,194.54

* Chiefly acquired through legacies: Guaranteed, \$50,769.75; Preferred, \$3,127,325.75; Common, \$25,132.78.

† General, \$567,972.17; Special, \$588,929.16; Hall Fund, \$5,413,996.44; Hand Fund, \$1,542,836.72; Hall Fund Reserve, \$1,936,088.76; Hand Fund Reserve, \$3,744.73; Profit on Sales of Securities \$21,126.83.

Exhibit "B"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1933

INCOME				
	1932-1933	1931-1932	Increase	Decrease
Debit Balance as of September 30, 1932.....	\$ 73,172.95	\$ 541.15		\$ 73,714.10
Contributions available for Appropriations:				
Churches	\$116,015.38	\$ 155,005.24		\$ 38,989.86
Individuals	4,229.30	5,111.13		881.83
Legacies:				
1932-1933 Legacy Reserve	65,398.13	67,178.31		1,780.18
	1932-1933	1931-1932		
Total Legacies received.....	\$ 39,576.75	\$107,665.47		
Transferred to Reserve Funds	19,340.11	66,852.63		
Legacies applicable to current year	20,236.64	40,812.84		20,576.20
Conditional Gifts:	1932-1933	1931-1932		
Total Gifts Matured	\$ 36,050.00	\$ 1,500.00		
Transferred to Reserve Funds	23,333.34			
	\$ 12,716.66	\$ 1,500.00		
Add 1932-1933 Reserve.....	3,833.35	7,016.69		
Conditional Gifts applicable to current year.....	16,550.01	8,516.69	\$ 8,033.32	
Income on Investments:	1932-1933	1931-1932		
General Fund	\$ 69,513.47	\$ 94,939.14		
Hall Fund	264,538.48	336,533.78	334,051.95	97,420.97
Contributions designated by Contributor	38,045.01	50,717.21		12,672.20
Trustees of Talladega College	585.69	8,795.63		8,209.94
Tuitions	97,878.14	128,282.28		30,404.14
Slater Fund	2,505.00	5,730.00		3,225.00
Votes of Administrative Committee applying accrued income items to expense for current year.....	16,014.06	21,560.39		5,546.33
Total Current Income	\$711,509.31	\$ 923,182.64		\$211,673.33
By vote of Administrative Committee, October 11, 1932:				
From Contingent Reserve Fund		\$ 35,000.00		\$ 35,000.00
From Sinking Fund		65,000.00		65,000.00
By vote of Administrative Committee, December 13, 1932:				
Building Maintenance Fund	\$135,000.00		\$135,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL	\$773,336.36	\$1,023,723.79		\$250,387.43

EXPENDITURES

	1932-1933	1931-1932	1932-1933	1931-1932	Increase	Decrease
Missions Department:						
Cooperative Activities.....	\$ 14,576.25	\$ 17,341.12				
Equipment and Repairs.....	6,300.00	69,108.98				
Group Insurance	4,093.14	4,014.39				
Missions Dept.—Office	30,779.24	34,816.99				
Missions—General Field	462,091.97	552,914.62				
Retiring Salaries	39,133.33	36,765.96				
Teachers' Travel	13,947.36	21,749.07				
Insurance—Fire Only	17,000.00	24,690.93				
Trustees of Talladega College	585.69	8,795.63				
Tuitions	97,878.14	128,282.28				
Slater Fund	2,505.00	5,730.00				
			\$688,890.12	\$ 904,209.97		\$215,319.85
Finance Department			28,549.92	29,746.36		1,196.44
Promotion Department			33,786.89	47,616.68		13,829.79
Annuities—Conditional Gifts			20,291.83	21,399.58		1,107.75
Annuity Fund—Clergy			1,151.05	1,494.47		343.42
Annuity Fund—Lay Workers			5,390.98	5,461.90		70.92
Distribution of Income designated by Donor			26,261.17	34,570.57		8,309.40
Contributions designated by Contributor			38,045.01	50,717.21		12,672.20
<i>Total Current Expenditures</i>			\$842,366.97	\$1,095,216.74		\$252,849.77
Appropriation to Hand Fund Current Account.....			\$ 6,250.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 4,570.00	
<i>Total Expenditures</i>			\$848,616.97	\$1,096,896.74		\$248,279.77
Balance as of September 30, 1933			\$ 75,280.61	\$ 73,172.95		\$ 2,107.66
GRAND TOTAL			\$773,336.36	\$1,023,723.79		\$250,387.43

Exhibit "C"

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1933

INCOME

	1932-1933	1931-1932	Increase	Decrease
Credit Balance on hand and appropriated as of September 30, 1932	\$ 12.98	\$ 28.12		\$ 15.14
Appropriation received from The American Missionary Association	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 4,570.00	
Income from Investments	69,952.74	78,206.33		8,253.59
<i>Total Income—Current</i>	\$76,202.74	\$79,886.33		\$ 3,683.59
GRAND TOTAL	\$76,215.72	\$79,914.45		\$ 3,698.73

EXPENDITURES

Missions—Current	\$74,870.56	\$79,901.47		\$ 5,030.91
Real Estate and Mortgage Expense	113.69		\$ 113.69	
<i>Total Expenditures—Current</i>	\$74,984.25	\$79,901.47		\$ 4,917.22
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1933	\$ 1,231.47	\$ 12.98	\$ 1,218.49	
GRAND TOTAL	\$76,215.72	\$79,914.45		\$ 3,698.73

Exhibit "D"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

THE DANIEL HAND FUND

Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended
September 30, 1933

Debit Balance as of September 30, 1932—A. M. A.	\$ 73,172.95
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1932—Hand Fund	12.98
<i>Total Debit Balance</i>	<i>\$ 73,159.97</i>

INCOME

Contributions available for Appropriations from:		
Churches	\$116,015.38	
Individuals	4,229.30	
Contributions designated by Contributors	38,045.01	
Trustees of Talladega College	585.69	
	<hr/>	\$ 158,875.38
Income on Investments—A. M. A.	\$334,051.95	
Income on Investments—The Daniel Hand Fund	69,952.74	
Accrued Income voted by Administrative Committee	151,014.06	
	<hr/>	555,018.75
Legacies:		
1932-1933 Reserve	\$ 65,398.13	
1932-1933 Applicable to current year	20,236.64	
	<hr/>	85,634.77
Conditional Gifts matured		16,550.01
Tuitions		97,878.14
Slater Fund		2,505.00
<i>Total Current Income</i>		<i>\$ 916,462.05</i>
Appropriation to Hand Fund Current Account by A. M. A.	\$ 6,250.00	
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 849,552.08

EXPENDITURES

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Missionary Administration, salaries of Secretaries and Associates...	\$ 14,176.65	
Field travel	2,399.72	
Chicago Office, expenses and travel	1,118.99	
Field, printing and supplies	724.22	
Clerks and Stenographers	8,459.34	
New York Office: Supplies, postage, etc.....	\$1,940.28	
Rent	1,866.60	
	<hr/>	3,806.88
Travel—Administration	93.44	
	<hr/>	\$ 30,779.24
Equipment and repairs		6,300.00
Insurance		22,703.89
Group insurance		4,093.14
Teachers' travel		13,947.36
Cooperative work for Missions		14,576.25
Retiring salaries		39,133.33
Tuitions		97,878.14
Slater Fund		2,505.00

SOUTHERN FIELD:

Schools for Colored People

Florence, Alabama, Burrell Normal School	\$ 4,409.14
Fort Davis, Alabama, Cotton Valley School	4,616.47
Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College (including buildings \$585.69)	61,009.36
Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College, Endowment	20,000.00
Macon, Georgia, Ballard Normal School	7,063.00
Thomasville, Georgia, Allen Normal School	7,803.17
New Orleans, Louisiana, Straight College	40,732.19
Tougaloo, Mississippi, Tougaloo College	45,982.82
Bricks, North Carolina, J. K. Brick Jr. College	32,902.78
Sedalia, North Carolina	11,458.34
Charleston, South Carolina, Avery Institute	9,387.50
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Normal School	1,833.34
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Hospital	2,912.00
Grandview, Tennessee	183.32
Memphis, Tennessee, LeMoyné College	22,896.62
Austin, Texas, Tillotson College	23,770.50
Southern Churches	24,990.09
Furloughs	3,526.51
Replacement Fund	7,400.00

\$332,877.15

Less: McIntosh, Georgia, Credit

\$21.75

Capahosic, Virginia, Credit

36.72

58.47

\$332,818.68

School for Mountain Whites

Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Pleasant Hill Academy

\$ 19,252.92

352,071.60

INDIAN FIELD:

Churches	\$12,304.65
Santee, Nebraska, Santee Normal Training School	19,710.14
Elbowoods, North Dakota	7,829.63

39,844.42

ORIENTAL MISSIONS

1,984.29

MEXICAN MISSIONS:

Provo, Utah	\$ 840.00
Albuquerque, New Mexico, Rio Grande Institute	737.65

1,577.65

PUERTO RICO:

Church Work and Social Service	\$ 30,779.59
Educational Work—Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute	12,355.58
Medical Work—Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital	18,360.64

61,495.81

Total—Department of Missions

\$ 688,890.12

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

Salaries and clerical expenses of Treasury Department.....	\$ 14,784.07
Custody of securities	3,485.77
Rent	1,176.00
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,704.37
Traveling expenses	1,630.99
Furniture and fixtures	176.27
Auditors' fees	700.00
Expenses of Estates	1,892.45
Set out	3,000.00

Total—Finance Department

28,549.92

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

<i>The Congregationalist</i>	\$ 3,907.10	
Pamphlets	2,874.72	
Slides	472.82	
New England Office	3,963.34	
Project Secretary	1,245.51	
Executive and clerical salaries	9,452.43	
Commission on Missions	6,730.12	
Missionary Education Movement	129.00	
Annual Meeting expense	177.70	
Travel	1,696.47	
Rent	838.41	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,101.22	
Speakers	198.05	
Set out	1,000.00	
<i>Total—Promotion Department</i>		33,786.89
Annuities—Conditional Gifts		20,291.83
Annuity Fund—Clergy		1,151.05
Annuity Fund—Lay Workers		5,390.98
Distribution of income designated by Donor		26,261.17
Contributions designated by Contributor		38,045.01
<i>Total Current Expenditures—A. M. A.</i>		\$ 842,366.97

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Athens, Alabama, Trinity School	\$ 9,831.60	
Marion, Alabama, Lincoln Normal School	12,627.28	
Fessenden, Florida, Fessenden Academy	12,339.56	
McIntosh, Georgia, Dorchester Academy	12,010.90	
King's Mountain, North Carolina, Lincoln Academy	10,956.91	
Capahosic, Virginia, Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School ..	11,108.28	
Teachers' travel	3,996.03	
Real estate and mortgage expense	113.69	
Repairs and equipment	2,000.00	
		\$ 74,984.25
<i>Total Current Expenditures</i>		\$ 917,351.22
Appropriation made to Hand Fund Current Account by A. M. A....		\$ 6,250.00
<i>Total</i>		\$ 923,601.22
Balance as of September 30, 1933—A. M. A.	\$ 75,280.61	
Balance as of September 30, 1933—Hand Fund	1,231.47	
		\$ 74,049.14
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 849,552.08

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Received During Year Ended September 30, 1933

GENERAL:

Receipts:

Strong Memorial Fund	\$ 94.45
Building Maintenance Fund	135,022.50
	<hr/> \$135,116.95

Charges:

Building Maintenance Fund	\$135,000.00
Austin, Texas—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Bricks, North Carolina—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
J. K. Brick School Fund	142,469.28
Cotton Valley, Alabama—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee—E. B. Dickinson	1,900.00
Fessenden, Florida—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Humacao, Puerto Rico—E. B. Hoit	1,000.00
King's Mountain, North Carolina—C. M. Martin ..	2,000.00
Marion, Alabama—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
New Orleans, Louisiana—Hammond	5,000.00
C. F. Duke	5,000.00
S. Straight	4,074.45
Howard Carter	500.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee—S. M. Strong	5,000.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Elsie G. Green	950.00
George T. Washburn ..	497.61
Santee, Nebraska—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Talladega, Alabama—DeForest	20,000.00
Endowment	42,319.87
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86
Tougaloo, Mississippi—George T. Washburn	530.11
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
	<hr/> 404,942.18
	<hr/> \$ 269,825.23

SPECIAL:

Receipts:

Austin, Texas—C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00
Augustus Field Beard Endowment Fund	7,466.48
Bricks, North Carolina—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
J. K. Brick School Fund	142,469.28
Cotton Valley, Alabama—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Donations for Special Endowment—after life interest—Isabel C. Wingate	200.00
Fessenden, Florida—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee—E. B. Dickinson	1,900.00
Gregory Fund—Books for Mountain Whites	24.85
Humacao, Puerto Rico—Melissa Gray Daley Memorial Fund	100.00
E. B. Hoit	1,000.00
Douglas Memorial Fund ..	82.00
King's Mountain, North Carolina—C. M. Martin ..	2,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Marion, Alabama—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
New Orleans, Louisiana—Hammond	5,000.00
C. F. Duke	5,000.00
S. Straight	4,074.45
Howard Carter	500.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee—S. M. Strong	5,000.00
C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Elsie G. Green	950.00
Geo. T. Washburn	497.61
Santee, Nebraska—C. M. Martin	2,000.00
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	525.83

Santurce, Puerto Rico—C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Sedalia, North Carolina—A. F. Palmer Foundation Fund	314.88	
Chas. Wm. Eliot Building Fund	1,365.85	
Talladega, Alabama—DeForest	20,000.00	
Endowment	42,319.87	
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86	
Tougaloo, Mississippi—Geo. T. Washburn	530.11	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Wm. K. Foster Memorial	200.00	
Library Fund	259.14	
	<u>\$280,481.21</u>	
<i>Charges:</i>		
Building Maintenance Fund	\$135,022.50	
Greenwood, South Carolina—Brewer Hospital.....	2,288.00	
	<u>137,310.50</u>	
		\$ 143,170.71
		<u>\$ 126,654.52</u>
		332.21
		<u>\$ 126,322.31</u>
DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE		

Exhibit "F"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Year Ended September 30, 1933

Current Work	\$711,509.31	
Daniel Hand Fund, Income for Current Work	76,202.74	
		\$ 787,712.05
Endowment Funds received during year		10,965.69
		<u>\$ 798,677.74</u>
<i>Total</i>		

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

September 30, 1933

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Building Maintenance Fund	22.50
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Castle, George Parmlee, Trust Fund	5,980.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	261.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,500.00
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dickey, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Eastman, Katherine C.	190.00
Edridge Fund	10,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund	108,181.65
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Foltz, Rev. B.	1,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00

Friend, A	100.00
Hall, E. S.	1,000.00
Halladay, Millie D.	500.00
Hamilton, Irene	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Hand, E. A.	500.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hillyer, Clara E.	50,000.00
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
J. S. Ricker, Fund	10,000.00
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, J. A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Mechling, Rev. S. Z.	350.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Sankey, Bethia L.	2,372.25
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,926.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Strong Memorial Fund	101,724.86
Susan R. Cutler Fund	500.00
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum, Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Maria R.	1,000.00
Wells, George H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00
White, Samuel	3,000.00
Whitin, Arthur	3,000.00
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00
Total Endowment Funds—General	\$ 567,972.17

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

September 30, 1933

Albuquerque, New Mexico:	
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$ 1,000.00
Augustus Field Beard Fund	7,466.48
Austin, Texas:	
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00
Million Dollar Fund	13.36
	2,013.36
Bricks, North Carolina:	
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00
J. K. Brick School Fund	142,469.28
	144,469.28
Capahosic, Virginia:	
Holmes Memorial for Music Room	255.57
Cotton Valley, Alabama:	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00

Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Endowment Fund	18,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	332.04	
Ranney Fund	20,000.00	40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment After Life Interests:		
Carter, W. S., for Dora B. Carter	\$ 10,000.00	
Edward L. Clarke Estate for G. M. Clarke	3,900.00	
Cook, Laura K.	200.00	
Curtis, C. F. and Mary W.	1,000.00	
Gage, Anna J.	500.00	
Gearhart, E. R. and C. D.	500.00	
Gibson, Mary F.	1,000.00	
Hazen, Louise C.	2,558.25	
Hill, Frank H.	1,000.00	
Hulbert, W. F. W.	1,000.00	
Hunt, Wilson P.	2,000.00	
Johnston, Elizabeth A.	500.00	
Watrous, Mary B.	1,000.00	
Wingate, Isabel C.	200.00	
Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Sumner C.	500.00	25,858.25
Fessenden, Florida:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:		
E. B. Dickinson		1,900.00
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	\$ 16,504.81	
Books for Colored People	15,000.00	31,504.81
Humacao, Puerto Rico, Hospital:		
Douglas Memorial Fund	\$ 82.00	
E. B. Holt	1,000.00	
Margaret Miller Memorial	750.00	
Melissa Gray Daley	100.00	1,932.00
Kenney, Asa W., Fund		25,000.00
King's Mountain, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	3,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Merrill, W. F., Fund		21,400.00
Marion, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
General	265.50	2,265.50
Montgomery, Alabama:		
Estate of Emily Howland	\$ 6,750.00	
Estate of Ursula E. Benedict	97.13	6,847.13
New Orleans, Louisiana:		
Agard Library	\$ 200.00	
C. F. Duke	5,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Hammond	5,000.00	
Howard Carter	500.00	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
S. Straight	4,074.45	
Straight Scholarships	2,938.39	20,176.76
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Elsie G. Green	950.00	
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	
George T. Washburn	497.61	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	
S. M. Strong	5,000.00	31,529.04

Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund		10,912.61
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	3,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:		
Eliz. H. Hazeltine Scholarship	\$ 300.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	2,300.00
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund	\$ 6,534.72	
Charles William Eliot Building Fund	7,221.97	13,756.69
Talladega, Alabama:		
Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
De Forest	20,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	
Student Aid	20.75	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Endowment	42,319.87	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
J. & L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
Swadhams Fund	1,000.00	
William Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	126,500.29
Testaments and Bibles:		
F. A. C. Reide		475.00
Theological Scholarships:		
William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	11,053.31
Tougaloo, Mississippi:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00	
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91	
Estate of May Martyn--Booth Library Fund	259.14	
George T. Washburn	530.11	
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00	
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00	
John Bray Fund	1,761.73	
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00	
Memory of William K. Foster	200.00	
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	132.01	
R. T. H. Fund	108.14	
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00	
V. M. Monroe	12,000.00	44,656.04
Wilmington, North Carolina:		
Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00	
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00	
Comfort Ward	225.00	1,325.00
Total Endowment Funds--Special	\$ 588,929.16	
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund	5,413,996.44	
Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People	1,542,836.72	
Total Endowment Funds	\$8,113,734.49	

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1933

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:			
Graves Library Fund	\$	5,000.00	
Tuthill King Fund		5,000.00	
Hastings Scholarship Fund		1,000.00	
			\$ 11,000.00
Berea College Endowment Fund:			
Tuthill King Fund			5,000.00
Howard University Endowment Funds:			
Theological Department	\$	40,000.00	
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis Ewell for Theological Department		1,000.00	
			41,000.00
C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund			10,000.00
Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:			
Avery Fund	\$	96,723.92	
Avery-Arthington Fund		35,000.00	
			131,723.92
Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund			1,000.00
<i>Total Trust Funds</i>			<u>\$ 199,723.92</u>

Exhibit "I"

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

CHESTER P. CHILD

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHRYSLER BUILDINGWATERBURY, CONN.
174 GRAND STREET

NEW YORK, November 4, 1933.

*To the Honorary Auditors of the Accounts and Securities of
The American Missionary Association, 287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.*

Dear Sirs: I have audited the accounts of The American Missionary Association for the year ended September 30, 1933, and hereby certify that the statement of Income and Expenses of the Current and Hand Funds amounting to:

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenses</i>
Current Fund	\$711,509.31	\$848,616.97
Hand Fund	76,202.74	74,984.25

sets forth correctly the transactions as stated by the books.

I further certify that I have examined or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories the securities and deeds of real estate belonging to the Society included in Invested Funds and in Funds Pending Settlement consisting of securities with a book value of Ten Million Four Hundred and Four Thousand Ninety Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$10,404,090.45), and of real estate with a book value of Two Hundred Seventy-two Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-six Dollars and Twenty-three Cents (\$272,696.23), and have counted or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories the cash balance at September 30, 1933, amounting to One Hundred Thirty-three Thousand Three Hundred Dollars and Ninety-five Cents (\$133,300.95).

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHESTER P. CHILD,

Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

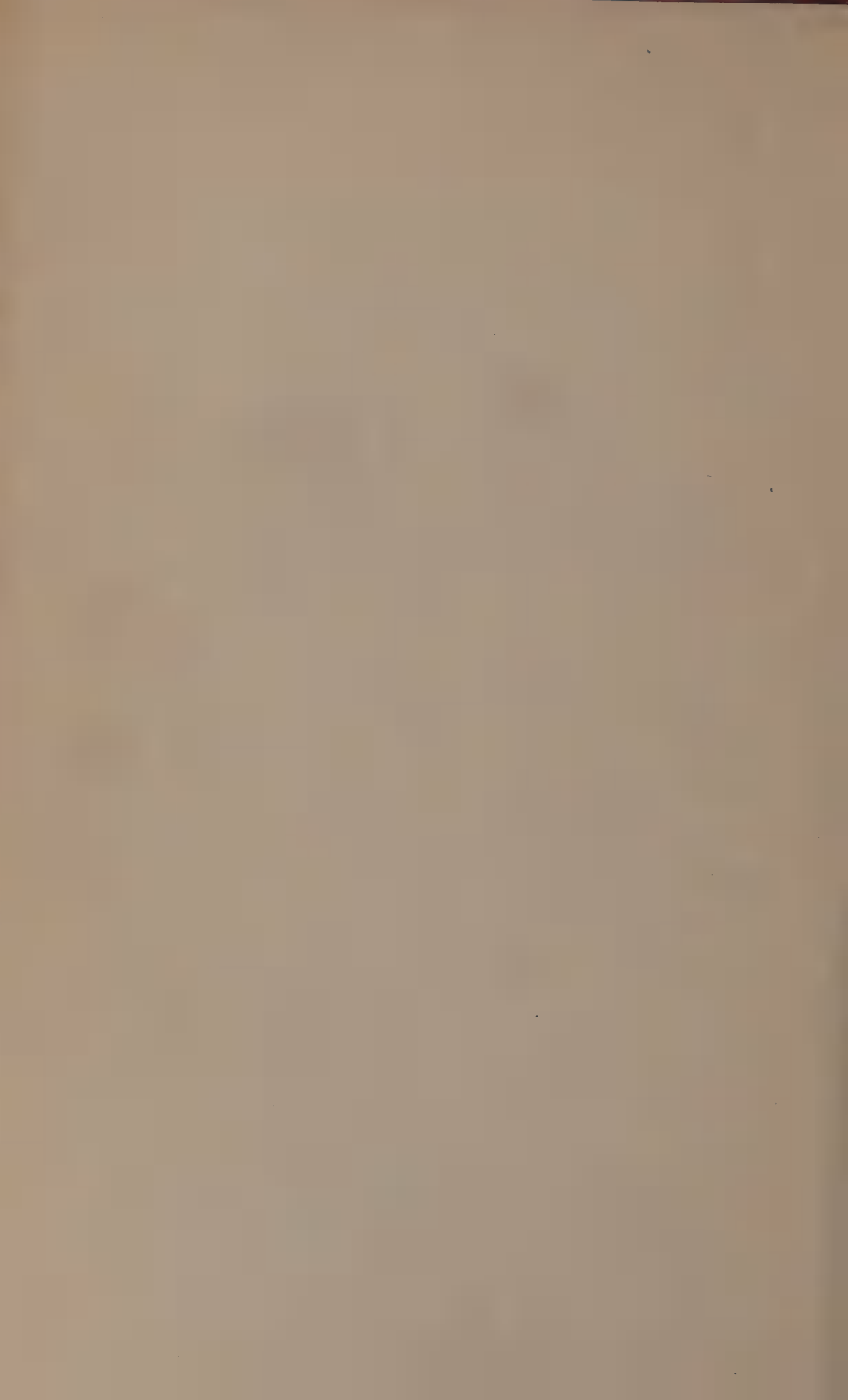
(Organized September 3, 1846)

Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals	Years	Current Receipts	Grand Totals
1. 1846-47	\$ 11,328.27		56. 1901-02	368,819.50	449,850.84
2. 1847-48	17,095.74		56. 1901-02	Daniel Hand Fund	14,440.00
3. 1848-49	21,982.96		57. 1902-03	336,601.89	433,294.91
4. 1849-50	25,159.56		58. 1903-04	325,478.38	481,955.76
5. 1850-51	34,535.47		59. 1904-05	342,172.22	498,636.98
6. 1851-52	30,826.29		60. 1905-06	423,627.21	499,761.17
7. 1852-53	41,695.14		61. 1906-07	417,738.69	555,281.91
8. 1853-54	47,693.82		62. 1907-08	387,728.81	469,873.84
9. 1854-55	53,273.00		62. 1907-08	Daniel Hand Fund	50,000.00
10. 1855-56	49,818.50		63. 1908-09	447,903.43	545,540.96
11. 1856-57	47,190.97		64. 1909-10	384,358.95	509,722.67
12. 1857-58	39,743.56		64. 1909-10	Daniel Hand Fund	14,211.42
13. 1858-59	50,511.76		65. 1910-11	412,685.06	493,184.27
14. 1859-60	64,474.08		65. 1910-11	Daniel Hand Fund	125.13
15. 1860-61	47,828.92		66. 1911-12	432,681.15	517,508.63
16. 1861-62	47,062.60		66. 1911-12	Daniel Hand Fund	26,405.87
17. 1862-63	57,404.68		67. 1912-13	441,551.15	552,153.20
18. 1863-64	95,395.83		67. 1912-13	Daniel Hand Fund	5,104.00
19. 1864-65	134,181.18		68. 1913-14	439,518.92	521,539.97
20. 1865-66	253,045.98		68. 1913-14	Daniel Hand Fund	150.00
21. 1866-67	248,044.63	*\$ 334,452.59	69. 1914-15	401,517.93	505,267.03
22. 1867-68	268,908.13	304,094.13	69. 1914-15	Daniel Hand Fund	110.00
23. 1868-69	312,016.96	366,212.75	69. 1914-15	The Edwin Milman	
24. 1869-70	300,563.90	420,769.03		Pierce Fund and	
25. 1870-71	277,948.51	366,824.82		Reserve	107,286.09
26. 1871-72	242,553.23	329,938.93	70. 1915-16	420,233.96	501,772.74
27. 1872-73	275,101.48	345,277.03	70. 1915-16	Daniel Hand Fund	9,573.54
28. 1873-74	278,695.84	349,914.96	71. 1916-17	498,163.94	652,247.88
29. 1874-75	†195,123.00	273,533.22	71. 1916-17	Daniel Hand Fund	7,975.00
30. 1875-76	184,062.15	264,709.03	72. 1917-18	634,994.62	856,622.96
31. 1876-77	209,695.26	306,099.95	72. 1917-18	Daniel Hand Fund	237.50
32. 1877-78	195,601.65	257,092.75	73. 1918-19	642,957.21	779,477.53
33. 1878-79	215,431.17	334,450.67	73. 1918-19	Daniel Hand Fund	222.75
34. 1879-80	187,480.02	290,101.81	74. 1919-20	695,549.50	788,832.18
35. 1880-81	243,795.23	529,046.23	75. 1920-21	846,239.99	947,799.39
36. 1881-82	297,584.45	510,113.94	76. 1921-22	807,839.56	933,324.60
37. 1882-83	312,567.29	474,409.14	77. 1922-23	814,881.39	932,404.02
38. 1883-84	287,594.19	407,831.70	78. 1923-24	804,220.77	907,629.56
39. 1884-85	290,894.06	419,813.17	78. 1923-24	Daniel Hand Fund	235.02
40. 1885-86	335,704.20	466,353.71	79. 1924-25	799,522.63	908,113.88
41. 1886-87	306,761.31	426,589.02	79. 1924-25	Daniel Hand Fund	242.58
42. 1887-88	320,953.42	414,196.16	80. 1925-26	1,107,242.06	1,254,067.77
43. 1888-89	376,216.88	†413,716.59	80. 1925-26	Charles M. Hall	
43. 1888-89	Daniel Hand Fund	1,000,894.25		Fund and	
44. 1889-90	408,038.87	442,725.73		Reserve	5,170,457.94
45. 1890-91	428,885.41	482,419.21	80. 1925-26	Daniel Hand Fund	204.37
46. 1891-92	429,949.37	482,670.54	81. 1926-27	1,217,048.67	1,376,825.53
47. 1892-93	340,727.94	395,037.72	81. 1926-27	Daniel Hand Fund	859.74
48. 1893-94	340,469.80	404,779.26	82. 1927-28	1,326,040.10	1,634,047.18
49. 1894-95	307,547.16	357,631.90	82. 1927-28	Daniel Hand Fund	204.14
50. 1895-96	340,798.65	409,879.09	83. 1928-29	1,283,919.89	1,351,766.15
50. 1895-96	Daniel Hand Fund	305,025.00	83. 1928-29	Daniel Hand Fund	216.40
51. 1896-97	329,440.04	401,371.08	84. 1929-30	1,184,579.32	1,511,789.32
51. 1896-97	Daniel Hand Fund	500.00	84. 1929-30	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
52. 1897-98	327,487.34	396,171.53	85. 1930-31	1,190,223.64	1,228,567.23
53. 1898-99	296,976.82	370,963.44	85. 1930-31	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
53. 1898-99	Daniel Hand Fund	95,000.00	86. 1931-32	1,002,568.97	1,007,523.23
54. 1899-00	335,779.63	398,632.95	86. 1931-32	Daniel Hand Fund	652.52
55. 1900-01	351,750.20	420,056.17	87. 1932-33	787,712.05	798,677.74
			87. 1932-33	Daniel Hand Fund	332.21

* The grand total from this date includes receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau and other sources for lands, buildings, etc., for institutions founded or fostered by The American Missionary Association.

† Exclusive of receipts for board from this date.

‡ From this date the grand total does not include the items specified above, but does contain the income from The Daniel Hand Fund, The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund, The Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, and Endowment money.



File Room

1934

Straight Ahead

The
American Missionary Association

1934

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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
 287 FOURTH AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY



With
Loving Appreciation
This Review
is
Dedicated
to
Miss Delia E. Emerson
Who Served
The American Missionary Association
from
1869 to 1913

First as a teacher, then as an associate to Dr. E. M. Crabath, and finally as Secretary of
The Bureau of Woman's Work, which she organized.

A gentle yet forceful personality, with unbounded faith and enthusiasm tempered with clear,
calm judgment and remarkable tact, she won hosts of friends for herself and for the cause she
represented

On her next birthday she will be ninety-six years old. Asked what color she would select for
the cover of this review, she said, "I've done with colors and things, except what I need, but
not with people—they are always interesting and full of surprises."

STRAIGHT

AHEAD

By

DWIGHT OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, PH.D.

Theology Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

Introduction

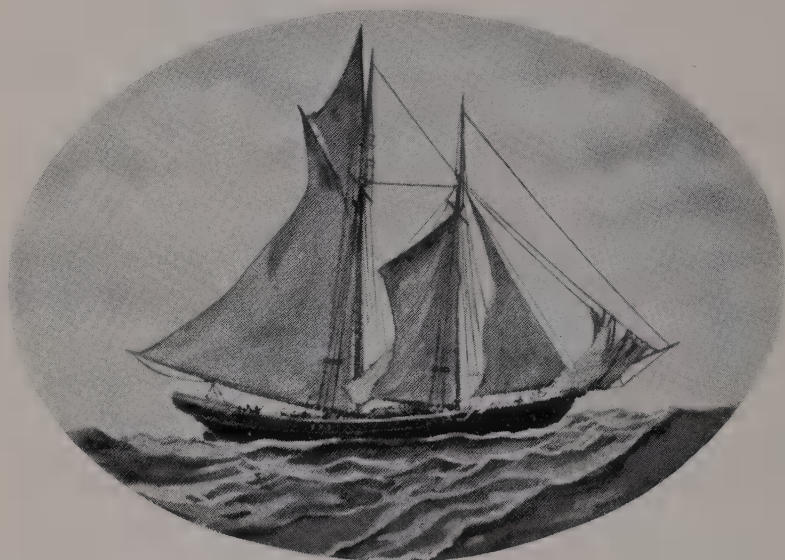
Fifty-six thousand Negroes are engaged in the teaching profession. Fifteen hundred of these rank from instructors to full professors in collegiate institutions. The Epic has not yet been written portraying their struggles to meet the requirements of educational rating agencies.

There are weaknesses in the American academic ladder to be sure. Ratings, accreditments and degrees have become mechanized. Fortunately the standardizing agencies have begun to recognize this. A reaction has set in. The educational pendulum is swinging in the direction of life processes and achievements therein.

Nevertheless, much can be said in favor of the epoch of educational standardization. It has at least produced measuring rods, buildings and equipment. Mark Hopkins and his log to the contrary, a generous supply of graded and specifically adapted logs is indispensable to thoroughgoing education.

It was natural for mass education to produce mass teachers. Increasingly individual appraisal, however, is taking note only of the exceptionally exceptional. Among the exceptionally exceptional of the Negroes in education is the author of the following twenty-odd pages. Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Howard University in Washington, D. C., chose as his field of investigation, leading to his doctorate at Columbia University last June, "The Evolution of the Negro College."

Mr. Holmes, by race, experience, training and position was especially well prepared to make this study. It was to be expected that he would do a fine piece of work, and he did. In his use of the scientific method in evaluating historical data, happily he also took note of the romance along the way. This is particularly true of the splendid way in which he has gotten at the structure and "soul" of The American Missionary Association. It is singularly gratifying to secure such a well-balanced and discriminating appraisal from one who is himself a product of the missionary enterprise which he so well describes.—F. L. B.



L'AMISTAD

STRAIGHT AHEAD

[This brief history appears as a part of "The Evolution of the Negro College," by D. O. W. Holmes, Ph.D., published in 1934 by the Columbia University Press. Citations covering the authority for positions taken as well as quotations may be found in that volume. The account here given, however, is not taken *verbatim* from the larger work. At the request of the Association Mr. Holmes has kindly contracted certain passages and added others.]

Beginnings

There has been a good deal of zig-zagging in dealing with the American Negro. Such, however, has not been true of The American Missionary Association. It has moved straight ahead with conviction and courage. From the beginning it has proclaimed and helped to procure freedom and opportunity for Negroes in America, first as an anti-slavery crusader; then as an agency of relief during the Civil War and the period immediately following; and finally as an effective educational organization operating a chain of schools at strategic points throughout the South. Its work on behalf of Negroes in the United States, however, has not been the exclusive interest of the Association during its existence, for it has been active also among the Southern Highlanders, the Spanish-speaking people of the far Southwest, the Orientals along the western coast and in Hawaii, the Puerto Ricans, the Indians of the Northwest and the Negroes in Africa. The interest of this study in the activities of this organization, however, is due chiefly to the place of paramount importance which it holds among the agencies responsible for the establishment and development of those schools in the South which have become the outstanding institutions of higher learning for Negroes.

The beginnings of the Association can be traced to four earlier bodies, each of which made its peculiar contribution to the merger and helped to give it character. These are the "Amistad Committee," "The Union Missionary Society," "The Committee for the West Indian Missions," and "The Southern Evangelical Missionary Society for Work Among the American Indians."

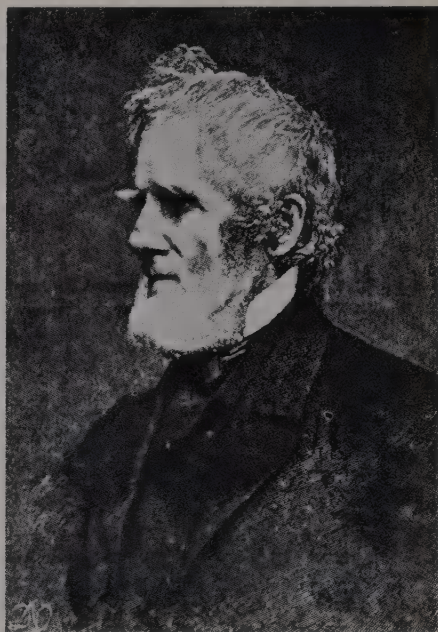
The Amistad case was distinctly a slavery issue and served to focus the attention of an influential group of Americans upon the evils of the

system. In 1839, a Spanish slave vessel, *L'Amistad*, was taken in charge by Lieutenant Gedney of the brig *Washington* of the U. S. Navy off the coast of Long Island. On board were two Spaniards and forty-two Africans. The latter had mutinied, killed the captain, imprisoned the crew, taken charge of the ship off the coast of Cuba. They ordered the ship back to Africa whence they had been stolen, but at night the vessel was steered northward. The entire company, among whom were a few women, were arrested on the charge of mutiny and imprisoned at New Haven. The case, because of its unusual circumstances and conflicting claims, aroused the intense interest of a group of distinguished citizens who organized themselves in New York as "The Amistad Committee" for the purpose of protecting the legal interests of the accused and making provisions for their care during the trial. John Quincy Adams, former President of the United States, though advanced in age, acted as counsel for the defense in association with Roger S. Baldwin. After carrying the case through the lower courts the freedom of the Africans was won, after two years of litigation, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in March, 1841. The Negroes were returned to Africa the following November under the care of three American missionaries sent by the Committee. The "Amistad Committee," after the conclusion of the case was merged with the "Union Missionary Society," a body formed at Hartford, Connecticut, with an anti-slavery aim. The three missionaries with the Amistad captives founded a missionary station at Kaw Mendi, West Africa, later transferred to the United Brethren.

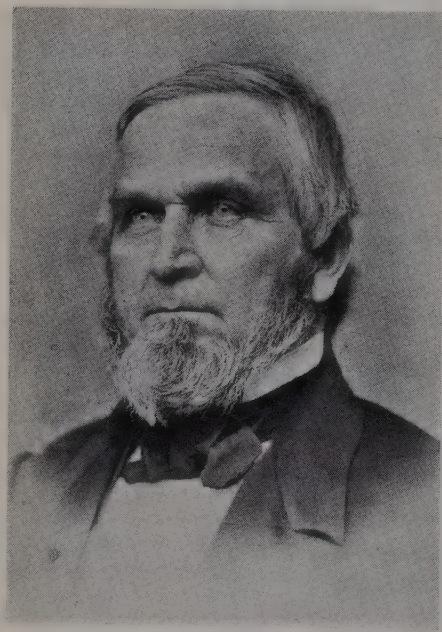
The "Committee for West Indian Missions" was organized in Connecticut in 1844 for the purpose of giving support and encouragement to the efforts of the Reverend Davis S. Ingraham, to what was then known as Oberlin Collegiate Institute, in Ohio, to establish a self-supporting missionary post in Jamaica for the recently emancipated Negroes of that island. The "Western Evangelical Society" was founded by the Western Reserve Association in 1843 for the purpose of promoting evangelical work among the Indians of Minnesota territory. This work was fostered also by Oberlin students who volunteered for this humanitarian undertaking. At a meeting held in Albany, New York, in September, 1846, the Union Missionary Society and the Committee for the West Indian Mission were merged under the title, "The American Missionary Association." Two years later the Western



SKETCHES OF NATIVE
AFRICANS ABOARD
L'AMISTAD



ARTHUR TAPPAN



GEORGE WHIPPLE

Evangelical Missionary Society completed the merger by transferring its work to the Association. A leading spirit in this development as well as a generous supporter was Mr. Arthur Tappan of New York. When admonished by his business associates that such activities would be ruinous to his business Mr. Tappan is reported to have replied, "My business is for sale, but not my conscience." Lewis Tappan, brother of Arthur, was made Treasurer and the Rev. George Whipple was elected the first Corresponding Secretary.

The effect of the merger was to launch the new organization with more extensive interests and better direction than might have been otherwise possible; for it not only began its work with considerable volume but also received from its component parts a variety of attitudes. All elements agreed, however, upon certain essential social and religious concepts. These were, the democratic belief in the basic equality of human beings; the Christian belief in the brotherhood of man; and the ethical belief in the injustice of human slavery. Because of these fundamental beliefs already incorporated in the parts that composed it, The American Missionary Association knew its own mind from the beginning and escaped the necessity of spending much time in the establishment of principles to determine its attitudes upon the fundamental problems of human relationship. Another advantage which the Association held over many other benevolent organizations, which sprang into existence at the outbreak of the Civil War, was that it had been in the missionary field long before that time and hence was in possession of a well-tested machinery when the great call to service came from the South.

As early as 1848, the Executive Committee had established a fund for distributing Bibles among the slaves, expressing the belief that "no effectual opposition will be made in Kentucky to a general distribution of the Bible to our brethren in bonds." This action indicated an interest in the welfare of the slaves at that early date. Indeed the organization was definitely anti-slavery when that movement was very unpopular and, at a time when many churchmen were silent on the subject of slavery. In its Constitution the Association provided that active membership should be confined to those "not holders of slaves or engaged in the practice of any other immoralities." In another article it is declared that a part of its work shall be "particularly to discountenance slavery by refusing to receive the fruits of unrequited labor

or to welcome to its fellowship those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves."

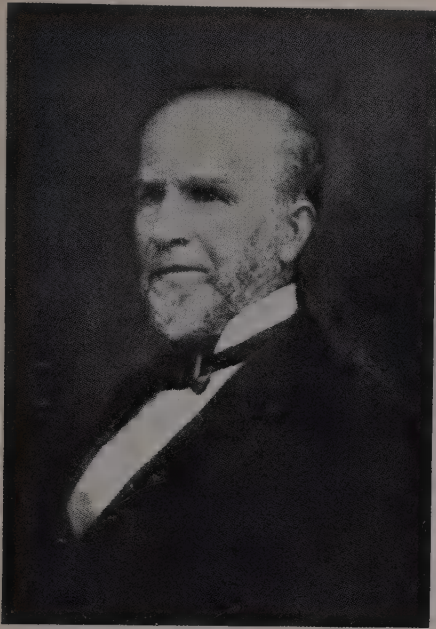
Berea College

During the 14 years intervening between the organization of the Association and the beginning of the War, its activity was mainly outside the fifteen slave states. During that time it maintained itself as a general missionary association of all evangelical denominations which wished to work through its agency. In the home department in 1860, of 112 agents, only 15 were located in the slave states and Kansas. The latter, however, represented the beginning of determined efforts while slavery still existed, to organize churches and schools in the South on an anti-slavery basis and as a result gave rise to some of the most stirring events in the history of the Association.

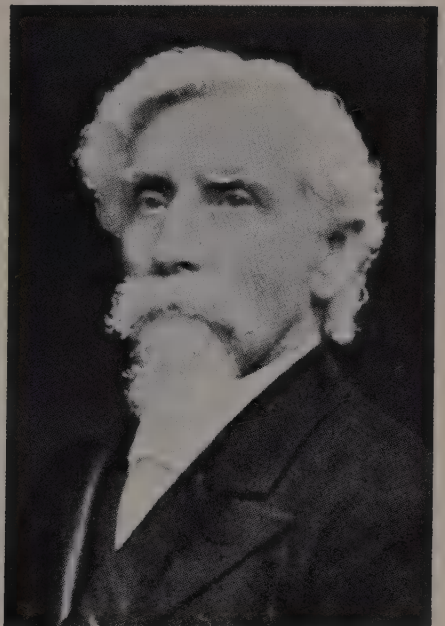
Berea College is the outgrowth of the work of one of the most valiant and persistent of these agents and its story is unique in the history of American Colleges. "Berea has proved the practicability of the ideal," wrote one of its presidents. "On the old soil of slavery it freely admitted white and colored students and taught them in the same classes without contamination and reproach." The person most responsible for its founding was the Reverend John Gregg Fee, a native of Kentucky, the son of a slave-holder, and an anti-slavery crusader of the most persistent type. He attended Lane Seminary in Cincinnati where he became so thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery spirit that he determined to consecrate himself to the cause of the freedom of men and the freedom of speech, whatever the cost. He writes:

In this consecration—this death to the world—I also made up my mind to accept all that should follow. Imperfect as has been my life, I do not remember that, in all my after difficulties, I had to consider anew the question of property, of comfort, of social position, of apparel, of personal safety, of giving life itself. The latter I regarded as even probable.

As a result of this resolve young Fee permanently broke with his father who denounced him as disloyal and unfilial. Failing in his attempt to build anti-slavery churches in his native county, he went to Madison County in the center of the state at the invitation of Cassius M. Clay, a Southern abolitionist, who had purchased a large tract of land in that mountainous region for the purpose of settlement. In 1858, we find Fee, entering upon his crusade in the vicinity of Berea founding churches and opening a school.



JOHN G. FEE



JOHN R. ROGERS, SR.

He applied to The American Missionary Association for a commission as agent which was granted in October, 1848. In a letter to the Association a few months after being commissioned he wrote from Kentucky:

My most sanguine expectations three years since did not anticipate such freedom of speech as we now have, nor did I expect to see such progress among the people in anti-slavery sentiment.

The Association sent other workers to aid in the enterprise, among them Dr. J. A. R. Rogers, an Oberlin man, who became principal of the school. The little academy in the mountains soon attracted such favorable notice and became so popular that many slave holders sent their children to it. The work was not promoted, however, without great opposition. Those in charge repeatedly were threatened and insulted by slavery advocates who opposed their program. As the South became increasingly alarmed at the boldness of the whole anti-slavery movement, threats changed into actual persecution and insults turned to physical violence, especially when Negro students were encouraged to enroll on equal terms with white students. The school was repeatedly broken up and the teachers dispersed. Fee, however, seemed undaunted and actually proposed to the Association in 1857 the founding of a College at Berea. In that year he wrote,

We need a college here which shall be to Kentucky what Oberlin is to Ohio, an anti-slavery, anti-caste, anti-tobacco, anti-sectarian school—a school under Christian influence; a school that will furnish the best possible facilities for those of small means who have energy of character that will lead them to work their way through this world.

By the end of 1858, Berea College had been organized with the motto, "God has made of one blood all nations of men," and with the avowed intention of continuing the "coeducation" of the races. Fee became chairman of the Board and Rogers, president. Some funds were received from The American Missionary Association and other sources, and the unique educational experiment seemed fairly launched. Fee then went North for the purpose of raising money and procuring funds for the school. The John Brown affair at Harpers Ferry, however, proved the signal for the beginning of further persecution. Fee was accused of endorsing, if not actually aiding in the promotion of such schemes as Brown's. As a result, Berea was threatened by a mob

and the whole college community was compelled to flee for safety across the Ohio River.

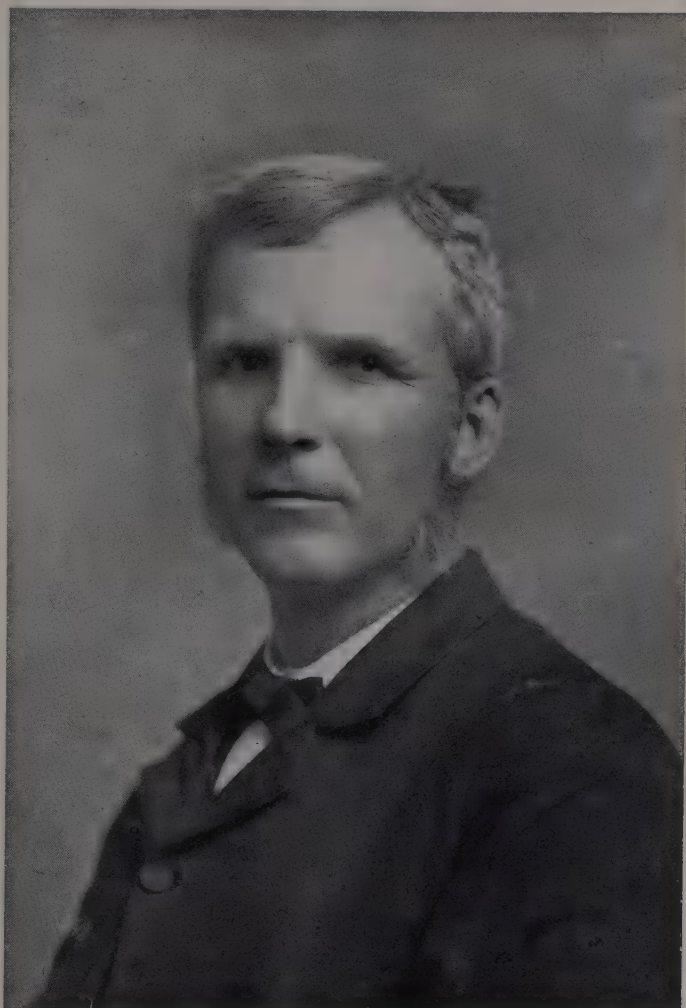
During the course of the war, the activities of the college were naturally suspended but after its close in 1865, the work was reestablished under the presidency of E. H. Fairchild, also a product of Oberlin. Relieved of the menace of mob violence, the school moved steadily forward with Negroes and whites mingled together, practically without friction. For 39 years this fellowship of mind and spirit continued. During that time the colored students numbered from 100 to 200, scattered throughout the entire range of classes. The Legislature of Kentucky, however, ended the "co-racial" experiment abruptly in 1904, by passing a law forbidding the mingling of the races in the same department of any institution of learning.

The college authorities did not meekly acquiesce in this attack upon the principles which they had built up through so many years and this negation of the victories which had been won at such sacrifice. The case was fought in the courts by the college but without success, the Supreme Court of the United States handing down an adverse decision in 1904. A dissenting opinion, however, was made by Justice Harland who supported the contention of the college that the police power of a state did not extend to the point of separating the races in privately supported educational institutions.

The white students of Berea, after the separation had become effective at the opening of school in 1904, addressed themselves to their former Negro college mates in a resolution expressing deep sympathy for them and condemning the law as unjust. The Board of Trustees voted to separate the funds of Berea and Lincoln School for Negroes was established outside of Louisville.

Finding Its Mission

It was not in such an enterprise as that at Berea, however, that the Association was to find its chief work. As the strained relations between North and South approached the breaking point, it saw clearly its duty, and with it the opportunity to begin the great work which it was destined to do when the Union armies began to invade the South. Large numbers of refugees from the plantations of Virginia naturally drifted into the Union lines in the vicinity of Hampton, thus presenting a specific opportunity for missionary activity. Under the dictum of



SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG

General Butler, such Negroes had become "Contraband of War." The first "Contraband School," as schools for Negroes were commonly called during that period, was begun by The American Missionary Association, September 17, 1861, at Hampton not far from Fortress Monroe. This school was the nucleus from which the famous Hampton Institute developed. The history of this institution and the account of the work of its creative genius and guiding spirit, General Samuel C. Armstrong, together make one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of education.

Young Armstrong was by inheritance and experience well fitted for his new task. His parents came of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania stock on his maternal and paternal sides, respectively. His father was a missionary in Hawaii so that the son was born in an environment of service. The young man was fortunate enough to supplement his natural gifts with a good education and the personal inspiration of Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, during his two years at that institution as a student. Before graduation he entered the Union Army as a captain and before the close of the war was in command of colored troops, where his first deep impressions in favor of the Negro were received. In 1866, having been placed in charge of the affairs of the refugees in 10 counties of eastern Virginia with headquarters at Hampton by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, he had an even more extensive opportunity to study the characteristics and habits as well as the deeper nature of the freedmen. He found at Hampton the educational activity among the Negroes centered in the little school already described, which he believed should be developed. At his suggestion The American Missionary Association purchased a tract of land, finally reaching 190 acres in extent, on the shore of historic Hampton Roads. The Association agreed to buy the site provided that he would accept the principalship of the school.

Armstrong's ideal of the mission of the new school can best be stated in his own words. Its function should be to

train selected Negro youth who should go out to teach and lead their people, first by example, by getting land and homes; to give them not a dollar they could not earn themselves; to teach respect for labor; to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands; and to these ends to build up an industrial system for the sake, not only of self-respect and intelligent labor but also for the sake of character.

The school began work in 1868, but was not incorporated until two years later when it was placed under the control of an independent Board of Trustees. The Charter specified that the purposes of the Institute were:

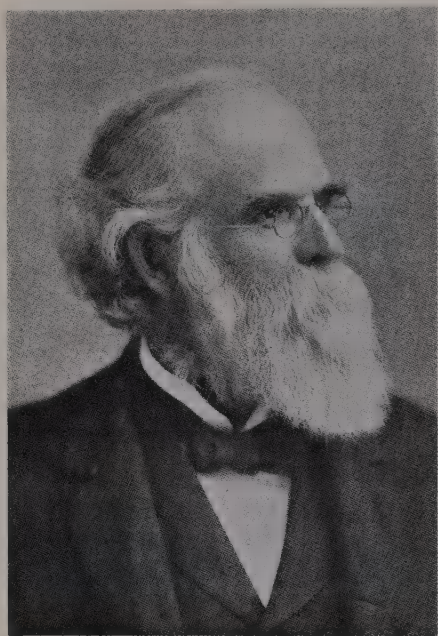
The instruction of youth in the various common-school, academic and collegiate branches, the best methods of teaching the same, and the best mode of practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts; and for carrying out these purposes, the said trustees may establish any departments or schools in the said institution.

The curriculum covering a three years' course expressed the severely practical ideals of the faculty; for nothing was included that could not be used daily after graduation. In addition to their school work all students worked four or five hours a day at manual labor for the first and third terms.

While Hampton in its early years stressed industrial education and instruction at the sub-collegiate level, yet, from the very first, its founders saw the possibility as expressed in its Charter, of an expansion of its curriculum so as to include courses of collegiate grade. Its major concern, however, until recent years was the development of the industrial arts and teacher-training and its fame rests mainly upon the success which it has attained in these fields.

In 1924, the three schools of Agriculture, Education and Home Economics, were grouped as the "Teachers College of Hampton Institute" offering diplomas at the end of the one- and two-year courses and the degree of Bachelor of Science for the four-year course. Provision is now made for courses in the Summer Session leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Thus, Hampton entered the sisterhood of colleges although retaining the original designation of "Institute."

That Hampton has been a success from its beginning is well known in all parts of the country and that its program has received the general endorsement of the American people is indicated by the fact that it is the best endowed institution of learning for Negroes in the world. Its influence has been felt not only in the South but throughout the nation and in foreign countries. Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute which he founded are its most famous products. It is probably fair to say that few ideas have been more extensively copied in modern industrial and agricultural educational practice than those conceived by Armstrong and expressed by Hampton.



ERASTUS M. CRAVATH



OLIVER O. HOWARD

Schools Following the Armies

At Hampton, therefore, The American Missionary Association found the real beginning of its education work among Negroes, a task undertaken along with the first movements of the invading armies and before other missionary bodies were in the field to do educational work. From this beginning, however, undaunted by the many dangers to be faced, undismayed by the appalling nature of the problem that it met on every hand and undeterred by lack of funds, its agents rapidly extended its work. During the year 1863, schools were opened at Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Suffolk and Yorktown in Virginia; at Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina; at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Saint Helena and Ladies Island, South Carolina; and at St. Louis, Missouri. By the end of 1864, following the opening of the Mississippi, schools were begun at New Orleans and Port Hudson, Louisiana; at Vicksburg, Corinth and Natchez, Mississippi; at Memphis, Tennessee; at Little Rock and Helena, Arkansas, and at Cairo, Illinois.

After the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau with the friendly cooperation of General O. O. Howard, the activity of the Association was greatly facilitated by the financial assistance given by the Bureau from funds at its disposal. This aid was of the greatest importance, coming at a time when the cost of the work was rapidly exceeding the financial resources of the Association. The task was somewhat eased too, and the work became more systematic as a result of the general organization of education effected by the Bureau and the protection extended to the schools through its agency, backed by the strength and authority of the Federal Government as represented by its military arm.

In the Report for 1870, the following three colleges for Negroes are described as under the patronage of the Association: Fisk University in Tennessee, Atlanta University in Georgia, and Talladega College in Alabama. In establishing these colleges, Erastus M. Cravath, an early field agent of the Association and later President for years of Fisk University, played an important part. Fisk operated a preparatory department of 17 students, a normal department of 30 students, an academic department of 59 students. Evidently the name University was more of a prophecy than a fact.

Atlanta University in the same year conducted a normal department of 33 students and announced a preparatory department in operation as well as an agricultural department in which lectures and prac-

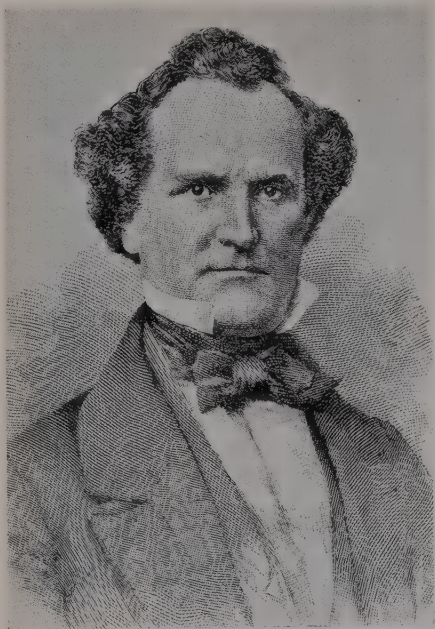
tical work were to be given and in which all students were to be enrolled. An undenominational theological school was announced for the next year to fit students for the Christian ministry. The first record of college students at Talladega shows two in 1892. Evidently it was the purpose of the Association from the first to establish in each Southern State one central institution for higher education, beginning with normal and preparatory departments and growing into a college and finally a university.

Here then we have a simple report of progress and plans by a group of Christian missionaries in the deep South, five years after the close of a war in which the Negro was the issue. Believing in the essential equality of human beings and knowing that for a long time the Negroes could look neither to themselves nor to their white neighbors in the South for uplift they planned to provide educational opportunities for the freedmen from the elementary school through the college.

Enlarged Resources

Until nearly the close of the Civil War the Association had been without particular denominational affiliation but had acted as the agent of individuals and groups who wished to command its service as a missionary body. Nor did it have an active organization for presenting its cause to the world, soliciting funds and establishing a supporting constituency. Growing confidence in the worth and permanency of the body and approval of its general policy is indicated, however, by the increase in its receipts from \$47,000 in 1861-2 to \$250,000 in 1865-6.

In 1865 an event occurred which proved to be of the greatest importance to the Association. In that year the National Council of Congregational Churches met in Boston for the purpose of considering what action should be taken with reference to the missionary activity of that denomination in view of the conditions in the South created by the war. At that meeting The American Missionary Association was selected as the proper agency for this work. It was also recommended that \$250,000.00 be raised and placed at the disposal of the Association for carrying forward its program among the freedmen. The Association accepted the task, set up an organization for raising funds in the United States and also sent a commission to England for the same purpose. The effort was successful, the amount raised during the first year falling short of the goal by only a small amount. This event also marks



DANIEL HAND



CHARLES M. HALL

the beginning of the intimate relationship of The American Missionary Association and the Congregational Churches of America. In 1925 the Constitution of the Association was revised whereby the official delegates to the National Council of Congregational Churches were made voting members of the Association. Membership in the Association nevertheless continues to be open to persons of all denominations, and at no time has the Association been sectarian in the appointment of workers or the development of its schools.

In 1888, the permanence of the Association's income was still further assured by one of those great acts of philanthropic statesmanship which have so favorably affected education in America. At that time, Daniel Hand of Guilford, Connecticut, a Presbyterian, established the "Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People" and placed in the custody of the Association securities to the amount of \$1,000,894.25, as a perpetual fund the income of which must forever be used for the education of youth whose ancestors had been slaves in America. At his death over a half-million more was added to the fund.

While a New Englander, Mr. Hand had lived for a long time in the South where he had made his fortune. Hence, he knew the conditions and made his gift on the basis of an appreciation of the resultant need. This gift was an epoch-making event not only to the Association and the Negro but to American education as a whole. It was the second of the great permanent funds established exclusively for the education of the Negro but differed from the John F. Slater Fund, which preceded it by six years, in that it has been administered ever since its establishment as part of the work of a missionary organization already in operation, instead of an independent board of trustees appointed for that specific purpose.

In more recent years there has come to the Association a much larger fund, known as the Charles M. Hall Fund. While the use of the income from that fund is not confined exclusively for the education of Negroes, nevertheless this cause has benefited greatly thereby, since the major work of the Association continues in that field.

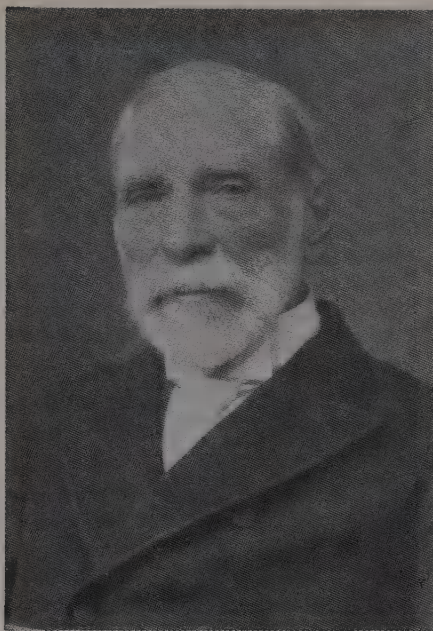
Ideals and Policies

It has been pointed out that the early schools for Negroes were necessarily concerned with the rudiments of learning and that the efforts of several agencies in the field consisted largely in establishing

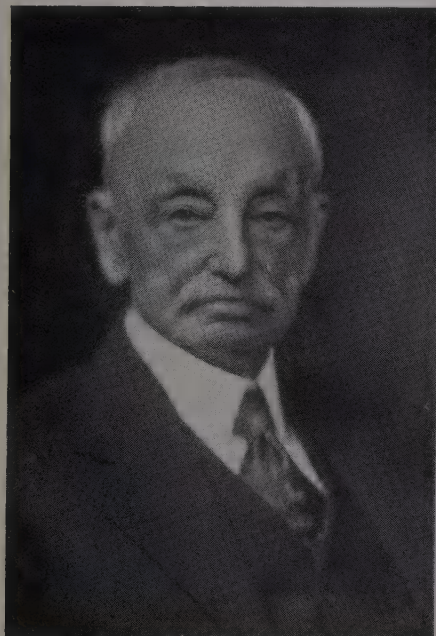
some sort of school for the freedmen in every spot where the need was pressing, so long as funds were available. Abandoned barracks, barns, dwellings, churches, or hastily constructed shelters of almost any kind served as schoolhouses. Comforts were few, books were scarce, equipment was crude and limited, and teachers did double duty of instructors and social workers. The situation constituted an emergency and was met by emergency methods. After the close of the war, as the fervid enthusiasm born of actual conflict passed, a number of the benevolent societies for freedmen's aid went out of existence and left their enterprises, their equipment, and their resources if any, in the hands of permanent organizations. The American Missionary Association naturally fell heir to a large share of this responsibility, especially when the Freedmen's Bureau was discontinued in 1870. It became necessary therefore for its administrative authorities to take stock of the situation as it then existed, to determine the objectives of the Association and to formulate policies for the future. Dr. Augustus F. Beard, who was prominently and intimately connected with the work of the Association as secretary for many years, thus interprets the position of those who had to make decisions in that critical period in the life of the American Negro:

So far, the Association has made less account of the future than it did of the fact that God was leading on, and that the Association assuredly was following that leading. But now it was face to face with a long future. No transient purpose and no transient work would do. The salvation of an absolutely undeveloped race with a long heredity of ignorance, superstition, and degradation, meant generations as to time and called for permanent institutions. This at once introduced the theory and methods of education and indicated what should be attempted. The prophetic men who were directing the Association believed that what experience had proved to be wise and efficient influences for Christianizing and civilizing white people ought to be equally good for black people. Indeed, the evidence already before them seemed to be sufficient to justify this judgment. The Association had gone far enough to confirm the opinion that the black people could be enlarged in thought and mind by the same influences and methods of discipline which had proved their power in other peoples.

Nor was there doubt in the minds of these pioneers what should be the nature of these permanent schools. First, the schools under white teachers must prepare Negroes as rapidly as possible to take over the task of teaching in the elementary schools. This was accomplished by introducing normal instruction in the advanced grades of elementary schools and gradually raising the grade of some of these schools to the secondary level designating them as normal schools. These second-



M. E. STRIEBY



AUGUSTUS F. BEARD



H. PAUL DOUGLASS

Secretaries of the Association who had much to do with formulating its policies and projecting its ideals

ary schools, however, immediately implied higher education for those exceptional pupils who should be prepared for higher teaching and the other professions. Beard continues:

The fathers of forty years ago anticipated the criticisms of later years as to the wisdom of colleges for the development of a backward race. So, they said, let it be granted that other lines of education are imperative; colleges also certainly are needed, and we must set the standards for the education of the race now! Thorough training, large knowledge, and the best culture possible are needed to invigorate, direct, purify, and broaden life; needed for citizenship, the duties of which are as sure to come as the sun is to shine, though today or tomorrow may be cloudy; needed to overcome narrowness, one-sidedness, and incompleteness.

During the entire period since the Civil War, the Association has been promoting education among Negroes in accordance with the broad basic principles enunciated by its pioneer leaders. This must not be interpreted to mean, however, that the Association desired to control completely and permanently the institutions which it founded. While it has performed its task with consecration and high idealism, it has constantly kept in mind the American principle that education is primarily the function of the Government. Realizing this ultimate obligation, its work at the elementary level was undertaken largely as an emergency measure to be promoted for the purpose of assisting in the task only so long as outside aid was needed and of setting worthy examples in educational procedure. Therefore, its part in educational work at that level has gradually declined from a major to a minor activity. The same policy has held with reference to secondary education although the slower development of public high schools throughout the South has delayed the retirement of the Association from that field. However, it is the purpose of the Association to maintain, as it were for all time, some half-dozen of its secondary schools. The constant aim, however, has been to improve the quality of the college work under its auspices by limiting its efforts at this level to a few selected schools. That this aim is being realized is indicated by the fact that Talladega College has received the highest rating granted by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. LeMoyne, Tougaloo, Tillotson and Dillard are steadily moving toward that rating.

At the same time, even within the collegiate field, the Association has been willing for the sake of increasing educational efficiency either to merge some of its colleges with others or to release them entirely

to independent boards of trustees. The first course is seen in the recent merger of Straight College in New Orleans, one of the oldest and best of the schools under the Association, with New Orleans University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to form the new Dillard University. The second procedure is illustrated by Hampton, Atlanta and Fisk, all of which had their beginnings under the fostering care of the Association but now operate under independent boards.

Talladega

A brief account has been given of Berea College in connection with the work of The American Missionary Association because it gave the initial impetus to the project which first gave Negroes the chance to attend, on an interracial basis, an institution of learning in slave territory. Hampton, which the Association also sponsored, has been described both because of its value as a development for an industrial school to a college, and its profound influence upon educational thought in America and the world. But neither of these schools grew into an effective college in the modern sense while connected with the Association. The story of Talladega, however, is that of a college of high standing, founded, developed and maintained under the auspices of the Association and finally brought to such a point of excellence as to receive the highest rating granted by the recognized regional association covering the Southern States through which it receives national recognition and on the basis of which its students are accepted for graduate study in the great American universities in the North. A brief sketch of its development as fairly typical of the stronger Negro colleges of today is appropriate at this point.

The school was founded at Talladega, a small town in eastern Alabama, in November, 1867, with three teachers and 140 students and received its charter February 17, 1869. The Freedmen's Bureau assisted in purchasing a tract of 34 acres upon which a large brick building had been erected, the location being in the midst of the "black belt" and surrounded by nine counties which had no school of any kind which colored children could attend. The people of these counties asked the principal of the school for teachers. In response to this appeal an arrangement was made by which each of the several localities was asked to send its most promising young man to the school to study and along with him enough corn, bacon and other supplies to feed him



SWAYNE HALL—TALLADEGA COLLEGE

while in school. Those selected came to the school mostly on foot, bearing their rations with them. Their sleeping quarters consisted of the bare floors of the cabin homes of neighbors who would receive them since the school had no living accommodations. The curriculum began with the alphabet and extended through the third reader. When after a few months of intensive effort the students had advanced that far they "practiced" on other pupils so as to learn how to teach reading. When summer came they returned home to ply their newly acquired art on their less fortunate comrades who had not been away to school.

It was in such crude surroundings and under such unpromising conditions that the missionary teachers from the North performed a labor of love which only devotion to a cause can inspire. Talladega was not an exception but a type of all the educational effort for the Negro in those critical years during and immediately following the Civil War. The teachers had to be persons possessing great faith in the possibilities of humanity and willing to lose themselves in their task and to endure hardships, social isolation, insult and often personal danger. They lived with their students and taught them lessons in living outside of school hours often more valuable than the lessons learned in the classrooms.

The original building at Talladega known as Swayne Hall had been erected by slaves. It was used as a boys' school for the white upper social classes. During the war it had served as a prison in which Union soldiers were confined. A slave carpenter who helped to erect the building as a school for the children of the master class lived to see three of his own children receive diplomas from the Negro college using the same property.

By 1875 the work of Talladega had so impressed the white people of the community that a local newspaper commenting upon its work said:

The eighth annual session of this institution came to a close on the 30th day of June. We were not so fortunate as to be able to attend during the final examination; but from what we saw and have learned from many of our best citizens who did attend, we have no hesitation in saying that Talladega College is not only one of the most successfully conducted of the many institutions of learning established in the South by Northern philanthropists, but is, in every feature that constitutes a good school, the equal of any school of its grade in the state.

The development of college work at Talladega is a typical refutation of the criticism that the denominational schools offered college

work to Negroes before they were ready for it. At Talladega, from the crude beginnings described, the grade of work was raised only in accordance with the demand as indicated by the progress of the pupils. Not until 1879 did the Association begin planning for work of collegiate grade. In that year, the Rev. Henry Lee DeForest, a Yale man, became President. During his term of office, covering seventeen years, the grade of the institution was gradually advanced and the quality of the work improved. No outline of a college course, however, appeared in the catalog until 1890 and the first college degree was granted in 1895. The following tabulation of enrollment at intervals of five years illustrates the slow growth of college work and the proportion of students enrolled below college grade.

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT TALLADEGA COLLEGE AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS FROM 1892 TO 1932

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	
	<i>College</i>	<i>Total</i>
1892	2	510
1897	10	693
1902	23	534
1907	32	613
1912	30	722
1917	57	628
1922	123	511
1927	187	563
1932	221	443

These figures show that in 1892, 25 years after the establishment of the school, only two students out of a total of 510 were enrolled in college; and in 1912, 20 years later, only 30 out of a total of 722, or 4 per cent of the total student body, were of college grade. In 1922, after the college had been in operation for 55 years, only 123 students out of a total of 511, or about 24 percent of the total, were enrolled in college classes. Not until 1932 did the college enrollment reach one-half the total enrollment of students in the institution. Several deductions may fairly be made from these figures: First, that the absence of public school facilities in Alabama during the early years of Talladega's existence and the total absence of public schools of secondary grade threw the burden of such training upon the private schools. Second, that during these years there were practically no students prepared for college work. Third, that the persons administering the insti-

tutions were content to perform the task at hand rather than to enroll students in college before they could meet such entrance requirements as were considered respectable at the time in question.

That Talladega waited 25 years to enroll two college students seems fair evidence that she did not take illiterate Negroes from the cotton fields and offer them at once the curriculum of the New England college.

Like nearly all the schools for Negroes, Talladega had to pursue a hand-to-mouth existence in matters of financial support. However, Talladega had the great advantage of receiving constantly increasing aid from the Association. During the presidency of Dr. F. A. Sumner, many friends were made for Talladega. He was able to secure money for both current expenses and the construction of the fine buildings which now grace the campus. Furthermore, at the time of his sudden death in 1933 President Sumner had collected approximately \$400,000 on the pledges for \$500,000 from individuals and organizations which was matched dollar for dollar by the General Education Board as part of a million dollar endowment fund.

Other Colleges

Space does not permit the tracing of the histories of Straight, Tougaloo, Tillotson and LeMoyné. Reference already has been made to the fact that the Association has merged the interests of Straight in the creation and development of the new Dillard University in New Orleans. The plan includes a hospital for Negroes in the center of the city and the construction of a college plant on a beautiful, new spacious site within the city. The hospital was opened in 1932. Some of the new college buildings will be ready for use in the fall of 1935.

A fund of \$2,000,000 is being provided by the Association, the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Citizens of New Orleans, the latter having contributed in cash \$250,000, which is by far the largest sum any Southern city has ever raised for a private college for Negroes. The two church boards have pledged \$35,000 each toward the current expenses of the new university for a period of 10 years.

Dillard University is an entirely independent corporation save for the fact that the church boards have the privilege of each electing six

members to the Board of Trustees. There are 17 trustees, six of whom are southern white men; five northern white men, one a northern white woman; three are southern Negroes and two are northern Negroes. The chairman of the Board is a southern Jew, the president of the University is a southern Gentile and the dean is a southern Negro. The name Dillard is that of Dr. James Hardy Dillard who at one time was a professor in Tulane University, and served at one time as a trustee of both of the colleges involved in the merger.

The development at Tougaloo in Mississippi and Tillotson in Texas parallel that of Talladega but with less momentum. In recent years, however, both of these colleges have more than doubled the enrollment in their college departments. For several years Tillotson has admitted young women only, of whom there were almost 200 enrolled in 1934-5. Tougaloo, of necessity and also for practice school purposes, maintains a primary and secondary school. It stands in a class entirely by itself in the State of Mississippi with its population of almost a million Negroes, most of whom are tenant farmers. The Association hopes that, while Tougaloo follows in the footsteps of Talladega, it will endeavor more and more to relate its program so as to be of maximum service to its graduates who are likely to live their lives in the State where they were born.

LeMoyne College in Memphis is an excellent illustration of the Association's response to developments in a particular locality. Founded in 1870 the institution was named in honor of Dr. Julius LeMoyne of Washington, Pennsylvania, who made a bequest of \$20,000 to the Association for the education of Negroes. Step by step, LeMoyne has, as the educational needs of the Negroes grew, gone forward first as a Normal Institute, then as a Junior College and finally serving exclusively as a College.

Memphis, excluding Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., has the largest Negro population of any city in the Southern States. Its 96,548 Negroes in 1930 represented a growth of 57 per cent since 1920. Of more vital consequence, in the mind of the Association, is the fact that in the immediately surrounding area, known as the Tri-States Territory, there are approximately 325,000 Negroes within 50 miles and some 660,000 within a radius of 100 miles. In this area and for these Negroes LeMoyne stands alone as a collegiate institution with a rating of "B" by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools



FISK



STRAIGHT



TOUGALOO



TALLADEGA



ATLANTA



HAMPTON



TILLOTSON



LEMOYNE

Upper: William N. DeBerry, Miss Fannie C. Williams, Caesar S. Ledbetter

Middle: George W. Crawford, James Weldon Johnson

Lower: Robert R. Moton, Edward A. Bailey, Robert W. Brooks

See back of this page for biographical sketches

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1. *William Nelson DeBerry* was born in Nashville, Tennessee. He entered the preparatory department of Fisk University and later was graduated from the College with a B.S. degree. From the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology he received his B.D. degree. Lincoln University conferred on him a D.D. Dr. DeBerry was pastor of the St. John's Congregational Church of Springfield, Massachusetts, from 1899 to 1931. Since then he has been executive head of the community social service work which he developed in connection with his church. He is a trustee of Fisk University. In 1919 he was elected assistant moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches. In 1925 he was elected recording secretary of The American Missionary Association. In 1928 he was awarded first prize by the Harmon Foundation for distinguished service in race relations, and in the same year he also received the William Pynchon medal from the Springfield Publicity Club for distinguished service rendered as a citizen of Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. *Miss Fannie Williams* was born in Biloxi, Mississippi. She was graduated from Straight College, the Ypsilanti Normal School in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and holds an A.M. degree from the University of Michigan. She is the principal of the Valena C. Jones School of New Orleans, and has been an instructor in summer schools at Southern University and Tuskegee Institute. Miss Williams is a trustee of Straight College.
3. *Cesar Sylvester Ledbetter* was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi. He holds A.B. and B.D. degrees from Tougaloo College and studied at Chicago University. From 1910 to 1914 he was principal of Lincoln Normal School at Meridian, Mississippi. From 1907 to 1910 he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Goliad, Texas, and from 1915 to 1930 of the Congregational Church at Albany, Georgia. Since then he has been pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Charleston, South Carolina. He is a director of the Congregational Home Missionary Boards and a member of the Executive Committee of The American Missionary Association.
4. *George Williamson Crawford* was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He attended Tuskegee Institute, has a B.A. degree from Talladega College and an LL.B. from Yale University. He is a trustee of Talladega College and also of Howard University. He was a member of the Zoning Commission and the Charter Revision Commission of New Haven, Connecticut, was special counsel of the city of New Haven as well as clerk of the Probate Court of the district of New Haven. Mr. Crawford is also noted for distinguished welfare service in New Haven; was at one time a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.
5. *James Weldon Johnson* was born in Jacksonville, Florida. He received his A.B. degree at Atlanta University, his A.M. from Columbia, and both Talladega College and Howard University have conferred on him the honorary degree of Litt.D. Mr. Johnson was a high school principal in Jacksonville, where he also practiced law. In New York he collaborated with his brother in the writing of light opera. He served as U. S. Counsel to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and also at Corinto, Nicaragua. He has been the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is at present professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University. In 1925 he was awarded the Spingarn medal. Mr. Johnson has also written a number of important books including his autobiography. In the fall of 1934 he had the honor of serving as guest lecturer at New York University.
6. *Robert Russa Moton* was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He received his undergraduate education at Hampton Institute. Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard have honored him with an LL.D., and Lincoln with an M.A. He succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute and since then has rendered distinguished service, both national and international. In 1930 he received the Harmon Foundation award for distinguished service in race relations, and in 1932 was awarded the Spingarn medal.
7. *Dr. Edward Anderson Bailey* was born in Winchester, Texas, received his A.B. degree from Tillotson College in Austin, Texas, studied at the Prairie View State College in Texas and also Chicago University, and received his M.D. from Meharry Medical College. He is a member of the National Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Association. He is a practicing physician in Cleveland, where he is also a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bailey is a distinguished Mason.
8. *Robert W. Brooks* was born near Memphis, Tennessee. He was graduated from LeMoyné Institute before LeMoyné became a college. He holds an A.B. from Fisk, an A.M. from Chicago University, and a B.D. from the Chicago Divinity School. After teaching one year at LeMoyné Junior College and supplying the Second Congregational Church of Memphis for eight months, he became pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1923 accepted a call to Lincoln Congregational Temple in Washington, D.C. He is also serving as a professor in the Theological School of Howard University. Mr. Brooks is a trustee of LeMoyné College.

of the Southern States. With the cooperation of other agencies and local citizens the Association believes that it is possible to make LeMoyne one of the best, if not the best, grade "A" city college for Negroes, with an enrollment between four and five hundred. To this end the Association has increased its appropriation for the current expenses of the college 500 per cent since 1921. Meanwhile, LeMoyne has discontinued its primary and secondary schools and has increased its college enrollment from zero to over 300.

A Look Ahead

While this study is primarily an appraisal of the Association's contribution to the development of collegiate education for the Negroes of the United States, a final word should be said concerning the rest of the Association's work and its plans for the future. To this end we quote the following from a statement made by Frederick L. Brownlee, one of the Association's executive secretaries:

In the process of time it was natural that the volume of the Association's work should decrease. Its report for 1933-34 lists twenty educational institutions. Five of these are colleges and twelve are secondary schools for Negroes. Then there is one secondary school for the Indians of North and South Dakota, another for the mountain youth of the Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee, and a boarding school for girls in Puerto Rico.

Historical evolution has largely determined the aims, purposes and character of the colleges. It is the plan of the Association, if means permit, to continue most of the remaining secondary schools. This it shall do not because there will be no public school opportunities in the areas where they are located, but rather that there may be here and there community schools noted for their flexible programs, freedom in educational experimentation, opportunities for adult education and community service, and particularly, for their influence in character development, human understanding and directive service. Within the Association's own family of colleges it is planned to so articulate the educational work that students who wish to go on to college will have no entrance handicaps or embarrassments.

The Association is also interested in churches and hospitals. The churches are among the Negroes in the South, the Indians of the North and South Dakotas and the Puerto Ricans. The hospitals are the Ryder Memorial in Puerto Rico, Flint Goodridge of Dillard University in New Orleans, Brewer in Greenwood, S. C., and college infirmaries with general health programs at Talladega and Tougaloo Colleges.

In Puerto Rico the Association is affiliated with a movement which it is hoped ultimately will lead to a united Protestant Church for the island. In the South perhaps it is too much to hope for any rapid development in church union. Here the emphasis will continue to be on self-direction, self-support and the Gospel of Jesus applied socially and individually. The same will be true of the Indian churches.

REVIEW

OF

MISSION FIELD

FOR

YEAR 1933-1934

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE,
Executive Secretary

WILLIAM A. DANIEL,
Assoc. Exc. Secretary

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

In times of stress and strain it is good that some persons stop to gather up the strings of history. We are thankful that Dean Holmes of Howard University chose such a time as this to make a "doctorate" study of the "Evolution of the Negro College." We are glad to have his scholarly account, as well as recognition, of the historic part that The American Missionary Association has played and is playing in that evolution.

Brief as it is, Dean Holmes' history of the Association makes several things stand out sharply. These are worth noting. First, the founders and developers of the A. M. A. were right in their convictions. Second, they were correct in their methods. Third, they were sound in their ideals. Hence, we take courage and press forward, not "forgetting," but rather remembering why and how and to what ends the Association's pioneers worked. "Straight ahead" is the way for those who have inherited these responsibilities and share these convictions. We have more evidence than they had that racial likenesses are fundamental; racial differences are superficial. "United we stick; divided we're stuck."

Race Relations

During the past year race relations have been strained. It was to be expected that they would be. Physically desperate people throw off normal inhibitions. For their babies and themselves, men, like Jean Valjean, break the bakers' windows and steal bread. In such times white-collar men snatch overall-men's jobs, and white men, all classes, grab jobs which for ages have belonged exclusively to Negroes. This, of course, is not as it should be, but it is as it is.

In the second place, the very fact that we are face to face with the necessity of meeting elemental needs in such a general way has brought to the attention of all, sometimes in acute form, how really deep-seated racial prejudice, on both sides, is in America. The fact, however, that the Negro feels more than ever free to make his needs known, and to cry out everywhere against injustice and discrimination, is in itself a proof that we have gotten somewhere. Bad as the situation is this is no time for cynicism. It is a time to take courage and go "straight ahead!"

Reports from the Field

The reports from the heads of departments and institutions speak for themselves. The way in which our schools and colleges have kept out of debt, the good-will and cooperation which have prevailed, both intramurally and in the communities of which the work is a part, and the achievements on the part of teachers and students, doctors and patients, ministers and laymen have been very gratifying.

Fortunately, no serious retrenchments had to be made either in the volume or the character of the work as compared with the previous year. None of the work which had been closed was opened, however, and the salary cuts, from 15 to 25 per cent, continued, but without further reductions.

Unfortunately the Association was obliged to add almost \$50,000 to its accumulated debt. This was due not to over-budgeting expenses, but rather to inability to estimate properly what would happen in business and what church members would give. Every endeavor was made to balance the budget carefully for 1934-35, and it is hoped that business conditions may improve sufficiently for the Association to begin to "get out of the red."

Statistics

On the general theory that every individual belongs to a hypothetical average family of five it is safe to say that the work of the Association during the past year affected at least 150,000 people. It is impossible to measure what service and influence this means when one remembers that practically all of the contacts took place in the fields of religious and educational service. If we were a relief station or if most of our institutions were hospitals we could take an adding machine and click off how many loaves of bread, cans of soup, pairs of shoes, suits of clothes were distributed, and how many appendixes and gall stones were removed. In calling attention to the impossibility of recording spiritual achievements through educational and religious work, however, we would not seem to be underrating the importance of the more tangible factors in human life—far from it, particularly at such a time as this.

However, considering strictly figures, it is interesting to note that in spite of having discontinued Brick Junior College, Allen Normal

School and Gloucester School with combined enrollments of 331 in 1932-33, and Palmer Institute, which was restored to its independence, with 254, making a total of 585 students counted out before the year began, nevertheless, we had a grand total of 3,909 students for 1933-34 which is only 172 fewer than for the previous year. In other words, we actually gained 413 students in the schools which continued.

The figures which we are watching most closely have to do with college enrollments. In 1932-33 there were enrolled in colleges, entirely under the auspices of the Association, 903 *bona fide* college students. This included 90 at Brick Junior College. For 1933-34, with Brick closed, 949 were enrolled. When we count Brick out in both deals, there is a gain of 136 college students. In addition to these there were 140 college students enrolled in the Summer School at LeMoyne and 148 at Tillotson, making a grand total of 1,238.

In no sense are these figures quoted to justify the closing of the institutions referred to. The gains made have no bearing on that fact. For example, there were practically no transfers on the part of students from closed A. M. A. schools to continued schools. Geographical distances prohibited that.

Leadership

There were few major changes in leadership. Mr. Gallagher had been elected President of Talladega College before the end of 1932-33. He continued his studies at Teachers College in New York until January 1, 1934. Meanwhile, however, he had spent the opening week at the College and kept in close touch with affairs through correspondence and contacts with the New York office.

In April he was inaugurated as president. It was a memorable occasion. The weather never acted better. The campus was unusually attractive. The guests and representatives of many academic institutions seemed very happy. It was a gala time for the students—most of them had never seen a college president inaugurated. The investiture ceremony was impressive; the new president's address was excellent; the greetings were happy, and the reception in the evening was delightful.

On the day following the inaugural an educational conference convened in the chapel. The subject was the "Function of the Negro

Liberal Arts College in the Social Process." Dr. Kilpatrick of Teachers College made the keynote address. Other persons who participated were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the United States Department of Education, Dr. Bruce Curry of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on Negro affairs to the United States Department of Interior, Dr. Willis King of Gammon Theological Seminary, Dr. John Finley of the *New York Times*, and Dr. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League.

Talladega plans to publish the inaugural address, and the addresses delivered at the educational conference.

At Tougaloo College Mr. Austin had been asked to serve as acting president before the year 1932-33 closed. This he did readily and graciously. He was hurried into arrangements for the commencement, but he carried everything through beautifully. He did a fine and most acceptable piece of work during 1933-34, and agreed to serve in the same capacity for 1934-35. The Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Austin, not only for the extra load which he is carrying as president of Straight College and acting president of Tougaloo, but also for the fine way and spirit in which he is doing so. It is gratifying to know that his health was never better and that he is having a royal good time.

Before the summer closed Mrs. Ruth Lee Harper decided to take up her abode with her husband in Louisville. She had married during 1933-34 and had hoped to continue for at least one more year as principal of Burrell School in Florence, Alabama. She had wrought a good work in Florence, bringing the little school not only to the State accreditation, but also to that of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the Southern States. Mrs. Harper came to us as Miss Lee from Atlanta University. We congratulate her husband on his good taste and good sense!

Before the year had come to a close Dr. James Watson and his wife resigned as superintendent and matron of the Ryder Memorial Hospital at Humacao, Puerto Rico. It is impossible for a layman to imagine the variety, to say nothing about the volume of work in a hospital during a period of nine years. The addition of all clinic consultations, operations, X-ray pictures and laboratory examinations would not begin to tell the whole story. Add to this two major hurricanes, several minor hurricanes, the failure of the bank in which was

deposited the hospital's account, and one begins to get a picture of what a missionary doctor does, and the thousands of ways in which his wife can help out.

All of this Dr. and Mrs. Watson did gladly and cheerfully. They found the hospital a one-doctor hospital; they left it a three-doctor hospital. When they came there was a central unit and one wing to the main building, and one permanent residence. When they left the main building was balanced and complete with an additional wing, and there were two permanent residences. And all the while the palms and banana trees, the pineapples and flowers which Dr. and Mrs. Watson had planted had grown and prospered, making everything beautiful and lovely around the buildings.

It is indeed a fine and beautiful heritage which they leave to their successors and the friends of Ryder Hospital. As they go into their new work, for which Dr. Watson is now further preparing himself, it is with the full gratitude of the officers of the Association and with affectionate good wishes for the future.

Buildings

Naturally, we have had to go slowly on buildings, but we have been able to keep our properties in reasonably fair condition. A shop burned at Bricks, but it was entirely covered by insurance and did not have to be replaced. The church building in the center of Athens, Alabama, was sold and a new church started on the site of Trinity School. The Rio Grande property at Albuquerque was sold and the proceeds applied on the Association's pledge to the Talladega endowment fund. Some three and a half acres of land were purchased at LeMoyne College for \$60,000, the General Education Board having furnished \$40,000 of that sum. And, finally, we were able to begin the long-delayed and greatly needed dormitory for boys at Dorchester Academy. Since the fire, two years ago, the boys have been living in all kinds of almost impossible ways. The completion and dedication of this building as a memorial to the late Miss Elizabeth B. Moore will be reported in the next Annual Report.

THE ALUMNI AND OTHERS

GEORGE N. WHITE, *Secretary*

In *The Advance* for July 5 appeared an article by Carol Binder, feature writer of the *Chicago Daily News*. In the first half of his article, "The South and the New Deal," Mr. Binder enumerated the benefits that have come to the South from it—benefits so substantial and eliciting such loud praise for the President that "a second-hand merchant in Jackson, Mississippi, felt it necessary to tell them that they must not carry their adulation too far. A large sign in his shop window read, 'Some people have more confidence in Roosevelt than in God. This is a big mistake!'"

But the second half of the article discloses the fact that these benefits are not universal. "The small Negro farm owners," he says, "in the more backward regions of the South are beginning to suffer under the new deal and if the Bankhead law for limiting cotton production works out as it now threatens to, many of these small proprietors will be reduced to the tenant or laborer class. . . . Those who have long been exploited are being still more exploited by the actual operations of certain relief measures." Mr. Binder closes his article with these words, "For the present all that one can say is that the new deal is not a new deal for those elements in the South that need it most. For those who need it least, it is like manna from above."

If this picture of conditions is true, what happened in connection with the efforts of our A. M. A. schools to extract enough money from their various communities to balance their budgets is astonishing. One would say that their chances to collect tuition fees would vanish under such circumstances and to require them to raise more than that would be exhibiting an unwarranted faith in their ability to perform miracles. But that "one" does not know the spirit of our presidents and principals. They fight fire with fire, for they set up "RED" Letter Days to obtain the funds from their various communities to keep their institutions out of the "red." How well they succeeded is indicated by the statement of Mr. Brownlee to the Administrative Committee of the A. M. A. at its September meeting. Said he, "Many of the

schools closed their fiscal year with a slight balance. There were very few outstanding debts."

To do this they had extracted \$7,500 from communities suffering in most instances the disabilities of the new deal cited by Mr. Binder. And this in addition to the regular fees—the \$7,500 was an extra!

I wish I could tell how they did it. "I was overcome," writes one principal, "when one family that sends eight children to school gave a dollar, realizing that these fine-spirited people wanted to do their bit." There must have been others of like spirit for this entirely rural school reported a total of \$457.25, plus syrup, rice, potatoes, corn, turnips, etc.

Our mountain school also caught the spirit. Never before had its constituency thought it possible to contribute more than a very nominal sum in its free-will offering to the school, but this year it gave \$544, and a goat!

Not to be outdone our Indian schools came in ahead on the race with threatened deficits, the Santee students nobly rallying to the call of their new principal, while Fort Berthold raised the largest amount in her career.

And Blanche Kellogg down in Puerto Rico, though far removed from the contagious enthusiasm and friendly rivalry which excites the schools on the mainland, excelled her already fine record of last year by giving 70 per cent more.

And so the story goes—if only the modest principals could be induced to tell all they could about the happenings in their schools it would mean a human interest document seldom produced.

A significant and heartening aspect of the story is the fact that many of those who got the "manna" were willing to share it with those not present when it fell. A Rotary Club invited the principal of one school to present the claims of his institution at a luncheon meeting of the Club and to bring his singers along. Without doubt the result of that presentation was one of the factors that enabled the institution to raise \$1,100 on its budget. Another city through its mayor promised to make up all the constituents of the school could not raise on its quota, a promise that was promptly and cheerfully kept. And thus another \$1,100 deficit was avoided. It is safe to say that not a single one of our institutions failed to interest the white citizens of its community in its efforts.

It would take many pages of an annual report to tell a complete story of the efforts of the institutions to root themselves more and more in the soil of their local communities. It is an inspiring story to take to the supporters of the A. M. A. in the North for it means that those supporters are working "with" and not "for" people.

The Secretary of this Department is happy to be one of the connecting links between the two sections. Last fall Connecticut, in Women's Rallies, Association meetings and individual churches listened to the account. Many other states for shorter periods heard the story. Three Young People's Conferences this summer discussed with him the making of a new world into which A. M. A. trained people might go as full-fledged men and women and not as beings of emasculated rights. Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, discussed with him in classroom and chapel this same vital question for two days last spring.

The Chicago alumni of LeMoyne College sponsored the outstanding event in alumni circles of the A. M. A. last fall when they presented John Haynes Holmes at International House. The event was a brilliant success and was honored by the presence of the president of the school to whom a substantial gift toward the balancing of the budget of the college was presented.

It is interesting to note in passing that quite a fight had to be made before International House could be secured, even to present so distinguished a speaker as John Haynes Holmes. Objection was made to the use of the House by a colored audience!

THE NEGRO CHURCHES

HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary*

Despite a year of many economic uncertainties, I am inclined to feel a bit optimistic concerning our Negro Church Work. There are two or three observations which seem to warrant this optimism.

The trend in missionary giving for the past four years has been downward but latest figures indicate a slight improvement in which the Negro churches share. At this writing our record shows an increase of 22 per cent over that of a year ago. Recent visitations among the churches give assurance that we shall not only keep this advance through the present year but meet our full quota for Galangue, our Foreign Missionary Project in Angola, West Africa.

Whatever contribution Negro churches have made to the South, a large share of credit must go to Talladega College. However, with the ever-decreasing number of theological students at Talladega, which finally led to the closing of the Seminary, we were confronted with a serious problem in supplying leadership for our churches. Old men were dying; others were unable to meet the demands of a new day. Our only hope lay in drawing recruits from other Seminaries. But the supply was exceedingly scarce and in our dilemma we sustained heavy losses, losses perhaps we may never regain. It now appears that the tide has turned. The educated Negro is more and more thinking for himself and is getting away from both family and denominational traditions. He wants a church of the New Testament order—simple, free from autocracy and bigotry, community-minded, high in intellectual attainment, self-directing and self-sustaining. Such a church, The American Missionary Association has endeavored to build in the South. Passing with our schools through the same process of elimination, the churches are relatively few. But they are in qualitative service what they lack in a quantitative way. In the larger and strategic centers, there is a slow but encouraging turn toward our churches. This is true not only of the laity but of liberally trained Seminary men from other fellowships. Our present problem is to find places for promising candidates in this latter group.

The above observations, together with a new form of organization and objectives now officially approved, indicate that our Negro Church Work in the South faces a new day of high endeavor in Kingdom building.

The new form of organization permits of more self-expression and self-direction on the part of the church members and their pastors. A Council of Seven chosen in democratic fashion at the State Conference meetings will serve as a committee with authority to pass on aid granted. The secretary to be chosen by the Council, subject to the approval of the A. M. A., will act as the Executive Secretary of the Council as well as the field representative of the A. M. A. The plan also includes a definite commitment looking forward to complete self-support at the end of a ten-year period.

See p. 66 for statistics.

THE INDIAN CHURCHES

THE ROSEBUD, CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING ROCK RESERVATIONS

F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-large*

Our churches held their own in spite of the dry weather and grasshoppers. During the year we lost some of our good men. Pastor Eugene Iron Necklace, of Long Hill Church, passed away May 29, 1934. Rev. Simon J. Kirk terminated his services with the A. M. A. and joined the Presbyterians. Rev. Ben Brave reached the retiring age. Jesse Iyott, pastor of White River Station, resigned.

Our churches are meeting serious handicap because of the lack of cash. The churches have not been able to meet their obligations to the pastor's salary and some of the church expense. They have met this particular problem in a fine way by contributing other commodities to make up cash. They contributed such things as wearing apparel, food, wood, horses and labor. Because of the isolation the pastors do not get a chance to secure bargains in food and clothing. Most of our Mission stations have become relief headquarters with our pastors giving their services. They also had a chance to earn something themselves distributing beef cattle, as foremen on road work, carpenters, and other skilled workmen.

We were happy to secure wells for some of the pastors. This has been accomplished through aid from the A. M. A. and kind friends all over, especially around Sioux Falls, South Dakota. During the extremely hot summer days these wells furnished water for domestic use as well as for stock in the communities. We received many bundles of quilt scraps which we distributed to the Women's Societies. These scraps have been made into quilts and sold and the income has gone into the support of the Native Missionary Society work.

The general program of our churches has been carried on a little further by the use of visual education in our Institutes during the summer. Instead of having only four and one-half days we had five and one-half. We used pictures, posters and the moving-picture machine. This machine was secured through the kindness and enthusiastic interest of the Sioux Falls Congregational Church. We are very

happy to have this machine. We secured a mobile power plant through the A. M. A. which furnishes light for the churches while the pastor-at-large is there as well as illumination for the picture machine. This was a special feature of our Institutes. Last year the Institutes were attended by people who were not interested in studying and learning but came mostly for the meals. Through announcements and determination this year we eliminated this group entirely. So our meetings were attended by people who came and stayed through the entire program and took part in everything we did. Even the Episcopalians and Catholics attended the meetings with as much enthusiasm as our own church members. The aim was to bring the various concepts of the Christian home and life to people in these mission stations. I expect to carry on this plan in every one of the mission stations before the first of next year using this equipment and the same program for the churches during the year.

There were two dominating thoughts introduced into the Indian consciousness by the program and attitude of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. John Collier.

First, that the Indian can resume responsibility.

Second, that the Indian can govern himself.

With these thoughts uppermost in the Indian's mind we are facing the future with high hopes.

FORT BERTHOLD, NORTH DAKOTA

HAROLD W. CASE, *Pastor-at-Large*

At Fort Berthold, during the past year, we have enlarged and improved our community work program. One hundred and sixty-one Sunday meetings, and 234 week-day assemblies were held. These, in addition to 900 pastoral calls meant traveling 19,032 miles. Besides, there was an average of 20 callers per day at the Mission Home. Nine Indians attended the State Congregational Conference and participated. Thirty-five Indian children attended the State C. E. Conference. Forty-two Indian children attended the District C. E. Conference from which we brought home the banner for the largest delegation from the longest distance. At both of these groups our young people took part. Two weekly self-supporting moving-picture shows were given during the winter months, one for adults and one for children.

In June a bridge spanning the Missouri River at Elbowoods was dedicated. I had called the first meeting of delegates from western North Dakota five years ago to talk about the bridge, and was chairman of the Bridge Organization as well as honorary chairman of the Dedication Committee which planned the three-day celebration, with some 25,000 people present on one occasion. A Mission girl (Indian) severed the ribbon, officially opening the bridge. An Indian boy, formerly of the Mission, led the American Legion march. Dr. Hall opened the session with prayer.

The five churches have each carried on with Sunday services, prayer meetings, women sewing groups, socials, etc. Three of the five churches met their full apportionment for world-wide service. All the rest paid something. All the churches have raised some funds for the upkeep of their church property.

The climax of the year's work came in the Annual Conference in June. During the year each church works hard toward this, having its own Conference Committee. It is called the Congregational Fellowship. It meets all of its own expenses. A week before the meeting I told the Central Committee that I could not be present, but felt sure they were able to hold it themselves. Dr. Hall and a neighboring pastor came in to help, but the business end of it was managed by the Indians. Both Dr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Roberts reported a very fine Conference. Mr. Roberts at the Association Conference this fall said, "It was indeed a joy and privilege to have been there. It was simply splendid the way our Christian Indian brothers participated in that Fellowship." They announced a Sunrise Service at six in the morning, but the Indians were up at dawn. The Fellowship took action against the indecent entertainment put on by those traveling shows which stop at the Reservation from time to time.

As this is written, our people are being faced with drought conditions never before experienced. Their herds must go and they must have relief from the Government and they must begin all over again. A most discouraging state.

See p. 66 for statistics.

THE PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary*

The work of the Puerto Rican churches in our section of the Island, East and North, has been encouraging during the past year with an increase of 19 per cent in church membership, 15 per cent in Sunday School attendance and 11 per cent in contributions for religious activities. For several years past most of the churches in Puerto Rico have had all they could do to hold their own in numbers, with actual losses in some.

In May, two of our Congregational-Christian boys were graduated from our Union Seminary, Plácido Vázquez and Luis Aponte. Luis Aponte* is taking his first pastorate in a country charge out on the hills from Fajardo at Yahuecas. He is showing the fruits of his seminary training in the activities he is initiating. He is at present the secretary of our Congregational-Christian Conference and also was recently elected as president of the Sunday School Convention for this district. Plácido Vázquez had the privilege of receiving more than 100 members into church fellowship during the year. He was ordained to the ministry in his church, Las Piedras, on the night of September 14.

The Rev. Florencio Sáez, our professor in the Seminary, represented the Puerto Rican Churches at the General Council in Oberlin. He is spending the coming year for study in Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Sáez has been the President of the Assembly of our United Evangelical Church since the union was perfected four years ago.

In November we dedicated the beautiful little church in Ceiba. The pastor who is to be ordained this November, Luis Rosario Nieves, has been doing a good piece of work. With the cooperation of his young people and some of the public-spirited men of the community this church has the prettiest flower gardens of all our churches. They are also doing excellent work in religious education. The day the new church was dedicated 30 new members were received.

In December the commodious, almost completely reconstructed church at Fajardo was dedicated. This is the best equipped of our churches, particularly for educational and community work. The

* Since drowned in rescuing a child who had waded out too far.

church at Fajardo is also our oldest and most prosperous. One hundred members were added during the year. Its aim is to be one of the first of our churches to come to self-support.

The people at the Playa of Naguabo and also the congregation at Peñon of Fajardo have each a new church for their work. The former gave all of the labor and the latter contributed all of the money for their building. The people show their real loyalty to the cause and interest in the Gospel Work by the sacrifices they make.

See p. 66 for statistics.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

(For the most part the statements which follow are taken from the reports submitted by the heads of institutions.)

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Buell G. Gallagher, *President*: "A new plan and a new personality" summarizes the significant developments of the academic year 1933-34 at Talladega College. The new Talladega Plan is a bold experiment in curriculum building; the new president succeeds to a line of "happy warriors" who have fought the battles of racial justice and achieved greatly.

The curriculum, approved by the Trustees and launched by the faculty after three years of study, divides the college course into two sections. A period of foundation laying; an opportunity to complete one's equipment with adequate instruments of learning; an acquaintanceship, before specialization, with a respectable minimum of the world's knowledge; an early enthusiasm for culture; and, after that, the choice of a field of concentration in preparation for a career selected through a valid program of guidance—these are among the principal aims of the new plan. If increased use of the library may be taken as an index of success, then this plan is eminently successful. With the opening week of the college year, it became immediately evident that the library building which had been quite adequate heretofore was now obsolete. The New Plan calls for study—and gets it.

The inauguration of the new President brought a number of prominent people to the campus for the first time. They were favorably impressed with what they saw and heard. The educational conference on the following day was of unusual moment in the field of education in general, as well as education for Negroes. The subject of the conference was "The Function of the Negro Liberal Arts College in the Social Process." In due time the lectures and discussions will appear in book form.

These two events were reported generously in the Negro and white press. This fact, plus the additional fact that the faculty and trustees adopted a program of selective recruiting brought to the college during the summer more than a thousand inquiries with over one hundred definite applications for admission.

The College family and its many friends were saddened by the sudden death, at Christmastime, of their beloved and honored President Emeritus, Dr. Frederick A. Sumner.

Enrollment: Total students, 449; college, 207; senior high, 53; junior high, 60; elementary, 95; kindergarten, 32; special, 2; boarding students, 151.

Number of graduates: College, 51; senior high, 11.

Staff: Total, 57, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 37; other workers, 18.

Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles B. Austin, *President*: There being no change in the staff, the work of the year was started with little delay or needed adjustment. A successful summer session was followed by an increased enrollment. The Commercial Department showed a healthy growth; the High School was about the same as the year previous; but there was an increase of 45 in the College. The quality of the student body has been very high but their financial resources very low.

There has been an unusual number of prominent guests on the campus, among them the Rev. Henry K. Booth and Mrs. Booth of Long Beach, California; Rev. Henry Wilder Foote and Mrs. Foote of Belmont, Massachusetts, visited us at the close of the year 1933; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Hocking of Harvard University; Mr. Richard B. Harrison and several members of the cast of "Green Pastures";

Rev. Samuel G. Ruegg and Mrs. Ruegg of Madison, Wisconsin; Miss Mary E. Branch, President of Tillotson College; James Weldon Johnson and Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Johnson lectured to a crowded Pythian Temple Theatre on March 4, 1934.

During 1933-34 Straight College has lost some very good friends, among them Rev. Alfred Lawless, A.B. 1903. Dr. Lawless was for a number of years a Trustee of Tougaloo College, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Straight from 1925 until his death on September 9, 1933. Dr. Lawrence Blanchet, college preparatory class of 1900, and President of the Straight College Club of Chicago, was another loyal alumnus; Kamp Knighton at Moriban was named for Rev. W. Knighton Bloom, who died March 15, 1934; Winfield S. Goss (March 23, 1934) was a teacher at Straight from 1891 to 1894; Mrs. James P. O'Brien died April 12, 1934. President O'Brien died April 16, 1931.

Among interesting features of the year have been a fine and enthusiastic summer school; the Straight College exhibit at the community fair held at Kamp Knighton; the organization of the Beard Men's League at Central Congregational Church; the presentation of a fine likeness of the late Dr. E. Charles Thornhill to the school by Mrs. Thornhill; a series of programs celebrating Education Week; the chapel address of Secretary Brownlee on February 23; a trip of the Track Team to the Tuskegee relays; the observance of Health Week; class socials at the President's home on Friday afternoons; the cooperation of the social science classes with the Third Ward Civic League in important social surveys of the city; special programs for Negro History Week; the presentation of a splendid picture of President O'Brien by the senior class; the style revue by the young ladies of the Domestic Art Department; and a pretentious senior class play.

The closing statement of last year may be used again now, "Straight spirit is excellent and it has been a good year. The Treasurer reports a balance on hand at the end of the year."

Enrollment: Total students, 254; college, 158; senior high, 51; specials, 45; boarding students, 54.

Number of graduates: College, 15; senior high, 10; commercial special, 1.

Staff: Total, 30, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 20; other workers, 8.

Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, Will W. Alexander, *Acting President*: Dillard University will be ready to open its doors to students in the fall of 1935. Work was begun on the buildings in the spring of 1934. In May some two thousand people assembled on the campus for the corner-stone-laying ceremonies. It was a memorable occasion with addresses by the Mayor of New Orleans, Dr. James Hardy Dillard, after whom the University was named, Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, the orator of the day (Dr. Johnson's address appeared in the February, 1935, number of *The Missionary Herald*), and Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman, representing the A. M. A.

Flint Goodridge Hospital, a unit of the University, made itself known and felt throughout the city and nation as a better health service institution. For example, the American Social Hygiene Association assigned a member of its staff to the hospital for six weeks. The United States Public Health Service assigned a member of its staff for the last four weeks of the same period. These two men, along with executive committee of the New Orleans Social Hygiene Committee and the hospital, formulated a program which included lectures on social hygiene, sex education, and venereal disease control. These lectures were presented in schools and colleges to faculty groups, to students above high school grade and Parent-Teacher Associations. In addition 14 film showings were made during the evenings to adults in the city school buildings. An institute for social workers and public health nurses was conducted; also a social hygiene training course for prospective lecturers. Various ministerial groups were consulted with a view to their encouraging proper medical examination or treatment prior to matrimonial

relationships. Lectures were also given on the significance and control of venereal disease to employees in several industrial plants.

In 1930 the infant mortality rate for the United States as a whole was 64.6 per thousand; the New Orleans rate was 87.37. The Negro rate for the United States was 102.5, while the Negro rate in New Orleans was 119. For the same year, maternal deaths from child-birth among Negro women in New Orleans were approximately two and one-half times the rate for the country as a whole. In 1932, one-fifth of the Negro babies born in New Orleans were delivered by midwives; and during that same year midwives delivered ten times as many babies as did the Negro doctors. It perhaps is not incorrect to attribute very largely to the activities of midwives this very high infant and maternal death rate among the Negroes of New Orleans.

Toward the end of 1932, Flint Goodridge made drastic reductions in its maternity service rates, so that they are now on a parity with, or below, the fee charged by the midwives; consequently there was a considerable increase in the number of obstetrical cases. But the reduction in rates was not sufficient. There seems to be a rather general impression that it is not necessary for prospective mothers to have pre-natal care, hospital delivery, or post-natal care.

On the opinion that a social worker on the staff of the hospital could develop an educational program among certain types of women that would help them to appreciate the importance of proper pre-natal care, hospital delivery, and post-natal care, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern contributed to the hospital the salary of a trained social worker, whose responsibility it is to work on this problem.

The hospital is also doing a more general social service. Under the present organization each obstetrical, newly born, syphilitic, diabetic and tubercular case is visited in the home by the social worker when the patient fails to keep clinic appointments, or when the physician feels that there is a lack of facilities, or an inclination on the part of the patient not to carry out the doctor's instructions at home. It has been through this department that Mothers' Clubs have been organized in various sections of the city and clothing, food, appliances and sometimes money secured to help patients who were in dire need. The Woman's Missionary Societies of the Congregational Churches have contributed quite a quantity of clothing which the social service department gives out to needy patients. The Societies have also sent in a considerable amount of hospital linens and supplies.

The Woman's Auxiliary also rendered very worthwhile service during the year. They decorated the cafeteria; contributed almost entirely the new plantings for the lawn, and two dozen lawn benches; and have cared for seasonal activities such as Christmas decorations and parties. The sewing committee has made a number of garments and has done almost all hospital mending. The educational committee arranged for various health meetings and picture exhibits.

Mr. A. W. Dent, a graduate of Morehouse College, has proved himself a gracious, efficient and effective superintendent. He has been successful in securing the hearty cooperation of both the white and Negro citizens of New Orleans. He is an excellent example of the old fable of how the Sun and the Wind competed in the removal of a man's coat. Mr. Dent is past master in the art of applying the methods of the sun. Some would storm the walls of racial segregation; Mr. Dent melts them down.

See p. 67 for statistics.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Charles B. Austin, *Acting President*: The region which is the home of most of the Tougaloo students has faced depressing conditions in recent years. From this background it is a satisfaction to record a successful year for Tougaloo College. This is a result of loyal friends, a cooperating faculty and an understanding student body.

The Hand School for the elementary grades has done outstanding work. Its enrollment has been the same as last year and this is encouraging, considering the depleted financial resources of the community. An active Parent-Teacher

Association cooperated in the improvement of the school grounds and other worthwhile work. There has been a slight increase in the high school enrollment. In the College the enrollment increased from 86 last year to 112 this year.

Among the College organizations which have been active are Scribia and the Robeson Dramatic Club. A new organization known as Chy-By-Phy, composed of science students, has done good work in forum meetings. The religious organizations have been active and there has been a successful Sunday School. An unusual number of visiting ministers have conducted inspiring and profitable Sunday services.

The physical plant is in good condition, although imperative expenditures for upkeep, because of decreased income, have not been made. Tougaloo is fortunate in having its own deep-well pure water supply. Electricity is taken from nearby power lines and natural gas for all fuel purposes is most gratifying.

All members of the College graduating class of 1933 have had positions this year. The usual entrance scholarships and prize scholarships for the year 1934-35 will be offered. The events of the commencement calendar were well attended. This year Tougaloo had its first separate High School commencement. For the first time in the history of the State professional life teaching certificates were granted to Negroes. Certain members of the Tougaloo College class received certificates with their diplomas.

Tougaloo is attracting a fine type of student. Its ranking of "B" by the Southern Association has given it recognition elsewhere and it is now in a favorable position to go forward.

Enrollment: Total students, 302; college, 112; senior high, 46; junior high, 36; elementary, 108; boarding students, 126.

Number of graduates: College, 11; senior high, 14.

Staff: Total, 37, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 26; other workers, 9.

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* LeMoyne continued, during 1933-34, to move forward toward its goal of adequately serving, as The Negro College of the Tri-States, the largest Negro population group in the United States. Toward this end LeMoyne, during the year, was incorporated under the laws of Tennessee and a Board of Trustees was elected under the new Charter. The first Board of Trustees of LeMoyne consists of the following: Mr. C. Arthur Bruce, Memphis, Tennessee, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, New York; Mrs. L. R. Eastman, A. M. A., Scarsdale, New York; Rev. Alfred G. Walton, A. M. A., Brooklyn, New York; Mr. George N. White, Chicago, Illinois; Rev. Robert W. Brooks, LeMoyne '11, Washington, D. C.; Attorney William H. Foote, LeMoyne '96, Memphis, Tennessee; Rev. I. H. Noe, Memphis; and Mr. Frank Sweeney, Memphis. The first meeting of the Board was held at LeMoyne on May 28.

The enrollment for 1933-34 showed the same consistent increase as for the past four years with a total of 289 regular college students for the year. Thirteen states were represented in the student body, indicating the widening influence and reputation of LeMoyne. The academic tone continued to improve. Increasingly higher standards are being exacted.

The athletic program was successful. LeMoyne as a member of the Southern Conference carried on very well, meeting and defeating some of the best Conference teams in football and basketball.

The debate program was the most ambitious ever tried. A southern trip through Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas was most successful and the season was closed with a northern trip during which seven white college debate teams were met. This trip was termed by the colored press as the most outstanding inter-racial activity of any Negro college for 1933-34. All extra-curricular activities showed a relatively higher standard and more pronounced interest. The

"Good Shepherd," a Christian pageant, was produced at the Memphis City Auditorium and was witnessed by several thousand colored and white people who acclaimed it enthusiastically as a most finished production and a splendid good-will demonstration.

Financially the year was better than any of the past three years. Government aid, under the FERA, was obtained for 25 students from February to June, each student receiving \$15 per month for work in the institution.

The Commencement season was lifted high above former seasons by the appearance of two members of the newly organized Board of Trustees on the program. Rev. Robert W. Brooks, LeMoyne '11, preached the baccalaureate sermon, and Rev. Alfred G. Walton delivered the Commencement address.

Enrollment: Total college students, 289. (In addition, 140 in Summer Session.) Number of college graduates, 26.

Staff: Total, 19, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 15; other workers, 2.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Miss Mary E. Branch, *President:* The year's work has gone well. Our enrollment has increased 24 per cent. The dormitory has been filled to the brim, as it holds only 57 boarding students.

Collections have been better this year than last year, although we hope that for the coming year they will still improve.

Music pupils have dropped off considerably, almost to the vanishing point as students do not have extra money for music.

We had to eliminate our store as business had fallen off to such an extent that we did not feel justified in keeping it open. We are hoping for improved conditions as the general condition of the country improves.

The year has gone by without any serious difficulty; not a single student has been disciplined to any degree worth mentioning. In fact, this has been the very best year from a disciplinary standpoint of the four years of my administration. We select our girls with care, give them considerable freedom, but not too much, and their response has been good.

We are closing the year with a much more encouraging outlook than that of last year.

Enrollment: College, 183 (day resident, 13; evening resident, 27 (Teague Extension); boarding students, 57; special, 1. (In addition, 148 in Summer Session.) Number of graduates: College, 20.

Staff: Total, 21, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 5.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, Thomas E. Jones, *President:* While Fisk is an entirely independent university, yet it was founded by the Association. Dr. Erastus M. Cravath, Fisk's distinguished president for many years, served as an appointee of the Association. Fisk's charter also provides for the permanent official representation of the Association on the University's Board of Trustees, and the Association makes an annual appropriation to the University's current expenses.

Under the virile and capable leadership of Dr. Jones there has been marked growth in Fisk University's education program, faculty, buildings and income. It was the first of the Negro colleges to receive the rating of "A" from the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the Southern States. A year ago Fisk was made a member of the Association of American Universities. This means that Fisk graduates are eligible for graduate study abroad as well as in America.

The major anxiety just now at Fisk is (1) how to stabilize its income, (2) to fill its dormitories with students who can meet the educational requirements and also pay their bills.

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal*: The year has been one of accomplishment. Since the city took over our elementary grades, the high school students have felt a new responsibility and have acquired new dignity. They have studied better because we have a study hall which is a library reading-room, and reference books are available. Many books have been added to our library and we hope some day to find \$10,000, rolling up-hill, and build a community library on the corner of our campus. We have grieved over the loss of our little people, and of the teachers of long standing who could no longer be employed, but we have tried to solace ourselves with the work of developing the High School.

An encouraging fact concerning our faculty is the addition of a young Southern man who comes out twice a week from the white college to give piano lessons to our children who can afford the small fee. It is a pleasant bit of inter-racial cooperation somewhat rare.

Trophies won by our senior class in the First Annual Scholastic Meet (in 10 academic subjects) held at State College in Montgomery; honors in the annual Oratorical Contest on the Constitution; recognition in musical and athletic events in northern Alabama, all these prove that our students and faculty have been making the most of the year in every way.

The alumni and friends made a beautiful gesture of appreciation when they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the present principalship with an offering of \$100 to the school, the donors' names being recorded in an autograph book tendered with a silver loving cup as a personal gift to the principal.

Another bright spot in the year was the meeting with us of the Annual Congressional State Conference, entertained at Trinity because the church had been razed preparatory to the building of a new church in the Trinity community.

Commencement this year marks the sixty-ninth anniversary of the founding of our school.

Enrollment: Total students, 151; senior high, 32; junior high, 116; special, 3; boarding students, 1.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 9.

Staff: Total, 10, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9.

Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, Alabama, Miss Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: Dr. Dillard has said that experimentation and freedom furnish the chief reason for the existence of private schools. There is also absolute necessity for our school—without it there would be no school here. We have experimented this year with our primary work, placing grades one, two and three in one classroom. Except for the large number of pupils given to one teacher, the venture seems to have worked successfully. We shall follow this same procedure next year, hoping that our little people will profit by the experience. Our special ambition was to keep the third-grade pupils where they could gain more proficiency in reading by sharing the reading experiences of the grades through which they had already passed. Ease should lead to mastery.

Our pupils' parents are still finding their economic lives a burden. Despite the employment afforded by CWA and PWA projects, the feeding, clothing, and schooling of large families was a problem throughout the year. It seems that debts will never be eradicated for these toilers in the fields. Work and pay—or attempt to pay—in order to work and incur more debts which must be paid.

Cotton Valley School, with its interest in the life of the community, is a greatly needed source of light and hope. We are lending our efforts toward the finding of a way of more abundant living for our people. The lessons we teach, the school lunches we serve, the songs we sing together, our hours of worship are all meaningful.

Our patrons and friends were pleased during the year by a visit from our first principal, Mrs. Lilla Davis Courtney of Newton Center. We hope to make Mrs. Courtney proud of the work of our second 50 years.

Our Lincoln Drive Fund, augmented by the Anniversary Offering of Commencement week, went once more over the one hundred dollar mark.

Enrollment: Total students, 95; junior high, 12; elementary, 83; no boarding students.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.*

Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, Mrs. Ruth Lee Harper, *Principal* (Frank A. DeCosta, Principal since September 1, 1934): We are happy over the idea of having completed the year's work living up to our standardization requirements and having a small balance on hand. We have done this in spite of a greatly reduced budget and an enrollment much smaller than that of previous years. It was accomplished by a donation from the city; by sacrificial and unstinted giving on the part of parents and friends; by using student-help, and by concentrated effort on the part of teachers.

In the field of dramatics we have unmistakably advanced, giving special attention to the presentation of Negro plays, songs, and readings. Parents and friends of the institution were unusually impressed with the Negro History Week programs. The George N. White Literary Society and the graduating class caught the spirit and gave to the school a large picture of Paul Laurence Dunbar, and a group of eight valuable books on the Negro.

We were well represented in the Tennessee Valley Music Festival in which nine schools participated. We won by a unanimous decision the \$100 college scholarship offered to the winner of the Tri-City Oratorical Contest. Out of the five scholarships awarded to the schools of the tri-cities during the last five years this is the third one that has come to Burrell.

Our annual May Day program was a beautiful affair, showing that we have made strides in girls' athletics and in choreographic interpretation.

Enrollment: Total students, 95; senior high, 35; junior high, 60.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 9; junior high, 9.

Staff: Total, 7, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4; other workers, 2.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Miss Esther Nichol, *Principal:* In all respects except one, the small enrollment, the school year may be considered successful. One outstanding feature has been the whole-hearted cooperation of teachers and students along every line of endeavor.

As to finances, a deficit left from last year was made up and school closed with a small balance.

Since the number of teachers was decreased, it was deemed wise to close Forest Home and house all the teachers on the campus, thus materially reducing expense of upkeep. A man and his wife, established as caretakers, are keeping the house and grounds in excellent condition.

Two grades dropped from the school were taken care of by a private school maintained on the campus by a former teacher.

The small enrollment was caused mainly by the shortage in student aid money available. As yet we have found no way to make up for the sums of money formerly coming from friends in the North. However, the local people are showing an increasing sense of responsibility for the upkeep of the school. In the recent drive for the Lincoln Offering both alumni and P. T. A. pledged and raised generous amounts.

Among the high spots of the year was "home-coming day," the day after Thanksgiving, when the school kept open house. The big feature of the day was the exhibit of hand work done by patrons, some very artistic pieces of needle work and painting being shown. Considering the short notice given, the showing of canned goods and vegetables was creditable, but we are expecting it to improve with each year.

* (Packages or barrels should be addressed to Cotton Valley School, Tuskegee, Alabama.)

Last, but not least among inspirational occasions was the State Congregational Conference held in Marion the latter part of March. It brought to us a number of alumni who had not been back for a number of years. Also, through it we made a number of new contacts.

Enrollment: Total students, 175; senior high, 42; junior high, 46; elementary, 87; boarding students, 13.

Total graduates: Senior high, 10.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 10; other workers, 3.

Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida,* Ripley S. Sims, *Principal:* We are happy to say that our Commencement season was very successful. We enjoyed large crowds at all of the programs given throughout the five days immediately preceding our Commencement night, and had one of the largest crowds here in the history of our school on our Commencement night. I might also mention here that our graduating class was the largest within recent years. Never before have we been shown such gratitude for the kind of work we are trying to do here as was shown throughout our Commencement season.

Our Lincoln Day Drive was true to form with respect to school spirit for this year. In it we realized a sum total of \$415, which I believe is the largest within recent years.

We expect to close our fiscal year with four-fifths of our present outstanding bills paid.

The use of the old bus from Brick School proved a valuable and appreciated means of transporting daily some 20 pupils to and from the school. The fare charged covered the cost of oil and gas. We are prepared to carry 30 pupils and hope to have that many next year.

At last the County Board of Education completed a fine elementary school building on the two acres of land deeded to the Board a few years ago by the American Missionary Association. This school will operate under our direction and counsel, serving also as a practice school for our pupils who plan to become elementary school teachers. The County Board now pays all the expenses of this school.

The construction of an attractive and commodious bungalow for the Principal and his bride was greatly appreciated. The living-room is large enough for faculty social hours. There is an extra room for guests. The house, however, is neither too large or elaborate to be duplicated in the community. Most of the work was done by our superintendent of plant and the students. The house was designed by Mr. Brownlee.

Enrollment: Total students, 98; senior high, 31; junior high, 67; boarding students, 50.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 12, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 8; other workers, 3.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Raymond G. vonTobel, *Principal:* We are most happy to report that after several years of progressively dwindling enrollments, until last year our numbers reached the low level of about 200, the tide definitely has turned upward. This year we are closing with a total of 264. Our present graduating class of 47 is the largest with the exception of one class (1923 with 48) in the entire history of our institution. With so large a class and abundant material to work with we hope this year to abandon the tradition of having an outside "orator" and let the graduates do everything.

Some "highlights" of the year worthy of mention were the raising of \$30.00 by our students for the Angola Mission, and \$225.00 for our Athletic Association. The wise expenditure of this amount has made it possible to develop much more fully than ever before our athletic activities, and although our aim of 100 per cent

* Post office address, Martin, Florida.

student participation has not been quite reached it is at least in sight. The big financial drive of the year, however, was the annual Lincoln Offering producing over \$500.00. In this effort, not only faculty and students worked together, but an appeal was made for the entire community, white and colored.

For the first time in Ballard's history through the efforts of a group of ambitious and loyal students, a monthly school publication was established. Through the splendid cooperation of Macon's business men, both white and colored, as well as the student body, alumni and friends, the staff of the *Ballardite* found it possible to pay in full for each issue as it came from the press.

We rejoiced that Ballard received "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and High Schools. The State of Georgia has given us such rating for the past 13 years.

"Hi-Y" and "Tri-Y" Clubs for boys and girls, respectively, have been maintained at a high level of service. Inspiring and uplifting leadership in chapel has been one of their most valuable contributions to student welfare. Class Lenten services and Volunteer Bible Study Courses have contributed not a little to the quickening and sustaining of the moral and spiritual welfare of our young folks.

Enrollment: Total students, 264; senior high, 124; junior high, 101; elementary, 37; special, 2; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 47.

Staff: Total, 11, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; other worker, 1.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, J. Roosevelt Jenkins, *Principal:* This school year has been a hard one financially with the advance in prices and ever-shrinking general funds. We are thankful that it has not been worse.

We are happy over the fact that our increased enrollment reached the high total of 325. There are some who had to leave after the first semester to begin the crops and as a result we had 298 who remained through the entire year.

Another thing we are proud of is our rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as "Class A." The State Department of Education had given us such rating several years ago. This wider recognition puts us in a very small and honored class.

The third thing we are proud of is the beginning of our new dormitory for boys. Our boys have been living anywhere in very unsatisfactory ways since the burning of the old dormitory. This beautiful, modern dormitory, named after our former Principal, Elizabeth B. Moore, is a most fitting tribute to her remarkable ability and an appropriate memorial to her devoted services.

We are looking forward another year for over 400 students. Dorchester is by far the leading High School in this section of Georgia. We are all proud of this fact and mean to keep in the lead.

Enrollment: Total students, 325; senior high, 76; junior high, 89; elementary, 157; kindergarten, 2; special, 1; boarding students, 61.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 16.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 12; other worker, 1.

Lincoln Academy, King's Mountain, North Carolina, W. Edward Ricks, *Principal:* We have concluded the forty-sixth year of Lincoln Academy and the twelfth year of my principalship. This year, in spite of the depression, we have had our largest enrollment, 275, our highest average daily attendance, and the largest graduating class, 23. We have drawn worthy students from a larger number of big cities within and without the State where educational opportunities may have been equal to those of King's Mountain, but where the religious atmosphere, the cultural environment and the quiet for concentrated study were absent.

Life within the school has been at its best. A commendable spirit of harmony and cooperation was evident. Two volunteer workers, Mrs. Frances Wooding,

Matron of boys, and Mr. F. Joseph Bailey, Librarian, worked as conscientiously as though they were under contract.

This improved quality in life and spirit was reflected in our finances. Both students and parents were more faithful in their payments. The barter system was much in evidence in balancing accounts. Work students were cheerful.

Outsiders also caught the Lincoln spirit. The local community, both white and colored, shared in our financial support. A committee of prominent citizens was set up, headed by the Executive Secretary of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce and the Editor of the *Gastonia Gazette*. Through their fine efforts \$1,150 was raised. In the campaign our Parent-Teacher and Alumni Associations and Secretary George N. White gave valuable assistance.

The Summer Conferences were never better. Concerning the Y. M.-Y. W. Joint Conference this word came from Mr. Frank Wilson, Co-executive with Miss Celestine Smith: "As I look back over the past four years I believe in every respect this was our most satisfying and successful Conference." The A. M. A. Church Conference was certainly the largest and most enthusiastic in its history.

Enrollment: Total students, 275; senior high, 76; junior high, 52; elementary, 147; boarding students, 72.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 23.

Staff: Total, 15, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 11; other workers, 3. (Also 2 volunteer workers.)

Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, *President:* During the year arrangements were perfected whereby Palmer Memorial Institute became an independent institution, effective July 1, 1934. The management of the Institute is now entirely under the direction of its trustees, there being no longer any official relationship with The American Missionary Association or the Congregational-Christian Churches.

Palmer Institute was founded by Mrs. Brown and its development has been due almost entirely to her. She was assigned to a small school in the same area by the A. M. A. over thirty years ago. At the end of her first year the little school was closed, but the people begged Mrs. Brown to remain and carry on as best she could. The result is the Palmer Memorial Institute, with four fine buildings and a president's residence.

Some ten years ago negotiations were begun whereby the Institute became a part of the A. M. A. system. During that time three of the buildings were erected, the money for which was raised almost entirely by Mrs. Brown and her personal friends. Meanwhile, however, the A. M. A. made substantial appropriations to the current expenses.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal:* Avery Institute experienced a very excellent year in spite of irregular tuition, insistent creditors, and the general far-reaching effects of the depression. In the annual Lincoln-Beard Fund Drive the teachers and pupils were successful in raising an amount that exceeded \$500, a new record for this institution.

The teacher-training department continues to thrive in importance and influence. Students from other schools are entering here in increasing numbers to secure the training and prestige enjoyed by our graduates. Of the 20 or more graduates of last year's class, not one is idle. A principal came to Charleston to secure the services of an Avery graduate in assisting him with his work. Not one could be found who was without work. For several years the department has enjoyed the distinction of doing the best type of teacher training in the State.

Part-time courses have been arranged for persons who wish to do further work in some special field, or who wish to complete an interrupted high school course.

The regular college-preparatory department is maintaining its "A" rating in the quality of work done. Word comes frequently from Fisk, Talladega, Lincoln, and other colleges of the very superior type of student that we send to them.

The Dramatic Club, an organization in the English department, purchased a beautiful curtain for the sum of \$300. The graduating class made a present of footlights and a rheostat, all of which make a very admirable stage equipment for the presentation of plays.

We have added 1,600 volumes to our library and general equipment to the science laboratory and teachers' homes. This material came from Gloucester Institute at Capahosic, Virginia, which has been closed.

The work of the sewing and cooking departments was outstanding in the thoroughness with which the students were grounded in the fundamentals and their subsequent ability to apply the principles learned. Several exhibitions testified to the value of such training.

The carpentry department is still teaching boys the value of using their hands as well as their heads. They learn to do simple repair work of various kinds and to construct simple articles of furniture: chairs, desks, cedar chests, and tables.

The football and basketball teams enjoyed unusually successful seasons. The football team won every one of its seven games, and the basketball team tasted defeat only twice in eight contests. These activities are sponsored by the student body which gives entertainments to secure funds for the purchase of uniforms and other necessary material. It is the policy of Avery Institute to neglect no part of the child's development that goes into the making of a well-rounded individual.

The crowning event of the year was a trip to Oberlin, Ohio, by a group of students at the expense of The American Missionary Association. This trip was the result of an invitation to sing before the General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches. The students enjoyed the trip and the delegates enjoyed the singing.

Enrollment: Total students, 346; senior high, 134; junior high, 96; elementary, 116. Number of graduates: Senior high, 61.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 16; other worker, 1.

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal:* The needs of the youth in this area increase and overtax the decreasing strength of our school budget. That overhanging fear of being "in the red" has constituted one of the shadows of the year. The \$1,200 deficit of last year may be doubled this year.

The deep shadow of the year was the loss of our beloved co-worker, Mary E. Garner, who was called to her rest after 13 years of devoted self-giving to the cause of the Academy and the youthful Highlander. Materially and spiritually, the school misses "Mother" Garner; but her life will continue to live in and radiate from those lives which she so wholesomely influenced.

However, from even this cloud there emerges a light not unlike the effulgence from the proverbial silver-lined cloud. As a memorial to Miss Garner, her sister, Mrs. William Goodman of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, is remodeling two rooms in Roberts Hall and equipping them with careful detail as an infirmary for boys.

Another bright light in our year has been the gradual strengthening of the supervisory feature of our labor program. According to this plan the kitchen has been made a vital part of Pleasant Hill's educational program with Elizabeth Coats, dietitian and matron. She is a Tennessean whose superior training and native ability have brought efficiency to our kitchen, high standard to the labor program, flavor to the culinary department, and consequent delight to faculty and students.

Not a small star in our heavens has been the sponsorship of the school by the Rock House Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Sparta, Tennessee, and the sanction of the State Conference whereby the Academy is placed

on the D. A. R. State List of approved schools. It should be of noteworthy interest to our distant friends that these local women have expressed "faith in the school, and respect and gratitude for its educational accomplishments in our state."

But the highlight of the whole year was Pleasant Hill Academy's golden birthday! The celebration started with an unusual Red Letter Day challenge which, in turn, received an unusual response far beyond the ordinary gifts of student and faculty. Friends in nearby towns, members of our local community, alumni—all brought their sincere tribute, whether it be cash, canned vegetables, a goat, or day-labor.

The climax of the anniversary activities came at commencement time when the institution enjoyed the full brilliance of its crowning glory! Events began with class-night program, on Friday, May 11, and ran happily and successfully on: class play, senior reception, sermon to the graduates by Dr. F. Q. Blanchard, alumni meeting, recital with instrumental and vocal music by guests from New York and Maryland, memorial service for Mary E. Garner conducted by Christian Endeavor, and the commencement address by Secretary Fred L. Brownlee. The Commencement morning program was a gala event when people from all over the State, representing 30 organizations, paid tribute to Pleasant Hill Academy's work of a half-century and brought felicitations in behalf of a useful future.

Enrollment: Total students, 260; senior high, 84; junior high, 85; elementary, 76; kindergarten, 15; no specials; boarding students, 111.

Total graduates: Senior high, 27.

Staff: Total, 23, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 14; other workers, 8.

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Rudolf Hertz, *Principal:* If I were to summarize the experiences of my first year as principal of Santee, I should say that not all theories work, but that all work affects one's theories. I naturally formed certain theories about managing Indian schools while visiting them during my 14 years as Superintendent of the Congregational Church Work among the Dakota Indians, and then I studied theories during my year at Teachers College. The outstanding theory which I tried to put into practice, was that character is formed through choices in order to build character, therefore, young people must have many opportunities to make their own choices. I still believe that this is a perfectly sound theory, but experience this year has taught me that this principle must be applied very gradually when put into practice, or a school faces chaos. This is particularly true of the boy-girl problem.

Among the achievements of the year was the holding of school all day. Dr. Riggs had hoped to put this through, and we feel that the academic work gained much by being spread over the day instead of crowding it into half-day sessions with the other half-day for work. Many students, however, have not yet learned to make full use of the additional time thus available for study. Even at that, a splendid faculty was able to make real gains in the academic work. Athletics, too, under Mr. Fowler's supervision, were outstanding again. Our winning of the district basketball championship was only one of the occasions when Santee made the headline of the sporting pages of Nebraska papers.

The whole school, of course, was handicapped because the Presbyterians, who had supported our Bible teacher, withdrew their support. Various members of the faculty took over parts of the Bible work. The pupils usually conducted the Sunday night services, for which the Bible teacher had been responsible. Especially noteworthy were the original compositions given on Sunday mornings by our music teacher, Mr. Williamson.

Finally, I want to mention with deep appreciation the loyal cooperation which every member of the faculty gave me. The year would have been a dismal failure if it had not been for the willingness of all the workers to contribute their best.

Enrollment: Total students, 207*; senior high, 58; junior high, 57; specials, 92*; boarding students, 108.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 16, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; other workers, 8.

Elbowoods Center, Elbowoods, North Dakota, Harold W. Case, *Resident Head:* The children, as last year, attended the public school for their classroom work. While this relieves us of some detail and expense it makes our discipline and Bible study work more difficult. We accomplished the Bible work by having pupils attend Bible classes two evenings a week. Because no music is given in the public school we had music two evenings. Then there were Christian Endeavor (in different groups, according to age) one evening, prayer meeting one, church one, and Bible talks in the dining-room 20 minutes each day, and at bedtime by the matrons. In cooperation with public school teachers each boy and girl old enough has done girl or boy scout work and 4-H Club work. Twenty-five children took piano lessons which they paid for. A Glee Club and Chorus were organized with later a fine recital, much appreciated by a large audience. Our big accomplishment was getting large delegations to attend and take part in two Christian Endeavor Conventions (District and State), Congregational District Meeting as well as State Conference, a Reservation Field Day and County Play Day, this last in cooperation with white children. The children have spent more week-ends at home and returned more promptly than usual. The only absences from school have been for sickness. The children all gained in weight. Those who were sickly as beginners improved wonderfully in health. The parents' cooperation with the Mission was delightful and gratifying.

There were 94 children on the Reservation who did not go to school at all. The attendance at the Elbowoods school (where the majority of the children live in the dormitory) was excellent—94 per cent, the Indians slightly ahead of the white children. But at the other schools attendance was very poor. The Indians, because they are sometimes miles away from any one of these schools, were forced to leave their homes and build one-room log houses near the schools. This meant they had to either get rid of their stock, chickens, etc., or leave the father at home while the mother stayed in the log house with the children. Often other children would be taken in to board with them in the log shack so that there would be eight or ten living in this one room. Sanitary conditions were bad; family troubles many; school work poor.†

Enrollment: Total boarders, 47; senior high, 1; junior high, 5; elementary, 35; kindergarten, 6; no specials.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 6, consisting of: Resident head, 1; other workers, 5.

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto, Rico, Miss Martha Lindsay, *Principal:* The year 1933-34 has been our banner year in several ways. We have been able to collect more money here on the Island and we have had more and better students than we have ever had before. We have added to our faculty a really trained director of physical education and health education so that the students have had a chance for professional help in learning to correct for themselves their own physical defects.

In the way of building, we have turned the old settlement house where once Miss Lucy Fairbanks did such splendid work among the children of Santurce into a modern laundry building and, because our chapel roof decided to leak, we decided to put on new fire-resisting shingles. Unfortunately, when the old materials came off, we found that the entire roof needed changing. Now we should be ready to go through most anything that comes along.

* Bible Correspondence students.

† NOTE: See, also, Fort Berthold Churches, pp. 68-69.

This year we are graduating 15 young ladies, three of whom will enter the hospital for training this summer and four of them will go to the University in the fall. One of the group is already a graduate nurse so she will go directly into professional work. For two years we have tried the experiment of taking graduate nurses who have not completed their high school work and have given them a loan scholarship. I believe it is a real service to the nurses on the Island. I feel confident that an even larger experiment with adult education might make a decided contribution to the general mission work of the Island.

Enrollment: Total students, 80; senior high, 46; junior high, 32; specials, 2; boarding students, 74.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 15.

Staff: Total, 10, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; other workers, 2.

The John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, *Director:*

[For the sake of permanent reference, as well as a report, we print the following from "Rural Adult Education," by Landis and Willard. The A. M. A. has contributed toward the current expenses of this school from the very beginning. The Association is represented on its Board of Trustees. The school slogan is "I sing behind the plow."]

"In 1925 the John C. Campbell Folk School was established at Brasstown, North Carolina, by Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, Miss Marguerite Butler, and a small group of co-workers. It was named in memory of John C. Campbell, director of the Southern Highland division of the Russell Sage Foundation, who spent his life in educational work among the people of the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Mrs. Campbell and Miss Butler had previously made intensive studies of the folk schools of Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. The school is a venture in adult education that is closely linked with the cooperative economic program of the community, and the enterprise as a whole is an effort for 'the permanent upbuilding of a rural civilization in the mountains.' The budget of the school has been raised by means of assistance from three missionary organizations, several foundation grants, and, in large part, the contributions of individuals. It is an independent organization. Brasstown is a small rural community in the extreme southwestern corner of North Carolina. It was chosen because of its agricultural possibilities, and because the citizens showed much interest in a school which, as they put it, 'would build up the country and not make just preachers and teachers.'

"The school has its inspiration in the folk schools of Denmark,' says Mrs. Campbell. But the present organization is 'naturally an adaptation. Primarily it is to help people enrich their life economically, socially, culturally. Though it is called a school, it has three distinct sides, the demonstration farm, community activities, and the school proper.' All of the activities are closely related, but to Mrs. Campbell the heart of the project is a Danish Folk School.

"A comprehensive report covering five years of activity was issued in 1931. It aimed to restate the aims and to review the progress that had been made.

"Our first effort in Brasstown was to get together on a community basis. . . . Almost spontaneously, in the middle of the first year, the Women's Community Club came into being, followed later by the Men's Club. The men have concentrated more or less closely on matters pertaining to agricultural practice. The women have been moving spirits in all kinds of social and cultural activities; they are the backbone of the Cooperative Handicraft Association.

"Our own first cooperative, the Brasstown Savings and Loan Association, a credit union, came into being the first spring with a membership of 27 and a share capital of \$155. The last monthly report showed 85 members and a capital of over \$2,000. The Association has been able to declare a dividend of 4 per cent to shareholders and depositors, after leaving a reserve fund of \$150.

"A Farmers' Association, organized in 1927, was followed shortly by our major effort, the Mountain Valley Creamery. The history of these two associations, which began with almost no capital, has been one of struggle to exist and to be understood. The creamery, in particular, has had to grow in the face of small production, poor agricultural practices, and low butter-fat prices. The farmers, however, appreciate the steady income—a total of approximately \$1,000 distributed in cream checks every month; and suspicion and doubt are gradually giving way to faith and even enthusiasm as the members begin to grasp the purpose and plan. . . . Our creamery took first prize for butter in competition with 10 others in North Carolina at the State Fair in Raleigh in 1930. . . . We plan to amalgamate farmers' association, corn mill, and creamery. . . .

"We are beginning to be concerned over questions which touched us little before; public health; law enforcement; juvenile delinquency; normal, wholesome recreation; the beauty of our community.

"The winter school for young men and women developed slowly. Mrs. Campbell says it was not until 1931 that the sessions were what a true folk school should be. 'From November to March, 16 young people—averaging in age about 19, high school graduates and those with but a few grades—have come regularly from nine in the morning to three-thirty or four in the afternoon, with a varied evening program from seven to nine.' A large majority of the students have lived together at the school. Students must be at least 17 years old—preferably 20 and over. Character and a serious desire to learn are basic requirements for admission; scholastic standing is not considered. No examinations or credits are given. The course is not intended to take the place of the public school, although some elementary work is offered. Its main purpose is to give young people new horizons, interests, and ideals, which will help them to live better the life of every day. The majority of students work for their board by coming early or remaining at the close of the term for a period. They earn and learn in the house and shop and on the farm. The farm, with its continuous program of soil-building, stock breeding and feeding, is not only an educational experience to those who work upon it, but serves as a practical demonstration of how the basic industry of the section, dairying, may be developed under local conditions.

"The morning program has been concerned with the more strictly cultural subjects—history, geography, geology, literature, the Bible, art appreciation and work in reading, writing and arithmetic. In the afternoons, the activities are weaving, sewing, cooking, carving, woodworking, agriculture, field surveying, forestry. Most subjects are taught through informal discussions and activities. A reforestation project has been in process at the school."

Brick School, Bricks, North Carolina

The State Department of Education paid the salaries of teachers at what is now called the Brick Tri-County School—for Edgecomb, Nash and Halifax Counties. In North Carolina, all teachers' salaries, white and colored, are guaranteed for eight months and paid by the State. Supervisory responsibility is placed on the County Board in whose County the property is located. Over 300 pupils were registered at Brick in grades one through eleven. The South, quite generally, operates according to what is known in educational circles as the seven-four plan—seven years of elementary and primary work and four years of high school work.

Meanwhile, many studies have been made and conferences held concerning the possible establishment of a Subsistence Homestead Colony at Brick. This is still under advisement in the Councils of the Subsistence Homestead Division in Washington. In the event that the plan is adopted the Government will purchase approximately one thousand acres of the Brick Farm.

In that event it is hoped that some kind of a Folk or Adult Community School will be incorporated and supported cooperatively, thus putting the remaining 100 acres with the buildings to constructive use.

Gloucester School, Capahosic, Virginia

Attempts were made in vain to interest the Board of Education of Gloucester County to take over the A. M. A. property and operate a centralized County School. The property has been guarded by Mr. James Blue, our former teacher of agriculture, who resides in the farmer's residence and operates the farm on a crop-sharing basis.

During the summer a boys' camp was conducted for 10 days on the property. A considerable portion of the equipment was transferred to Avery Institute in Charleston.

Brewer School, Greenwood, South Carolina

The Greenwood Board of Education continued the operation of a public high school for Negro children in the A. M. A. property, with a thousand-dollar subsidy from the A. M. A. The subsidy for next year will be \$500. After that it is hoped that some satisfactory disposition may be made of the property.

Knox Institute, Athens, Georgia

The Athens School Board has leased the Knox property for three years and will operate there a free senior high school for Negro youth. During the summer months, a high-grade teachers' school is operated for Negro teachers. This is done in cooperation with the University of Georgia—a fine example of inter-racial cooperation as well as educational service.

Peabody Academy, Troy, North Carolina

It was hoped that the Troy Board of Education would find, during the past year, a way to purchase the Peabody property. The times and economic conditions proved unfavorable. A standard high school, however, has been maintained by the State in cooperation with the County Board.

Grandview School, Grandview, Tennessee

For the second summer a successful music school summer camp was operated at Grandview.

Rio Grande Institute, Albuquerque, New Mexico

The Rio Grande property was sold during the year to the Archbishop of New Mexico who intends to operate an educational institution for the Catholic youth of the State.

Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia

The Allen property stood idle during the year and no light has dawned yet as to its possible use. The educational and dormitory equipment were transferred to Dorchester and Fessenden Academies.

HOSPITALS

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Puerto Rico, James Watson, M.D., *Superintendent* (succeeded by Ralph M. Mugrage, M.D., October 1): The past year was another year of growing usefulness. There was increased activity in nearly all departments of the Hospital's work—several departments broke all records. In the clinic 7,000 more consultations were held than the year before, and 4,000 more than at any time in the history of the Hospital. The number of laboratory examinations was over 2,000 more than ever before. Maternity cases and the number of X-ray pictures taken were also more than in any previous year.

Under the leadership of Miss Fribley the Nurses Training School obtained equipment for which it has been asking for several years. The Dietary Department was reorganized and new equipment was supplied which enables it to come very much nearer to the ideal of modern dietetic service. The laboratory under the leadership of Miss Ana Chardon is doing a splendid piece of scientific work. Dr. Murdock and Dr. Gould took an active interest in progressive Public Health movements.

Probably the dominant note of the year has been increasing cooperation with the pastors of the churches and the social units of the Island. The pastors have been exceedingly cooperative in the follow-up work of the Hospital which is in charge of Miss Fuentes, the Secretary. The social workers all over the Island under the Department of Education have been turning to the Hospital more and more for service. The appreciation of our work has been very gratifying. In a letter to the Superintendent, Mrs. Nuñez Bunker, Supervisor of the social work of the Insular Department of Education, says, "An institution like yours needs more financial backing. It also needs to be taken as an example by other institutions in the Island. It would be a blessing to the Island if 10 or 12 hospitals like yours could be established in its different sections."

The hearty support of the Hospital by Dr. Mohler and Miss Lindsay grows stronger each year. Five of the juniors in the Nursing School are Blanche Kellogg graduates, as are also two of the graduate nurses employed by the Hospital.

The A. M. A. sent Edward Hicks Hume of New York to Ryder for an intensive inspection last May. Growing out of his recommendations changes will be made in the plans for the future with the intention of rendering an even greater and more effective service to the needy in Puerto Rico.

See p. 67 for statistics.

Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N., *Superintendent*: We tried hard to adhere to the missionary spirit and turn no one away who was in real need of hospitalization. Ninety per cent of our work for this year was done on a charity basis.

For the first time since the building of the hospital the colored citizens organized themselves into a body whose special duty it was for the year to raise money for the Brewer Hospital. They pledged themselves to raise \$300. This stimulated interest as well as showed their desire for the perpetuation of a worthy institution. Our daily average number of patients increased greatly—10 the first few months; 19 the last three months.

The nurses had to give up their beds for emergencies at times and we had to add one full-time graduate nurse. I hope some one who reads this will see the great need for a nurses' home here and be generous and help us to build one.

The missionary societies from all parts of the country continue to be very kind to us and it is through their help that we are able to carry on as well as

we do. Sometimes it looks as if we have reached the end of our financial rope. With faith we go right on helping the sick and suffering, just knowing within ourselves that the way will open.

Fortunately, the city and county increased their donation from \$490 annually to \$1,690.

Brewer has made a definite and much appreciated place for itself in the community. This is worth more in many ways than money. When interest and appreciation are awakened support is sure to follow.

During the year the hospital was incorporated and henceforth its affairs will be under the direction of its trustees in cooperation with the A. M. A.

See p. 43 for Flint Goodridge Hospital and p. 67 for all hospital statistics.

COOPERATIVE WORK

Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia, Will W. Alexander, Executive Director: The Commission has been concerning itself chiefly during the past year with the emergent economic and social conditions incident to the depression, and with popular education, woman's work, legal aid, anti-lynching activities, research and investigation.

It was inevitable that the economic crisis of the last four years should affect the inter-racial situation very seriously. Widespread unemployment, due to the collapse of agriculture and industry, has greatly sharpened the competition for jobs, which in some cases has been particularly intense along the color line. Long before the NRA came into existence, white men were displacing Negroes, sometimes in occupations previously recognized as exclusive Negro jobs.

The Commission and its related groups have watched the situation closely and have been active constantly in efforts to prevent friction, obviate or correct injustices, protect the interests of the Negro in industry, and cooperate with government agencies seeking the permanent improvement of the condition of Negroes.

Extensive field investigations were made of the administration of the farmers' loans provided by the Government for the purchase of feed, seed, and fertilizer. Efforts were put forth to help Negro farmers qualify for this type of relief and to see that it was made equally available to both races.

When the NRA became effective, with its general increase of wages, many employers of labor in the South began a determined drive for a differential wage rate as between Negro and white workers, on the alleged ground that such a differential was necessary as a protection to Negro workers. The Commission has consistently opposed this effort, as subversive of the best interest of both Negro and white labor, as detrimental to the South, and as tending to defeat the Administration's plan for economic recovery. So far the drive for a differential has met with no favor in Washington.

Anticipating the possibility of some displacement of Negro workers as the result of the NRA wage scales, the Commission has kept close watch on this situation and has made careful investigation of conditions in a score of representative cities and towns. These surveys, while revealing displacement, indicate that many Negroes employed when the NRA went into effect have been retained at the higher wage levels. The final effect of the NRA on the status of Negro workers remains to be seen.

Close watch has been kept also on the distribution of direct and work relief, in the effort to see that the needs of the Negro unemployed were taken care of.

In these varied efforts, the Commission has been in constant contact with various branches of the recovery administration, and has been called upon repeatedly to investigate and report on special phases of the recovery program as they affect Negroes.

The Executive Director of the Commission has been able to help in developing two government slum clearance projects in Atlanta and New Orleans. Each will involve millions of dollars, and if carried to completion will wipe out large slum areas and provide at moderate prices the best type of modern housing for hundreds of families.

The educational program of the Commission has endeavored to affect public opinion through all available channels. Constant use has been made of newspapers and magazines to the number of 2,000, including all the daily papers in the South, many of them weeklies, all the Negro papers in the country, and the principal journals devoted to religion, education, and other special interests.

For several years the Commission has been endeavoring to develop the study of race relations in the public schools and colleges of the South. A five-thousand-word unit of study on the Negro's constructive contribution to American life has been prepared and made available to thousands of public school principals and teachers. Hundreds of these institutions all across the South have introduced this study and more than 90,000 copies of the source pamphlet have been utilized. Some very remarkable work has been done. Its chief significance, however, is the fact that this work was accepted and made effective in the public schools. The project has been approved by practically every Southern state department of education, and has received wide and enthusiastic endorsement at the hands of teachers who have tried it. There have been no unfavorable comments from any quarter.

The Commission brought together 30 representatives of the state departments of education of the 13 Southern states, including a number of state superintendents, and laid before them the opportunity and obligation which the public schools have in this connection. The group unanimously declared that "we desire to see a better understanding in race relations and believe this can be brought about through education."

Another major educational interest has been centered in the colleges and teacher-training institutions. An approach has been made to the 400 universities, colleges, and teacher-training institutions in the South. The response has been gratifying, and courses in race relations have been introduced in 150 institutions.

The Department of Woman's Work, through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, has continued its campaign against mob violence. This Association has a membership of more than 17,000 women, each of whom has signed the following pledge:

"We declare lynching is an indefensible crime destructive of all principles of government, hateful and hostile to every ideal of religion and humanity, debasing and degrading to every person involved. Though lynchings are not confined to any one section of the United States, we are aroused by the record which discloses our heavy responsibility for the presence of this crime in our country. We believe that this record has been achieved because public opinion has accepted too easily the claim of lynchers and mobsters that they were acting solely in the defense of womanhood. In the light of facts, this claim can no longer be used as a protection to those who lynch. We pledge ourselves to create a new public opinion in the South which will not condone for any reason whatever acts of mobs or lynchers."

These 17,000 signers are securing the signatures of their local sheriffs, police chiefs, and other officers to the following pledge:

"I oppose and condemn the crime of lynching for any alleged cause as one destructive of all principles of American government. I endorse every effort of citizens to create a public opinion which will support all officers of the law in the discharge of their oath of office, to support and defend the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and as one of these officers, I will assist in this campaign for the eradication of lynching."

Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, George Edmund Hayes, *Executive Secretary*: The effects of depression and efforts for recovery have been the outstanding features in race relations the past two years. Developments in the National Recovery Program, which is aiming to improve the lot of the forgotten man, should assure a square deal to Negroes and other handicapped racial groups.

The Department took the lead in 1933 in the formation and development of the "Joint Committee on National Recovery," now including a membership of 26 national racial and inter-racial organizations. It has worked strenuously to secure constructive measures to integrate Negro workers, farmers, and consumers into all the recovery programs and to prevent discrimination in any of them. At

more than 50 code hearings representatives of the Committee undertook to forestall proposed regulations which would allow lower wages or longer hours in occupations principally manned by Negro workers. The Executive Secretary of the Department has been Chairman of the Committee from its organization and has spent considerable time in connection with its activities. He prepared and published informational articles on various phases of the recovery program in respect to Negroes and their relations to white workers and employers.

Some results of the Joint Committee's activities may be summarized as follows: The removal of discriminatory clauses in industries employing hundreds of thousands of Negroes; the study of wages, hours, and general conditions of Negro workers in at least 20 industries; preparation and filing of statistical data to support positions taken in behalf of Negro workers; proposals of plans and policies to include Negroes in subsistence homestead projects; suggestions and points for inclusion in the cotton contracts in connection with the tenant farmers; the filing and support of claims presenting complaints of unfair treatment of Negroes in the application of codes; interviews and correspondence about policies of Emergency Relief in relation to Negro beneficiaries.

A study of 322 small farms and 30 plantations in cotton-growing communities of five counties of Alabama has been completed and published. A similar survey of cotton-growing communities in Arkansas is nearing completion. A conference of 60 white and Negro leaders in that state was held in April, 1934. This resulted in the formation of a permanent committee which is calling a second conference for a final report giving wider information on plantation conditions in the state and for constructive planning on land settlement of landless Negro tenants.

Inter-racial teams of speakers have visited and helped with inter-racial conferences on race relations and economic life in a number of large cities. Visits have also been made for consultation and advice to many communities where there are inter-racial committees.

Under the auspices of the Church Women's Committee, intensive work has been undertaken in New York City, Brooklyn, Westchester, northern and southern New Jersey and adjoining areas.

Inadequate health facilities for Negroes have been given attention by a special committee which, on the basis of a study of hospital service and nurses' training, prepared and published a leaflet, "Can This Be True In Your Community," a series of true case stories followed by an outline for study of the local conditions.

The largest area of women's work in the United States is found in household service. Negro women form more than 40 per cent of the total employed group of houseworkers and are the most poorly paid. A National Committee on Household Employment has been set up on which the Church Women's Committee is represented.

The eleventh and twelfth Honor Roll of States in 1932 and in 1933 showed fluctuations in the number of states free from lynching, and a large increase in the number of victims of the mob in 1933, which has continued into the year 1934, with an accelerated increase in the number of victims since Congress adjourned without the adoption of the anti-lynching bill. This rising tide of lynching during the past two years and the failure of local or state forces to prevent the crime or punish the lynchers has again centered attention upon the need of national legislation.

The Scottsboro Case has been given serious attention by the Federal Council's Executive Committee which approved and published a statement. Influential citizens of Alabama were aroused to action and wrote and called upon the Governor and other authorities in connection with the case. Beginning the first of October, the Executive Secretary of the Department has taken active lead in the formation of the American Scottsboro Committee, serving as its temporary chairman, for the purpose of raising funds and providing a defense dissociated from the propaganda and mass agitation of the Communist-controlled group that has

previously conducted the defense. This effort has met with nation-wide approval and financial support and endorsement of many citizens. The A. M. A. made a grant to this cause and one of its Executive Secretaries is a member of the Committee.

The eleventh and twelfth annual observances of Race Relations Sunday drew forth greater cooperation of denominational agencies, local churches, mission boards, and civic groups than in all previous years.

The Inter-racial News Service, giving the highlights of news in race relations as culled from the current press, is continually gaining in circulation and is now partly self-supporting. It covers items of news relating to Negroes, Indians, Orientals, and Mexicans in their relations to the white world.

A most recent activity of the Department is a study of the hotel situation in New York City in order to give advice to groups wishing to plan for meetings in the metropolitan area.

The Home Missions Council, New York City, William R. King, *Executive Secretary*: At the January, 1934, annual meeting the "New Cooperative Home Mission Advance" program was adopted, which is the result of the recommendation in Section XV of the book "Home Missions Today and Tomorrow," proposing that "any further advance in home missions must be along constructive lines of intensive qualitative, planned home missions," that it "must be a cooperative advance," and that "Home Missions must be re-established in the consciousness and confidence of the Church." To carry out this program a Joint Committee on Planning and Strategy was appointed, to serve for five years, and made up of members of the Committee on Comity and Cooperation (which consists of representatives of the constituent boards and societies), chairmen of standing committees, and representatives from the Federal Council, International Council of Religious Education, Community Church Workers, Missionary Education Movement, and secretaries of the two Home Missions Councils. As a part of this program conferences were held in six states during 1934.

The study made by Miss Hooker of 17 counties in the Southern Mountains was published and is entitled "Religion in the Highlands."

The need of interdenominational planning and cooperation has been demonstrated in the government's program of building dams in various sections of the country. The interdenominational religious program at Boulder City, Nevada, made possible by funds from seven cooperating home mission boards, has provided the people of that community with Sunday worship services, men and women's Bible classes, Sunday School, mission classes, club activities for boys and girls, and musical programs. The Portland Council of Churches has initiated an interdenominational religious program at the Bonneville Dam in Oregon. Attempts are being made to put on interdenominational religious programs at the dams at Fort Peck, Montana, at Norris Dam, Tennessee, and in the Muscle Shoals section.

Rural Life Sunday was observed on May 6, 1934, and a leaflet prepared suggesting ways of observing it with a special message from Dr. K. L. Butterfield. Interdenominational summer schools for town and country pastors were offered at 25 schools, 12 of which were schools for Negro pastors.

A national conference for Italian Evangelical pastors and workers was held for two days in New York. Italian workers came from Kansas City, Chicago, points in Ohio, the New England States, as well as from New York and surrounding territory, and on the evening of November 2 two thousand people crowded Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, chiefly made up of members of Italian protestant congregations in New York and the metropolitan district.

The interdenominational religious exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition was reopened for the summer of 1934 in Chicago.

The Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture began its work in June, 1934, and is prepared to render valuable assistance in connection with church building or remodeling programs of every type and size in every section of the country.

After a series of conferences with representatives of the Federal Council, the International Council of Religious Education and the Home Missions Council, a plan of cooperative field work has been outlined whereby the secretaries of the three interdenominational councils will allocate certain field responsibilities and cooperate wherever possible in local and regional conferences.

The Council of Women for Home Missions, New York City, Miss Anne Seesholtz, *Executive Secretary*, and Director of Indian Work for the Joint Indian Committee of the Home Missions Council.

Togetherness of Christian forces whenever Christian movements and enterprises can be strengthened has been the directing force in the year's work. "Orientals in American Life," the study book in Home Missions and other pamphlets were published in cooperation with the Missionary Education Movement. A monthly bulletin was published in cooperation with the *Missionary Review of the World*. Conferences and Schools of Missions were held in various places.

The religious education work on behalf of Indian Americans for 13 national home mission boards was done with the cooperation of the United States Indian Office. The American Missionary Association is one of the cooperating boards. Changing policies and situations of the Indian citizens have had much consideration during the year in order to fit the program of religious education of Indian youth into the actual conditions. The new Regulations for Religious Worship in Government Indian Boarding and Day Schools were studied. The seven local religious work directors did excellent work. Viewed, however, as to total needs of all Indian youth in Government Schools, the work is far from adequate.

Then there was the important work among farm and cannery migrant families, the increased work against war as a means of settling international conflicts, and the education for world peace.

The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Samuel Guy Inman, *Executive Secretary*: For a long time this Committee has been working for better understanding between the United States and Latin America. During the last year there has been a marked improvement in this respect, which is reflected in the press and public in general. The elimination of the Platt Amendment has given a new appreciation of the United States' unselfishness in dealing with other countries, as has the clear declaration that this nation will cease military intervention in the affairs of its neighbors.

Two of the southern countries adopted new constitutions during the year, Brazil and Uruguay. Both show a tendency toward socialization. This is particularly significant in Brazil, which has been so conservative. Mexico has reformed Article III of its constitution in reference to education which will have a profound result on all of the evangelical work there.

As for cooperation among Evangelical forces, two sections, Brazil and Puerto Rico, have completely reorganized their united program with the hope of making them more inclusive and effective. These new organizations should be studied by all and they may easily suggest improvements in other regional cooperation.

The usual appropriation was made by the Association to the general Mountain Workers' Conference. The Conference met in Knoxville in March. The principal address was made by Dr. Morgan, Executive Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. These conferences are of great value to the progressive mission schools, churches and social welfare movements in the southern highlands.

The Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, James A. McAllister, *President*: The enrollment was not up to normal for two reasons: first, there are few openings for new men; second, some young men who might like to prepare for the ministry are entirely without financial means. The total enrollment for the year was 48, distributed as follows: Seniors, 7; Middlers, 9 (there were no Juniors); Graduate Students, 9; special students, 23. The three-

year certificate was granted to one and the diploma to six at the Commencement in May. An extension course was given in Humacao with 14 enrolled. Ten were given certificates for completing the course.

The Seminary continues to be supported by the major denominations engaged in evangelical work on the Island. The staff is provided interdenominationally also, as follows: the President, Mr. McAllister, by the Presbyterians; Prof. Webber, by the Baptists; Prof. Wellman, by the Methodists; Prof. Morton, by the Disciples, and Prof. Sáez by the Congregationalists through the A. M. A. Each board also pays an assigned quota toward the general expenses.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1933-1934

Schools for Negroes

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate	5	Collegiate	949
*Secondary	4	Secondary	1,435
†Secondary and Primary.....	7	Primary	864
Primary	1	Special	67
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Negro Schools.....	17		3,315
* Includes practice school at Straight.		In summer sessions	288
† Includes practice schools at Talladega and Tougaloo.		Total number of workers, 261	

Other Schools

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy.....	Mountaineer	20	260
Blanche Kellogg Institute.....	Puerto Rican	10	80
Santee Normal Training School.....	Indian	17	207‡
Fort Berthold Mission.....	Indian	9	47
Total other schools.....	4	<hr/>	<hr/>
		56	594

‡ Total includes 92 Bible Correspondence students at Santee.

SUMMARY: Schools, 21; workers, 317; students, 4,197; boarding students: Negro, 585; other than Negro, 340; total boarding students, 925.

Churches

SOUTHERN FOR NEGROES

Total number of Congregational-Christian Churches.....	209	
(of this number 90 are Christian)		
Number of self-supporting churches	183	
Number of churches receiving aid on pastor's salary	26	
Number of churches receiving aid on social service programs..	6	
Total church membership	15,183	
(membership of aid-receiving churches, 2,210)		
Total Sunday School membership	6,987	
Raised by all churches on apportionment		\$ 2,386.00
Raised by aid-receiving churches on own expenses		23,523.32
Raised by aid-receiving churches for benevolences other than apportionment		444.45
Amount appropriated by A. M. A.		21,281.42

PUERTO RICAN

CONGREGATIONAL-CHRISTIAN

Number of organized churches	21	
Number of unorganized places of worship	56	
Total church membership	2,216	
Number of native ministers and assistants (12 ordained).....	25	
Number of Sunday Schools	63	
Number of officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School....	4,098	
Raised by local churches toward paying pastors' salaries.....		\$ 3,967.00
Raised by local churches for home expenses		8,444.00
Amount granted by A. M. A. directly to churches.....		28,562.03

INDIAN

Number of churches and mission stations (28 of which are organized)	36
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Total reported amount raised by churches for current expenses		\$ 832.51
Total church membership	1,392	
Total native staff (10 ordained)	29	
Number of Sunday Schools	8	
Total Sunday School and Week-day Bible School membership	345	
Amount appropriated by A. M. A. (including amount for Elbowoods Center and pastor-at-large)		\$19,294.62

Hospitals

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Resident physicians	3	
Administrative nurses (one from United States)	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses	7	
Puerto Rican nurses in training	18	
Patients in hospital during year	1,314	
Total hospital days	12,306	
Consultations in clinic	24,125	
Operations	194	
Maternity patients	108	
X-ray pictures taken	139	
Laboratory examinations	4,305	
Total dressings	3,505	
Total cost of operating hospital		\$35,194.63
Received from patients		14,335.40
Received from donations, etc.		756.92
Received from the A. M. A.		17,524.86

BREWER HOSPITAL, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

Graduate nurses on staff	5	
Patients in hospital during year	581	
Total hospital days	3,558	
Operations	278	
Births	27	
Received from ward patients		\$ 615.05
Received from private patients		48.50
Received from donations		2,651.68
Received from The Duke Endowment		3,348.00
Received from the A. M. A.		2,142.58
Total receipts for year		8,555.81
Total operating expenses for year		8,530.84

FLINT GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL (DILLARD UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS)

Pathological laboratory examinations	12,495	
X-ray pictures taken	589	
Social service cases	1,140	
Patients admitted to hospital	1,129	
Total hospital days service	11,635	
Cases admitted for teaching purposes	430	
Clinic patients	3,000	
Clinic visits	16,475	
Total expenses for year		\$46,008.00
Collected from patients		27,141.00
Total grants and donations		17,428.00
Deficit		1,439.00

See Dillard University, p. 43, for further information.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1933-1934

School	Coll.	2dy	Kind and Prim.	Special	Total	Bdg.	Total grads.		Total Staff	Rec'd locally (Excl. Bdg. Depts.)	Granted by A. M. A.
							Sr. H.	Coll.			
Trinity	0	148	0	3	151	1	9	0	9	\$ 3,698.02	\$ 6,602.09
Burrell Normal	0	95	0	0	95	0	5	0	5	3,622.01	2,299.10
Cotton Valley	0	12	83	0	95	0	0	0	0	874.53	4,799.07
Lincoln Normal	0	88	87	13	188	13	14	0	14	4,962.69	11,188.36
Talladega College	207	113	127	2	449	151	54	11	51	73,876.35	59,530.63
Fessenden Academy	0	98	0	0	98	50	11	12	0	953.08	11,978.70
Ballard Normal	0	225	37	2	264	0	11	47	0	6,171.86	6,311.72
Dorchester Academy	0	165	159	1	325	61	14	16	0	4,935.66	12,936.34
Straight College	158	51	0	45	254	54	30	11	15	11,232.87	39,050.84
Tougaloo College	112	82	108	0	302	126	35	14	11	21,086.93	38,539.73
Lincoln Academy	0	128	147	0	275	72	23	0	0	12,869.71	12,362.84
Avery Institute	0	230	116	0	346	0	17	61	0	7,311.81	9,602.13
Tillotson College	183	0	0	1	184	57	22	0	20	7,292.14	25,162.07
LeMoine College	289	0	0	0	289	0	19	0	26	18,211.51	26,758.12
Totals:											
Negro school†	949	1,435	864	67	3,315	585	261	262	125	\$177,099.17	\$267,327.74
Summer sessions: LeMoine, 140; Tillotson, 148.....					288						
Total					3,603						

Other schools:

Pleasant Hill Academy	0	169	91	0	260	111	20	27	0	\$ 20,164.35	\$ 18,487.70
Blanche Kellogg Institute ..	0	78	0	2	80	74	10	15	0	1,283.01	12,576.34
Santee Normal	0	115	0	0	92	207	17	13	0	4,072.30	16,676.39
Fort Berthold Mission*	0	6	41	0	47	47	9	0	0	1,185.00	7,139.18
Totals:											
Other schools	0	368	132	94	594	340	56	55	0	\$ 26,704.66	\$ 54,879.61

RECAPITULATION

Negro schools†—17	949	1,435	707	67	3,603†	585	261	262	125	\$177,099.17	\$267,321.74
Other schools—4	0	368	132	94	594†	340	56	55	0	26,704.66	54,879.61
Totals:											
All schools—21	949	1,803	839	161	4,197†	925	317	256	125	\$203,803.83	\$322,201.35

* There are four organized churches in addition to church and dormitory at center, and three unorganized churches.

† This total includes practice schools in Talladega, Straight and Tougaloo Colleges.

‡ These totals include figures for Summer Sessions in Negro Schools (288) and 92 Bible Correspondence students at Santee.

A. M. A. SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND CHURCHES—STATISTICS FOR 1933-1934—Concluded

<i>Hospitals</i>		<i>Head Officers</i>		<i>Staff</i>	<i>Received locally</i>	<i>Granted by A. M. A.</i>
Ryder Memorial.....	James Watson, M.D.....			4	\$ 15,672.90	\$ 17,524.86
Brewer Hospital.....	Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N.....			5	6,703.74	1,642.58
<i>Totals: Hospitals, 2</i>				9	\$ 22,376.64	\$ 19,167.44
<i>Church Work</i>		<i>Organized Churches</i>		<i>Workers' Staff</i>	<i>Received locally</i>	<i>Granted by A. M. A.</i>
			<i>Unorganized Places of Worship</i>			
Puerto Rican		21	56	26	\$ 12,411.00	\$ 28,562.03
Indian (exclusive of Elbowoods)		23	5	24	832.51	12,155.44
Southern among Negroes		26	6	27	23,523.32	21,281.42
Japanese Churches		2	..	2	.....	1,484.85
<i>Totals:..Churches</i>		72	67	79	\$ 36,766.83	\$ 63,483.74
GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals and churches				405	\$262,947.30	\$404,852.53

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

It is to be hoped that this will be the last year we shall have to report a steady and growing decrease in the receipts from the churches and individuals for the work of the Association. So far for the past 11 years it has been the story of "Down! Down!" without a break. We repeat the table of the report of last year with great regret.

1923-24.....	\$335,169.27
1924-25.....	319,906.14
1925-26.....	290,417.21
1926-27.....	266,575.57
1927-28.....	257,386.67
1928-29.....	237,722.12
1929-30.....	214,887.76
1930-31.....	196,931.33
1931-32.....	160,116.37
1932-33.....	120,244.68
1933-34.....	99,154.83

We wish we could be sure that all this downward trend is entirely due to the depression and to the constant reduction in the percentage of the gifts of the Congregational Churches assigned to the work of the Association. Part of this, to be sure, was due to large legacies which came directly to the Association. Nevertheless, it is certainly regrettable that the Congregational Churches of America should have so small a financial participation in the Association's work. We refuse to believe that only 7 per cent of what the churches give to missions represents their interest in the work of the Association. We are wondering if the humaneness of the work of the Association does not have much to do with the securing of the remaining 93 per cent of the churches' gifts.

The fundamental reason for the Association lies in the fact that minority groups all over the world have been under serious pressure by the majority. This is and has been true in America. The history of the dealings of the white race with the American Indians is not pleasant reading. Wendell Phillips long ago declared that the American people had nothing so much to fear as the American Indian before the judgment bar of God. As we write this, our papers are full of indignation over the forcible removal of the Hungarians from Yugoslavia but it pales into insignificance before the deportation of the Cherokees from Georgia to Oklahoma. Then we had the anti-Chinese raids in the 1880's, then the anti-Japanese campaigns in the 1920's, and now the anti-Filipino agitation of the 1930's. There has hardly been an epoch

from the Know-Nothings down when some group has not been under the pressure of great discrimination in the United States. Just now the whole world is in the throes of intensified Nationalism.

Of course, this has been the history of the exploitation of the Negro from the beginning. This is by no means, however, confined to the South alone. The Negro has been the first man to be fired and the last man to be hired under the pressure of labor demands for a long time. We wonder that he has any faith left in the white race, and, if we are to believe thousands of them, they would not have were it not for the work of missionary societies and philanthropic agencies.

It is at this time above all when the minorities of America need the friendliness of agencies like The American Missionary Association as never before. We point to the fact that the Association from the Amistad down has been the friend of the friendless and has stood against all oppression of minority groups. This has been only possible because it has had behind it the Congregational Churches with like traditions and convictions. Is it possible that those convictions have weakened?

In this Annual Report of 1934 we heartily welcome to the aid of so great a cause the new Council for Social Action of the Congregational-Christian Churches which proposes to make the minority groups of America one of its four major projects. We rejoice that for 88 years the Association has been building a strong foundation for the Council's work, and we pledge them the hearty cooperation of all our forces to bring into America a real Christian Brotherhood.

To train minds capable of clear thinking and right judgments; to create minds capable of grasping faith in a Creator and a loving God; to train youth who shall give themselves undividedly to the creation of a world fit to live in, and to lift the common life of people who have been always on the outside of privilege and who themselves shall in turn tear down the wall of partition by their own sheer worthiness; to demonstrate to the unbelieving that every man is a man and no man is outside the pale of evolution, and to face all skeptics with an unfaltering faith in brotherhood as the only way out of this world which seems mad—that ought to challenge the best in every man for sacrificial service—if *perchance he is a follower of Jesus Christ*.

After 17 years of traveling among the churches, I have come to believe that what we need is more information. There is a woeful

amount of ignorance today as to what the missionary program is and what is being accomplished. We need to begin again with the children in our Sunday Schools and in our young people's societies. The Department of Missionary Education under Secretary Lobingier has developed a series of studies that are unequalled in any denomination. The problem now is to secure their adoption by every church interested in the complete Christian Education of its youth. The Summer Young People's Conferences have performed heroic service in the past in missionary education. It is fair to ask, however, if other causes, good in themselves, have not crept in to the crowding to one side what was once their main curricula. If we shall miss educating this generation of youth in our churches, the future is not assuring for any of our missionary enterprises.

We must widen the base of giving in our churches. One thousand of our churches will be found with a zero (or we used to call it a "goose-egg" in school) in the column of benevolences in the year book. It is inconceivable that any church which can remain open at all, cannot put something in that column just to save its own soul. And then only one-third of the people who subscribe for the support of the church budget put down anything on the other side for the larger work. These churches and members must be educated because the day of large gifts and large legacies is passing. The government by its system of increasing expenditures for relief and for demands for pensions and for military purposes, is absorbing those surpluses out of which our fathers were able to give liberally for philanthropic purposes. Those who do not now give will probably be unable to give largely. However, this service to mankind in the name of Christ will have to be sustained in the future or at least for a long time to come, not by the large gifts of the few so much as by the small gifts of the many. We need more and not fewer educators in the field. If we could double the number of those who are telling the story of missions, we might not double the income but it would be sufficient to pay a good interest on the investment.

The pastor is always the key to the situation. That is as true as it is trite. Wherever I have found a pastor alive and courageous, I have found a church which did not look upon its task as parochial. In every church there are men and women who are truly devoted to Christ and

await leadership. Missionary interest and missionary giving will be resumed when that leadership is found.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

MRS. MARY D. WHITE

The Associate Secretary has completed two years of service with The American Missionary Association and The Church Extension Boards. She can truthfully say that each day's work is more interesting than the last, and in the present economic crisis, courage and friendliness and the spirit of adventure applies equally to the office and to the field. Statistics might be acceptable in some reports, but to me they are only a stepping stone to greater and better accomplishment. The work of this office has proceeded normally, if any day can be called normal!

Handwork quotas for the schools, hospitals and colleges; parsonage box applications for all our Home Missionary pastors, including Indian, and Negro, individual requests for many and varied needs have been supplied.

Many speaking appointments have been fulfilled with many different groups. Committee work on denominational and interdenominational committees include Cooperative Council and Missionary Education Committee of the Commission on Missions; Secretarial Cabinet, Speakers Bureau, Woman's Committee and Promotional Unit of the Home Boards; Trustee of the Women's Home Missionary Federation and Woman's Home Missionary Union of the State of New York; Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement, Office Administration, Chautauqua, Indian, Administrative Committees of the Council of Women for Home Missions; Joint Administrative, and Advisory Committee of Joint Committee on Planning and Strategy of Home Missions Council; Administrative Committees of The American Missionary Association and The Church Extension Boards.

The Speakers Bureau. The work of the Speakers Bureau has been in cooperation with the Commission on Missions, to make fullest possible use of Home Board secretaries, missionaries and non-Board members of the Administrative Committee for speaking engagements. We have been trying to regulate the itineraries of Home Board speakers

and to bring more missionaries from the field, as that seems to be the crying need in our churches today.

Mr. and Mrs. Fogle of Pleasant Hill Academy gave good service in New England in the spring. Miss Myrtle W. Knight of Cotton Valley School and Miss Laura Soto of Ryder Memorial Hospital, Puerto Rico, served us well at the Northfield Conference; Miss Mary E. Branch, President of Tillotson College, and the Rev. F. P. Frazier, Harold M. Kingsley and Mr. Samuel Coles were very acceptable speakers wherever appointments were arranged for them. The Avery Singer with Principal B. J. Cox and Mrs. Cox were one of the greatest means of A. M. A. propaganda at the meeting of the General Council, Oberlin, Ohio.

Your Secretary was responsible for the exhibit of the A. M. A. and C. E. B. at Grinnell and Oberlin and Mrs. Helen Velders of the office an able assistant.

Because it is necessary for me to see the field for myself I have been grateful, this last year, to go into the South again and visit some of the work which I had not seen, both for the A. M. A. and C. E. B. This fall I saw the work at Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and spent 10 valuable days at Santee, Nebraska; with the Rev. and Mrs. Philip Frazier in their territory in South Dakota, and with the Rev. and Mrs. Harold W. Case at Fort Berthold Mission, Elbowoods, North Dakota.

The report of the Associate Secretary of the Department of Support should include a financial statement, but as this Secretary's job seems to deal with every phase of promotion except the direct appeal for money, she has no statement available. She is carrying on in the belief that when people know that the work supported is valuable in every detail and when they become acquainted with the fields of service which include church, hospital and school, well managed and cooperative, then the money for the support of these institutions will be easily available.

The second year passes in unending gratitude on the part of the Secretary to all the partners wherever they are in this country, and brings a new realization of the fine folks on the field who are so sacrificial and so loyal.

PROJECT DEPARTMENT

MISS HELEN FRANCES SMITH, *Secretary*

This has been a year of noticeable development in the Project Department. As I glance over the past 12 months two features emerge as outstanding—the increasingly fine cooperation of the state leaders and the high caliber of the lay workers who are heading up the project work in the states. In spite of the difficulties of shifting personnel and constantly reducing appropriations, there seems to be a greater appreciation of projects. Possibly much of this development is due to the fact that we are stressing the educational value of the Project Plan rather than the financial side. With this emphasis in mind we have changed the form of the project lists to some extent. That these changes are popular is evidenced in the replies from state superintendents and other workers some of whom have ordered copies of the lists for every church and woman's society in their area. The same demand is made for the News Flashes and letters and reports from the field. We are more than busy filling these orders which to date total 47,146 pieces of material. This represents an increase of 15,738 over the normal output of 1933.

During the year two committees have been studying the Project Plan. Recommendations from the committee appointed by the Missionary Education Committee were endorsed by the Project Forum held in Oberlin at the time of the General Council meeting. They have also appeared in the *Project Bulletin* which goes to a mailing list of over 300. These instructions are being carried out by the Project Secretaries. A committee of the Cooperative Council is studying the method but at the time of writing has not made a report.

Because of the increased business of the department and the difficult limitations of a small travel budget, I have only accepted 54 speaking appointments in 10 states. Other activities of the year include setting up and supervising forums and exhibits for state, regional and national gatherings. It has been a privilege to confer with authors of the World Service Program units and current study books to whom our files are always open. Material has also been provided for the author of the 1934 Prayer Cycle. Leadership responsibility for three summer

conferences takes a large part of each summer. We were fortunate in having two A. M. A. workers living with us in Camp Wahnondah at Northfield this past summer. Miss Myrtle Knight from Cotton Valley School was the official A. M. A. representative and Miss Laura Soto, formerly of Ryder Memorial Hospital, served as camp nurse. They both made vital contributions to the life of the Camp. Valuable contacts from this particular part of our work continue the year around.

From the field comes the following evaluation of the Project Plan. Rev. and Mrs. Alan Jones have been projects of a New Jersey church for several years. Exchange visits have occurred each year between the two parishes. In speaking of the last visit which the New Jersey pastor made to Waycross, Georgia, Mr. Jones says: "This leads me to say a word about the project system. With us it is far deeper than a trick of salesmanship. The Bound Brook church not only gives us financial backing; they give us the warm support of a personal friendship. WE'RE FRIENDS! I commend this plan to others."

It has been a great year, this seventh year as Project Secretary. We look for still greater things in the year ahead.

RETIRED WORKERS

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hamlin served the Association with fidelity and efficiency for 41 and 34 years, respectively. Mr. Hamlin began, in 1893, as the farm superintendent at Santee School in Nebraska. In 1901 he became instructor in agriculture at Tougaloo College. In 1910 he taught science, was treasurer and had charge of boys' work at Lincoln Normal School in Marion, Alabama. In 1913 he was sent to Tillotson College in Austin, Texas, as treasurer, and instructor in commercial and agricultural work. In 1918 he returned to Tougaloo where he served as treasurer and instructor in commercial subjects. His final work was that of steward of the dining department of Talladega College, which position he held from 1926 to 1934.

Mrs. Hamlin began as teacher in the grades at Moorhead School, Moorhead, Mississippi, in 1900. In 1904 she became matron of the dining hall at Tougaloo College for six years. Then followed similar work at Lincoln Normal for three years and Tillotson College for five years. In 1918 she returned to Tougaloo with her husband, as dining hall matron. In 1926 she became stewardess of the dining hall at Talladega.

Long years of service, these, years, for the most part, when salaries were low and conveniences poor. Yet Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin did not complain. They were in the work to serve and serve they did from sun up to sun down. Treasurers, farmers, stewards and stewardesses have never been able to regulate their work by "academic semester hours," "average teaching loads" or NRA Codes. Such work demands all the time there is, seven days out of every week. It should not be so, and some day we may learn better, but that day did not come in the Hamlins' time.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin are living at Chautauqua, New York, where they had a summer cottage for years. With gratitude and affection the officers of the A. M. A. and their fellow-workers wish them years of satisfying leisure.

Miss Lucia F. Upham had been with the Association for 26 years when she reached the maximum retiring age in 1934. No one would have guessed that she had reached that age. Miss Upham started as a high school teacher at Grandview, Tennessee, where she remained until 1913, when she went to Chandler Normal School in Lexington, Kentucky, to do similar work. In 1919 we find her at Emerson Institute in Mobile, Alabama, and then for two years at Procter Academy in Provo, Utah. Her last position was that of teacher and study-hall librarian in the High School at Talladega from 1922 to 1934.

Always ready, helpful and with excellent judgment, Miss Upham lent a willing hand. No one has come to take her place—few of her kind are ever found. A visit in her home at 14 George Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, will be sure to be rewarding to A. M. A. friends and her fellow-workers.

Miss Margaret A. Reed went to Tougaloo College as teacher of the eighth grade in 1909 at a salary of \$20 a month for eight months with board, room, laundry and travel expense. The same was true of all persons who taught with the A. M. A. at that time and for many years before, and not a few years since. Surely she was not drawn to the work by what she would get out of it, physically speaking. In 1919 she was made girls' preceptress. From 1920 until her retirement at commencement time in 1934 she was a high school teacher—25 years at Tougaloo! Miss Reed will long be remembered for her fine judgment, scholarship, keen mind and readiness to spend and be spent for the good of Tougaloo

College and its students. Our affectionate good wishes go with her to Jackson, Mississippi, on West Street, where she plans to live, and where a postcard, letter, or better still, a visit from a former student, fellow-worker or A. M. A. friend would be welcome.

Miss Catherine Perley started her A. M. A. career at LeMoyne Institute in 1909, on a missionary salary. She was teacher of household arts. In 1917 she was transferred to Tougaloo College where she remained until her retirement in 1934. She did not advertise her ability, but quietly and faithfully did her work uncomplainingly. Our affectionate good wishes follow her to Little Sioux, Iowa, where she plans to live and would like to see her friends and former associates.

Mrs. Annie M. Edwards would not have been retired quite so soon could she have left her blind husband and gone elsewhere to teach when Allen Normal School of Thomasville, Georgia, was closed. Mrs. Edwards continues to reside in the cottage on the Allen campus and acts as overseer of the property. She began teaching in the grades in 1910. She was ever active in the local church and helped to interpret the school to the community and the community to the school.

Miss Emma Sherritt was within 10 years of the Association's maximum retiring age when she went to Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, as teacher of high school mathematics and pedagogy. An able teacher she was indeed—a "born teacher" as some would put it. She will welcome you if you will drop off at Traer, Iowa, and see her sometime.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, distinguished clergyman, author and lecturer, died at his home in Medford, Massachusetts, on November 8, 1933, at the age of 76. He was president of The American Missionary Association from 1919 to 1922. From 1910 to 1913 he was Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches. He held long and important pastorates in Boston, Detroit and Brooklyn. From the common schools of Medford he went to Phillips Andover, Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary. From a New York daily we quote the following which appeared at the time of Dr. Boynton's death:

"In 1914 Mayor John Purroy Mitchel named him the clerical member of his commission to investigate the night licensing and late amusement situation in the city. During the World War, when only a War Department regulation on age prevented him from serving the 13th Artillery Regiment overseas as chaplain, Dr. Boynton attracted considerable attention by his anti-pacifist opinions, which he based on practicality. They were not the only opinions of which attracted attention, for at one time he announced himself as unwilling to perform the marriage service for any but eugenic couples, and when nearly the entire clergy was denouncing the 'younger generation' as hell-bent for destruction Dr. Boynton stood up for them manfully."

Dr. Frederick A. Sumner, President Emeritus of Talladega College, had scarcely begun his well-earned retirement when death suddenly claimed him on December 26, 1933.

Dr. Sumner came to Talladega from Milford, Connecticut, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church. He found the college in great need of buildings, equipment and an enlarged and stabilized income. Fortunately he had an educational dean, Mr. James T. Cater, to whom he could entrust the educational affairs of the college. So he turned the major part of his attention to the material needs of Talladega and went up and down the land quietly making friends and securing gifts, at which he was very successful. During his administration the outstanding college buildings were erected, the campus was beautified and almost eight hundred thousand dollars were raised toward a million-dollar endowment.

However, Dr. Sumner was primarily spiritually minded. The students and faculty loved to hear him preach. They also believed in him for his simplicity and integrity of character and the way in which he lived out every day rather than talked about the doctrines and principles of Christian brotherhood.

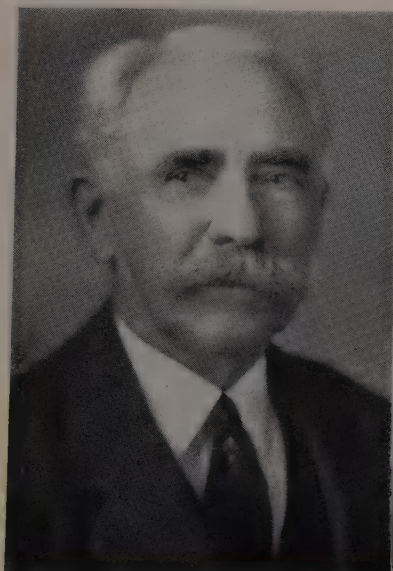
They called her "Mother Garner" at Pleasant Hill Academy not because she was old, but because they loved her for her kindnesses and attentions. So, when *Miss Mary E. Garner* died at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on January 20, 1934, the students at Pleasant Hill were especially sad.

Miss Garner came from a family long devoted to missionary work at home and abroad. It was not until after years of confining service in her home, however, that she was able to carry out her own wish to be a missionary. It was too late then to go to the foreign field so she applied to The American Missionary Association and was assigned to Pleasant Hill Academy where she served continuously for 10 years with the exception of the year 1923-24, when she served in the office of Tougaloo College.

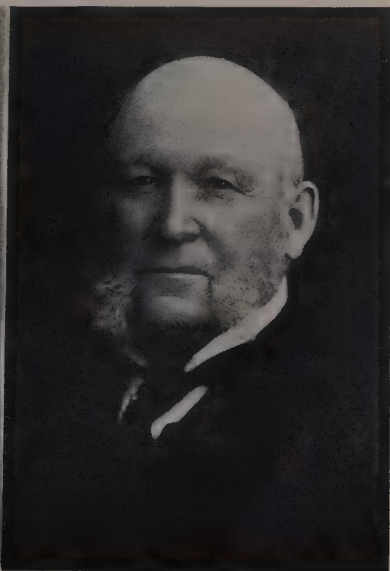
Miss Garner's particular forte was writing letters of appeal and thank you. She had a way of doing this which increased the number of givers and made them happy in their giving. But this work was only one of her many "extras." Her major task was that of matron of the boys' dormitory. She also served as secretary to the principal, adviser in religious work, and a general and willing worker at anything which made for the good of the Academy.



HENRY C. KING



JOHN R. ROGERS, JR.



NEHEMIAH BOYNTON

It was very fitting that her sister furnished an infirmary room in the boys' dormitory as a memorial to Miss Garner.

The beautiful memorial service at the Academy at Commencement time, conducted entirely by the students, was noteworthy for its genuineness in expressions of love and devotion.

Mr. John R. Rogers died very suddenly at his home in Brooklyn on February 13, 1934, at the age of 77. He was a member of the Association's Executive Committee from 1909 to 1927 and was its chairman from 1918 to 1927. We quote the following from the words of Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard in *The Congregationalist*:

"The Congregational Church has lost one of its greatest older laymen. He was a bulwark of strength in his home church, Clinton Avenue of Brooklyn, for many years. Beyond what he did so generously and faithfully there, he had, as he has said to me more than once, three major interests: Berea, which his father helped to establish; Oberlin, where he graduated and on whose board of trustees he served long and enthusiastically; and The American Missionary Association.

"To Mr. Rogers beyond any other person is due the great Hall bequest which has undergirded the Association's work as no other single gift has done. It was his personal plea seconded by that of his beloved friend, Secretary Ryder, which led Charles Hall to link The American Missionary Association with Berea and Oberlin in the distribution of his estate.

"Mr. Rogers viewed with profound anxiety the steps leading to centralization of control in our missionary affairs. As a business man of long experience in a great corporation, he was responsive to arguments for economy and efficiency, but he saw clearly the danger in trying to put widely diversified interests into the hands of any single group of persons who by no possibility could ever have the intimate understanding of each piece of work necessary for its wise administration. The vigor of his opposition was a testimony to his loyalty.

"To the world at large Mr. Rogers was often referred to as 'the father of the linotype,' he had taken out between 400 and 500 patents on typesetting machinery during the last 45 years."

Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, for many years a secretary of The American Missionary Association in its Department of Promotion, died at Portland, Maine, on February 24, 1934. Concerning Mrs. Woodbury we quote the following from a statement by Dr. Augustus F. Beard, which appeared in *The Missionary Herald*:

"In the passing of Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury in Northfield, Vermont, on Saturday, the 24th of February, The American Missionary Association loses one of its staff in former days. Mrs. Woodbury will be pleasantly remembered by those who were interested in the Association and its projects as a woman of exceptional ability who gave an unstinted devotion to the cause which she was called to present to the churches. Mrs. Woodbury was introduced to the Association through the branch office in Boston and had her chief rendezvous there. Making herself thoroughly acquainted with the varied relations of the work in her southern visitations, with clear apprehension and uncommon and ready gift of address, Mrs. Woodbury was always greeted with welcome in the churches. The Association put great emphasis in earlier years on setting forth its work by speakers who could command the attention and sympathy of its constituents. In this Mrs. Woodbury was greatly in evidence upon its platform as a gifted speaker. Those who knew her will recall her attractive personality and her devoted service in the work which had won her heart, through earnest years. They will cherish her memory."

Dr. Henry Churchill King, for years the distinguished president of Oberlin College, died at Oberlin on February 27, 1934. Dr. King was president of The

American Missionary Association from 1913 to 1919. Concerning Dr. King's life and achievements we quote the following editorial which appeared in *The Congregationalist* on March 15:

"Dr. King was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1858, and except for brief periods when work and study took him abroad, practically his entire adult life was associated with Oberlin College, as student, professor, and president.

"In addition to his work of lecturing and administration at Oberlin, he occupied important lectureships at various periods in other institutions. His books constitute a veritable library and exercised a wide and helpful influence upon many during a period in which the crucial issues in theology and in Biblical interpretation were involving for many a transitional period in faith.

"Under his administration Oberlin College progressed to an important place and he wielded a powerful influence in the educational organizations and councils of the nation.

"The place that he occupied in the Congregational fellowship was recognized in his election to the moderatorship of the National Council for the period from 1919-21. He also served long periods, respectively, as chairman of the Commission on Missions and as chairman of the Congregational Foundation for Education. At the close of the war he acted as director of the Religious Work Department of the Y. M. C. A. in France from October, 1918, to April, 1919, and immediately following acted with Charles R. Crane forming the American section of the Peace Conference Inter-Allied Commission on Mandates in Turkey. France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1920."

Miss Ella A. Hamilton died at Whitewater, Wisconsin, on March 3, 1934. She had been formerly preceptress and household director at Allen Normal School in Thomasville, Georgia, from 1923 to 1925.

Winfield S. Goss, formerly president of Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, died at the age of 72 at his home in McKnightstown, Pennsylvania, on Friday, March 23, 1934. He had been stricken with a heart attack several days before.

Mr. Goss served The American Missionary Association for 18 years. During this time he was professor of Greek and Latin at Straight University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. For two years he served as president of Tillotson College in Austin, Texas. He was also an instructor at Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

Mrs. James P. O'Brien, wife of former President O'Brien of Straight College, died on April 13, 1934. Mrs. O'Brien was always intensely interested in Dr. O'Brien's work, and made it her business to know individual students both at Talladega, when her husband was at the head of the Theological Seminary, and at Straight College, where he was president. Never very strong, she made a delightful and quiet home where the problems and worries of a college president could be laid aside, and he could rest amid his books and home interests.

Many students were helped by her wise counsel and kept self-respecting by the work which she found for them to do in her home, money for which enabled them to meet expenses. Students with latent talent were encouraged to develop that talent, and find themselves. As hostess she was quick to make people at home and to give them of her best thought, as well as comfort.

Professor George C. Burrage had gone to his classroom as usual on May 19, 1934, when he was stricken with a heart attack. The boys in his class succeeded in getting him to the doctor's office but he died before a physician could be summoned. Mr. Burrage was appointed principal of Ballard Normal School, at Macon, Georgia, in the fall of 1894 by Secretary Beard, which position he held for 14 years. The school was at that time the largest A. M. A. secondary school with the exception of LeMoyne.

As the heavy work in a warm climate was telling on his health, at his own request Mr. Burrage was transferred as principal of Saluda Seminary, at Saluda, North Carolina, where he remained for five years. In 1913 he was sent to Tillotson College in Austin, Texas, as teacher of philosophy, education and history. In 1914, President Jenkins offered him the position of assistant treasurer and teacher of French at Piedmont. He accepted and remained at Piedmont until the day of his death.

On May 29, 1934, *Mr. Eugene Iron Necklace*, an unordained Congregational minister among the Indians, died at Fort Yates, North Dakota. Indirectly his death was due to an accident a year previous when he was thrown from a horse. He had been pastor of the Long Hill church, at which place he was buried.

Wyllys King Morris, for many years a missionary among the Dakota Indians, passed away at Little Pine mission station near Marshall, North Dakota, on June 20, 1934. Mr. Morris was born September 11, 1842, at Hartford, Connecticut. At the age of 24 he married Martha Taylor Riggs, a pioneer in our mission work among the Sioux. For 21 years Mr. Morris was the lay superintendent of Good Will Mission, near Sisseton, South Dakota, among the Indians of the Pine Ridge and Omaha Agencies.

While Mr. Morris was not an employee of the A. M. A. nevertheless he worked under the Presbyterian Board and married into the famous Riggs family, three generations of which gave their lives to the Indians in the service of the A. M. A.

On her way back to Tougaloo College from her home in Austin, Texas, *Mrs. Inez B. Prosser* met with a fatal automobile accident near Shreveport, Louisiana, and died on September 5, 1934. Mrs. Prosser began with the Association at Tillotson College in September, 1927, where she served ably as registrar and teacher, and later as dean and registrar. In 1930 Mrs. Prosser was transferred to Tougaloo College as assistant professor of education and later, in addition, served as principal of the High School department. Meanwhile she continued graduate study during the summers and, in 1933, after a year's leave of absence, was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education by the University of Cincinnati. Mrs. Prosser had made a big place for herself at Tougaloo College and had begun a valuable service throughout Mississippi by writing educational articles and attending educational conferences. She had a rare mind, was an untiring worker and would have led Tougaloo far into the front ranks of education for her race.

Miss Ellen M. Howland, who died on September 12, 1934, was a worthy member of a family that has distinguished itself in many ways—on the mission field, in the schoolroom, in the pulpit and press. Her brother, W. B. Howland, was for many years publisher of *The Outlook* and her sister, Abbie B. Howland, was for years principal of Allen Normal School at Thomasville, Georgia.

It was at Allen Normal that Miss Ellen realized her greatest opportunity. There she distinguished herself, rare for a woman, as a teacher of manual arts. Through gifts from her family and friends she erected and equipped a shop. Here for many years the boys received careful training. She was much more than a worker with carpenter's tools, however. Many boys remember particularly the literary meetings and the social evenings at the shop as the happiest times of their lives. Since her retirement Miss Howland had lived in Dunkirk, New York, with a friend, at whose home she died.

Alice Harvey Steele died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 13, 1934. She was the wife of Andrew J. Steele, deceased, the beloved principal of LeMoyne from 1873 to 1909. A son and daughter survive.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1933 - 1934

Fiscal Year October 1, 1933-September 30, 1934

WILLIAM T. BOULT,
Treasurer.

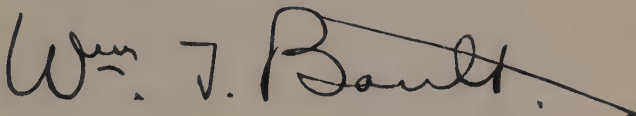
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The outstanding features of the Treasurer's Report are:

The accumulated deficit rose from \$75,280.61 at the end of the last fiscal year to \$121,550.14, as of September 30, 1934. It was assumed at the beginning of the year that we were operating on a balanced budget, but declines in expected receipts particularly from the churches and legacies account largely for the current deficit.

Against this deficit there are accumulated dividends on the 23,874 shares of Aluminum preferred stock received from the Estate of Charles M. Hall amounting to \$259,629.75, which with improvement in business should eventually be paid. It is proposed in the next budget to provide for the amortization of the accumulated deficit.

Additional cuts in the apportionment percentage allotted to this Association seem likely to reduce our expectation from the churches below \$75,000.00 annually, or 13 per cent of the total budget. The Association must count on larger gifts by legacy. It is of prime importance, however, that this organization which has such vital influence in the important field of inter-racial relations and service to a large under-privileged group should have the substantial support of LIVING DONORS.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Wm. J. Bauld". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

The following exhibits present in detail the income, expenditures, funds and investments of The American Missionary Association:

Exhibit "A"

Consolidated Balance Sheet, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "B"

Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year, exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "C"

Income and Expenditures of the Daniel Hand Fund for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "D"

Consolidated statement of Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "E"

Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "F"

Summary of receipts for Current Work and Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "G"

Statement of Endowment Funds received—Both General and Special.

Exhibit "H"

Itemized list of Trust Funds.

Exhibit "I"

Copy of certificates from Auditors and Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

Statement of Receipts of The American Missionary Association since organization (1846).

Exhibit "A"

**THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE DANIEL HAND FUND
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As of September 30, 1934

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	<i>Sept. 30, 1934</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1933</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Cash	\$ 126,402.10	\$ 133,300.95		\$ 6,898.85
Investments:				
Stocks*	3,900,877.94	4,003,228.28		102,350.34
Public Utility and Industrial Bonds	2,096,713.88	2,254,237.33		157,523.45
Railroad and Municipal Bonds	1,659,460.40	1,816,943.84		157,483.44
Mortgages	2,376,835.10	2,328,345.00	\$ 48,490.10	
Real Estate	244,161.98	272,696.23		28,534.25
Securities Pending Settlement	1,336.00	1,336.00		
Accounts, Notes Receivable and Prepaid Items	67,956.15	66,875.09	1,081.06	
Real Estate, Buildings and Equipment—Field	3,161,603.54	3,401,317.23		239,713.69
Sundry Assets—Congregational Church Building Society	95,538.60	96,507.94		969.34
TOTAL	\$13,730,885.69	\$14,374,787.89		\$643,902.20

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES

Bond and Mortgage—Straight College, New Orleans, La.	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		
Loan from bank secured by collateral		\$ 150,000.00		\$150,000.00
<i>Funds</i>				
Property Fund	\$ 3,061,603.54	\$ 3,301,317.23		\$239,713.69
Endowment Funds†	9,966,060.96	10,074,694.81		108,633.85
Endowment Funds Pending Settlement	1,307.00	1,307.00		
Conditional Gift Fund	289,747.99	294,797.99		5,050.00
Funds Assigned for Land, Buildings, Equipment, etc.	63,629.69	85,494.10		21,864.41
Trust Funds Held for Other Organizations	199,723.92	199,723.92		
<i>Reserve Funds:</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>		
Daniel Hand Fund.....	\$ 38.05	\$ 1,231.47		
Contingent Reserve Fund..	3,000.00	7,777.96		
Sinking Fund	1,857.19	17,650.58		
<i>Conditional Gift Reserves:</i>				
1933-1934		11,666.67		
1934-1935	13,333.34	11,666.67		
1935-1936	1,666.67			
<i>Legacy Reserves:</i>				
1933-1934		43,745.97		
1934-1935	13,054.59	11,102.78		
1935-1936	1,951.81			
Sale of Real Estate and Buildings—Field	974.51	1,299.80		
Unexpended Current Funds	5,793.58	7,660.73		
Tornado Insurance Reserve	5,500.00	3,000.00		
Sale—Real Estate—Mortgage Department	5,538.39		52,708.13	116,802.63
				64,094.50
<i>Sundry Funds:</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>		
Loan Funds	\$ 1,778.18	\$ 1,796.27		
Funds Awaiting Assignment	2,587.01	7,255.00		
Congregational Church Building Society	95,538.60	96,507.94		
Contingent Student Loan Account	6,995.81	3,445.29		
Property Rentals	1,087.78	192.34		
Sundry Funds	6,365.92	8,958.79		
Student Aid Funds	744.40	709.11		
Contributions designated by Contributor		3,286.74		
Accrued Taxes Paid Mortgage Accounts	2,556.90	3,779.34	117,654.60	125,930.82
				8,276.22
<i>Total Funds</i>	<i>\$13,752,435.83</i>	<i>\$14,200,068.50</i>		<i>\$447,632.67</i>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS.....	\$13,852,435.83	\$14,450,068.50		\$597,632.67
<i>Deficit in Current Funds.....</i>	<i>121,530.14</i>	<i>75,280.61</i>	\$ 46,269.53	
TOTAL	\$13,730,885.69	\$14,374,787.89		\$643,902.20

* Chiefly acquired through legacies: Guaranteed, \$54,200.00; Preferred, \$2,999,970.50; Common, \$846,707.44.
 † General, \$567,972.17; Special, \$606,252.52; Hall Fund, \$5,413,996.44; Hall Fund Reserve, \$1,826,192.85; Hand Fund, \$1,543,130.86; Hand Fund Reserve, \$7,127.46; Profit on Sale of Securities, \$15,643.58.

Exhibit "B"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1934

INCOME					
	1933-1934	1932-1933	Increase	Decrease	
Debit Balance as of September 30, 1933.....	\$ 75,280.61	\$ 73,172.95	\$ 2,107.66		
Contributions available for Appropriations:					
Churches	\$ 95,558.43	\$ 116,015.38		\$ 20,456.95	
Individuals	3,596.40	4,229.30		632.90	
Legacies:					
1933-1934 Legacy Reserve Account	43,745.97	65,398.13		21,652.16	
1933-1934 1932-1933					
Total Legacies Received.....	\$ 14,274.40	\$ 39,576.75			
Transferred to Reserve Funds.....	6,721.30	19,340.11			
Legacies Applicable to Current Year	7,553.10	20,236.64		12,683.54	
Conditional Gifts:					
1933-1934 1932-1933					
Total Gifts Matured.....	\$ 5,750.00	\$ 36,050.00			
Transferred to Reserve Funds.....	3,333.34	23,333.34			
Add 1933-1934 Reserve.....	\$ 2,416.66	\$ 12,716.66			
	11,666.67	3,833.35			
Conditional Gifts Applicable to Current Year.....	14,083.33	16,550.01		2,466.68	
Income on Investments:					
1933-1934 1932-1933					
General Fund	\$ 76,145.53	\$ 69,513.47			
Hall Fund	249,929.25	264,538.48	326,074.78	334,051.95	7,977.17
Contributions Designated by Contributor.....	29,636.08	38,045.01		8,408.93	
Trustees of Talladega College.....	6,500.00	585.69	\$ 5,914.31		
Tuitions	97,337.87	97,878.14		540.27	
Slater Fund	900.00	2,505.00		1,605.00	
Votes of Administrative Committee applying accrued income items to expense for current year		16,014.06		16,014.06	
Administrative Expenses Paid by Hand Fund	4,737.24		4,737.24		
Total Current Income	\$629,723.20	\$711,509.31		\$ 81,786.11	
By vote of Administrative Committee, December 13, 1932:					
From Building Maintenance Fund		\$135,000.00		\$135,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL	\$554,442.59	\$773,336.36		\$218,893.77	

EXPENDITURES					
	1933-1934	1932-1933	1933-1934	1932-1933	Increase Decrease
Missions Department:					
Cooperative Activities	\$ 9,410.00	\$ 14,576.25			
Equipment and Repairs	6,325.00	6,300.00			
Group Insurance	2,772.58	4,093.14			
Missions Dept. Office	29,781.27	30,779.24			
Missions General—Field	335,370.50	462,091.97			
Retiring Salaries	39,286.21	39,133.33			
Teachers' Travel	11,829.46	13,947.36			
Insurance—Fire Only	12,000.00	17,000.00			
Trustees of Talladega College..	6,500.00	585.69			
Tuitions	97,337.87	97,878.14			
Slater Fund	900.00	2,505.00			
		\$551,512.89	\$688,890.12		\$137,377.23
Finance Department		25,799.32	28,549.92		2,750.60
Promotion Department		31,343.90	33,786.89		2,442.99
Annuities—Conditional Gifts		19,919.17	20,291.83		372.66
Annuity Fund—Clergy		1,188.91	1,151.05		
Annuity Fund—Lay Workers			5,390.98	\$ 37.86	5,390.98
Distribution of Income Designated by Donor		16,592.46	26,261.17		9,668.71
Contributions Designated by Contributor		29,636.08	38,045.01		8,408.93
Total Current Expenditures		\$675,992.73	\$842,366.97		\$166,374.24
Appropriation to Hand Fund Current Account			\$ 6,250.00		\$ 6,250.00
Total Expenditures		\$675,992.73	\$848,616.97		\$172,624.24
Balance as of September 30, 1934		\$121,550.14	\$ 75,280.61		\$ 46,269.53
GRAND TOTAL		\$554,442.59	\$773,336.36		\$218,893.77

Exhibit "C"

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Statement of Income and Expenditures for Year Ended September 30, 1934

INCOME

	1933-1934	1932-1933	Increase	Decrease
Credit Balance on hand and appropriated as of September 30, 1933	\$ 1,231.47	\$ 12.98	\$ 1,218.49	
Appropriation received from The American Missionary Association		\$ 6,250.00		\$ 6,250.00
Income from Investments	\$72,904.72	69,952.74	\$ 2,951.98	
<i>Total Income—Current</i>	\$72,904.72	\$76,202.74		\$ 3,298.02
GRAND TOTAL	\$74,136.19	\$76,215.72		\$ 2,079.53

EXPENDITURES

Missions—Current	\$69,360.90	\$74,870.56		\$ 5,509.66
Real Estate and Mortgage Expense		113.69		113.69
Administrative Expense	4,737.24		\$ 4,737.24	
<i>Total Expenditures—Current</i>	\$74,098.14	\$74,984.25		\$ 886.11
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1934	\$ 38.05	\$ 1,231.47		\$ 1,193.42
GRAND TOTAL	\$74,136.19	\$76,215.72		\$ 2,079.53

Exhibit "D"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

THE DANIEL HAND FUND

Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended September 30, 1934

Debit Balance as of September 30, 1933—A. M. A.	\$ 75,280.61
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1933—Hand Fund	1,231.47
<i>Total Debit Balance</i>	\$ 74,049.14

INCOME

Contributions available for Appropriations from:		
Churches	\$ 95,558.43	
Individuals	3,596.40	
Contributions Designated by Contributors	29,636.08	
Trustees of Talladega College	6,500.00	
		\$ 135,290.91
Income on Investments—A. M. A.	\$326,074.78	
Income on Investments—The Daniel Hand Fund	72,904.72	
		398,979.50
Legacies:		
1933-1934 Reserve	\$ 43,745.97	
1933-1934 Applicable to current year	7,553.10	
		51,299.07
Conditional Gifts matured		14,083.33
Tuitions		97,337.87
Slater Fund		900.00
<i>Total Current Income</i>		\$ 697,890.68
Administration charges paid by Hand Fund		\$ 4,737.24
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 628,578.78

EXPENDITURES

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Missionary Administration, salaries of Secretaries and Associates....	\$ 13,455.00
Field travel	2,638.81
Chicago Office, expenses and travel	1,183.64
Field, printing and supplies	718.08
Clerks and Stenographers	7,884.60
New York Office: Supplies, postage, etc.....	\$1,881.92
Rent	1,836.67

3,718.59

Travel—Administration 182.55

Equipment and repairs	\$ 29,781.27
Insurance—Fire, Auto, Hurricane, Fidelity	6,325.00
Group insurance	15,882.82
Teachers' travel	2,772.58
Cooperative work for Missions	11,829.46
Retiring salaries	9,410.00
Tuitions	39,286.21
Slater Fund	97,337.87
	900.00

SOUTHERN FIELD:

Schools for Colored People

Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College (including buildings \$6,500.00)	\$ 63,002.96
New Orleans, Louisiana, Straight College	37,807.50
Tougaloo, Mississippi, Tougaloo College	37,400.00
Bricks, North Carolina, J. K. Brick Jr. College	1,061.00
Sedalia, North Carolina, Palmer Memorial Institute.....	7,000.00
Charleston, South Carolina, Avery Institute	8,935.00
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Normal School	1,000.00
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Hospital	1,500.00
Memphis, Tennessee, LeMoyne College	23,972.47
Austin, Texas, Tillotson College	24,100.00
Southern Churches	21,238.92
Furloughs	910.00

\$227,927.85

Less: Thomasville, Georgia, Allen Normal School Credit 9.00

\$227,918.85

School for Mountain Whites

Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Pleasant Hill Academy \$ 18,365.76

246,284.61

INDIAN FIELD:

Churches	\$ 11,437.39
Santee, Nebraska, Santee Normal Training School	15,266.00
Elbowoods, North Dakota	6,657.35

33,360.74

ORIENTAL MISSIONS 719.85

MEXICAN MISSIONS:

Provo, Utah	\$ 765.00
Albuquerque, New Mexico, Rio Grande Institute	145.50

910.50

PUERTO RICO:

Church Work and Social Service	\$ 27,672.48
Educational Work—Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute	11,661.00
Medical Work—Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital	17,378.50

56,711.98

Total—Department of Missions \$ 551,512.89

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

Salaries and clerical expenses of Treasury Department	\$ 12,629.48
Custody of securities	6,057.96
Rent	1,156.72
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,369.22
Traveling expenses	2,147.83
Furniture and fixtures	183.91
Auditors' fees	700.00
Expenses of estates	1,554.20

Total—Finance Department \$ 25,799.32

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

<i>The Congregationalist</i>	\$ 2,635.08	
Pamphlets	1,790.82	
Slides	154.69	
New England Office	3,780.00	
Project Secretary	1,329.66	
Executive and clerical salaries	8,861.21	
Commission on Missions	7,832.76	
Missionary Education Movement	100.00	
Annual Meeting expense	125.19	
Travel	1,451.13	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,021.74	
Speakers	440.50	
Set out	1,000.00	
Rent	821.12	
<i>Total—Promotion Department</i>		31,343.90
Annuities—Conditional Gifts		19,919.17
Annuity Fund—Clergy		1,188.91
Distribution of income designated by Donor		16,592.46
Contributions designated by Contributor		29,636.08
<i>Total Current Expenditures—A. M. A.</i>		\$ 675,992.73

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Athens, Alabama, Trinity School	\$ 6,500.00	
Marion, Alabama, Lincoln Normal School	9,903.30	
Fessenden, Florida, Fessenden Academy	11,150.00	
McIntosh, Georgia, Dorchester Academy	12,618.50	
Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Lincoln Academy	11,300.00	
Capahosic, Virginia, Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School..	1,200.00	
Teachers' travel	4,422.10	
Florence, Alabama, Burrell Normal School	2,100.00	
Fort Davis, Alabama, Cotton Valley School	4,267.00	
Macon, Georgia, Ballard Normal School	5,900.00	
		\$ 69,360.90
Administrative expense		\$ 4,737.24
<i>Total Current Expenditures</i>		\$ 750,090.87
Balance as of September 30, 1934—A. M. A.	\$121,550.14	
Balance as of September 30, 1934—Hand Fund	38.05	\$ 121,512.09
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$ 628,578.78</u>

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Received During Year Ended September 30, 1934

SPECIAL:

Receipts:

Augustus Field Beard Endowment Fund	\$ 2,038.90	
Donations for Special Endowment—after life interest:		
Isabel C. Wingate.....	\$ 200.00	
Mrs. Mary J. Atwood.....	10,000.00	
Caroline Mitchell.....	5,000.00	
	<hr/>	15,200.00
Humacao, Puerto Rico:		
Douglass Memorial Fund	\$ 26.00	
Daley Memorial Fund.....	1.00	
	<hr/>	27.00
Kings Mountain, North Carolina:		
George L. and Mary C. Patterson Fund	2,000.00	
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
Mary B. Watrous	1,000.00	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	450.86	
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
A. F. Palmer Foundation Fund	249.98	
Charles William Eliot Building Fund	3,128.76	
Talladega, Alabama:		
Rev. Austin Wiley Memorial, Gift of Emily W. Skinner	5,000.00	
Tougaloo, Mississippi:		
Library Fund	501.40	
	<hr/>	\$ 29,596.90

Charges:

Donations for Special Endowment—after life interests:		
Mary B. Watrous	\$ 1,000.00	
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
A. F. Palmer Foundation Fund	922.81	
Charles William Eliot Building Fund	10,350.73	
	<hr/>	12,273.54

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

\$	17,323.36
	294.14
\$	<u>17,617.50</u>

Exhibit "F"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

For Year Ended September 30, 1934

Current Work	\$629,723.20	
Daniel Hand Fund, income for Current Work	72,904.72	
	<hr/>	\$ 702,627.92
Endowment Funds received during year		17,617.50
		<hr/>
Total		\$ <u>720,245.42</u>

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

September 30, 1934

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Building Maintenance Fund	22.50
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Castle, George Parmlee, Trust Fund	5,980.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	261.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,500.00
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dickey, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Eastman, Katherine C.	190.00
Edridge Fund	10,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund	108,181.65
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Foltz, Rev. B.	1,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00
Friend, A.	100.00
Hall, E. S.	1,000.00
Halladay, Millie D.	500.00
Hamilton, Irenus	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Hand, E. A.	500.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hillyer, Clara E.	50,000.00
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
J. S. Ricker, Fund	10,000.00
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, J. A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Mechling, Rev. S. Z.	350.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Sankey, Bethia L.	2,372.25
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,926.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Strong Memorial Fund	101,724.86
Susan R. Cutler Fund	500.00
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum, Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Marie R.	1,000.00
Wells, George H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00

White, Samuel	3,000.00	
Whitin, Arthur	3,000.00	
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92	
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93	
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00	
<hr/>		
Total Endowment Funds—General		\$ 567,972.17

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

September 30, 1934

Albuquerque, New Mexico:		
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$ 1,000.00	
Augustus Field Beard Fund		9,505.38
Austin, Texas:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	13.36	
		<hr/>
		2,013.36
Bricks, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
J. K. Brick School Fund	142,469.28	
		<hr/>
		144,469.28
Capahosic, Virginia:		
Holmes Memorial for Music Room		255.57
Cotton Valley, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Endowment Fund	18,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	332.04	
Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
		<hr/>
		40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment After Life Interests:		
Atwood, Mrs. Mary J.	\$ 10,000.00	
Carter, W. S., for Dora B. Carter	10,000.00	
Edward L. Clarke Estate for G. M. Clarke	3,900.00	
Cook, Laura K.	200.00	
Curtis, C. F. and Mary W.	1,000.00	
Gage, Anna J.	500.00	
Gearhart, E. R. and C. D.	500.00	
Gibson, Mary E.	1,000.00	
Hazen, Louise C.	2,558.25	
Hill, Frank H.	1,000.00	
Hulbert, W. F. W.	1,000.00	
Hunt, Wilson P.	2,000.00	
Johnston, Elizabeth A.	500.00	
Mitchell, Caroline	5,000.00	
Wingate, Isabel C.	400.00	
Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Sumner C.	500.00	
		<hr/>
		40,058.25
Fessenden, Florida:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:		
E. B. Dickinson		1,900.00
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	\$ 16,504.81	
Books for Colored People	15,000.00	
		<hr/>
		31,504.81
Humacao, Puerto Rico, Hospital:		
Douglass Memorial Fund	\$ 108.00	
E. B. Hoyt	1,000.00	
Margaret Miller Memorial	750.00	
Melissa Gray Daley	101.00	
		<hr/>
		1,959.00
Kenney, Asa W., Fund		25,000.00
King's Mountain, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
George L. and Mary C. Patterson	2,000.00	
		<hr/>
		4,000.00

McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Memphis, Tennessee:		3,000.00
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Merrill, W. F., Fund		21,400.00
Marion, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
General	265.50	
		2,265.50
Montgomery, Alabama:		
Estate of Emily Howland	\$ 6,750.00	
Estate of Ursula E. Benedict	97.13	
		6,847.13
New Orleans, Louisiana:		
Agard Library	\$ 200.00	
C. F. Duke	5,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Hammond	5,000.00	
Howard Carter	500.00	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
S. Straight	4,074.45	
Straight Scholarships	2,938.39	
		20,176.76
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Elsie G. Green	950.00	
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	
George T. Washburn	497.61	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	
S. M. Strong	5,000.00	
Mary B. Watrous	1,000.00	
		32,529.04
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund		11,363.47
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
		3,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:		
Eliz. H. Hazeltine Scholarship	\$ 300.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
		2,300.00
Sedalia, North Carolina:		
Alice Freeman Palmer Foundation Fund		5,861.89
Talladega, Alabama:		
Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
De Forest	20,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	
Student Aid	20.75	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Endowment	42,319.87	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
J. & L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
Swadhams Fund	1,000.00	
William Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	
Emily W. Skinner Theological Department	5,000.00	
		131,500.29

Testaments and Bibles:		
F. A. C. Reide		475.00
Theological Scholarships:		
William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	
		11,053.31
Tougaloo, Mississippi:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00	
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91	
Estate May Martin—Booth "Library Fund"	562.54	
George T. Washburn	530.11	
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00	
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00	
John Bray Fund	1,761.73	
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00	
Memory of William K. Foster	200.00	
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	132.01	
R. T. H. Fund	108.14	
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00	
V. M. Monroe	12,000.00	
B. B. Jones Library Fund	198.00	
		45,157.44
Wilmington, North Carolina:		
Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00	
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00	
Comfort Ward	225.00	
		1,325.00
Total Endowment Funds—Special		\$ 606,252.52

SUMMARY

Endowment Funds—General	\$ 567,972.17
Endowment Funds—General—Reserve	15,643.58
Endowment Funds—Special	606,252.52
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund	5,413,996.44
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund—Reserve	1,826,192.85
Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People	1,543,130.86
Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People—Reserve	7,127.46
Total Endowment Funds	\$9,966,060.96

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1934

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:		
Graves Library Fund	\$ 5,000.00	
Tuthill King Fund	5,000.00	
Hastings Scholarship Fund	1,000.00	
		\$ 11,000.00
Berea College Endowment Fund:		
Tuthill King Fund		5,000.00
Howard University Endowment Funds:		
Theological Department	\$ 40,000.00	
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis Ewell for Theological Department	1,000.00	
		41,000.00
C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund		10,000.00
Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:		
Avery Fund	\$ 96,723.92	
Avery-Arthington Fund	35,000.00	
		131,723.92
Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund		1,000.00
Total Trust Funds		\$ 199,723.92

Exhibit "I"

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

CHESTER P. CHILD

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHRYSLER BUILDING

WATERBURY, CONN.
174 GRAND STREET

NEW YORK, November 8, 1934.

*To the Honorary Auditors of the Accounts and Securities of
The American Missionary Association, 287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.*

Dear Sirs: I have audited the accounts of The American Missionary Association for the year ended September 30, 1934, and hereby certify that the statement of Income and Expenses of the Current and Hand Funds amounting to:

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenses</i>
Current Fund	\$629,723.20	\$675,992.73
Hand Fund	72,904.72	74,098.14

sets forth correctly the transactions as stated by the books.

I further certify that I have examined or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories the securities and deeds of real estate belonging to the Society included in Invested Funds and in Funds Pending Settlement consisting of securities with a book value of Ten Million Thirty-five Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-three Dollars and Thirty-two Cents (\$10,035,223.32), and of real estate with a book value of Two Hundred Forty-four Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars and Ninety-eight cents (\$244,161.98), and have counted or verified by direct correspondence with the depositories the cash balance at September 30, 1934, amounting to One Hundred Twenty-six Thousand Four Hundred and Two Dollars and Ten Cents (\$126,402.10).

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHESTER P. CHILD,

Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "J"

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 3, 1846)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Current Receipts</i>	<i>Grand Totals</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Current Receipts</i>	<i>Grand Totals</i>
1. 1846-47	\$ 11,328.27		56. 1901-02	Daniel Hand Fund	14,440.00
2. 1847-48	17,095.74		57. 1902-03	336,601.89	433,294.91
3. 1848-49	21,982.96		58. 1903-04	325,478.38	481,955.76
4. 1849-50	25,159.56		59. 1904-05	342,172.22	498,636.98
5. 1850-51	34,535.47		60. 1905-06	423,627.21	499,761.17
6. 1851-52	30,826.29		61. 1906-07	417,738.69	555,281.91
7. 1852-53	41,695.14		62. 1907-08	387,728.81	469,873.84
8. 1853-54	47,693.82		62. 1907-08	Daniel Hand Fund	50,000.00
9. 1854-55	53,273.00		63. 1908-09	447,903.43	545,540.96
10. 1855-56	49,818.50		64. 1909-10	384,358.95	509,722.67
11. 1856-57	47,190.97		64. 1909-10	Daniel Hand Fund	14,211.42
12. 1857-58	39,743.56		65. 1910-11	412,685.06	493,184.27
13. 1858-59	50,511.76		65. 1910-11	Daniel Hand Fund	125.13
14. 1859-60	64,474.08		66. 1911-12	432,681.15	517,508.63
15. 1860-61	47,828.92		66. 1911-12	Daniel Hand Fund	26,405.87
16. 1861-62	47,062.60		67. 1912-13	441,551.15	552,153.20
17. 1862-63	57,404.68		67. 1912-13	Daniel Hand Fund	5,104.00
18. 1863-64	95,395.83		68. 1913-14	439,518.92	521,539.97
19. 1864-65	134,181.18		68. 1913-14	Daniel Hand Fund	150.00
20. 1865-66	253,045.98		69. 1914-15	401,517.93	505,267.03
21. 1866-67	248,044.63	*\$ 334,452.59	69. 1914-15	Daniel Hand Fund	110.00
22. 1867-68	268,908.13	304,094.13		The Edwin Milman	
23. 1868-69	312,016.96	366,212.75		Pierce Fund and	
24. 1869-70	300,563.90	420,769.03		Reserve	107,286.09
25. 1870-71	277,948.51	366,824.82	70. 1915-16	420,233.96	501,772.74
26. 1871-72	242,553.23	329,938.93	70. 1915-16	Daniel Hand Fund	9,573.54
27. 1872-73	275,101.48	345,277.03	71. 1916-17	498,163.94	652,247.88
28. 1873-74	278,695.84	349,914.96	71. 1916-17	Daniel Hand Fund	7,975.00
29. 1874-75	†195,123.00	273,533.22	72. 1917-18	634,994.62	856,622.96
30. 1875-76	184,062.15	264,709.03	72. 1917-18	Daniel Hand Fund	237.50
31. 1876-77	209,695.26	306,099.95	73. 1918-19	642,957.21	779,477.53
32. 1877-78	195,601.65	257,092.75	73. 1918-19	Daniel Hand Fund	222.75
33. 1878-79	215,431.17	334,450.67	74. 1919-20	695,549.50	788,832.18
34. 1879-80	187,480.02	290,101.81	75. 1920-21	846,239.99	947,799.39
35. 1880-81	243,795.23	529,046.23	76. 1921-22	807,839.56	933,324.60
36. 1881-82	297,584.45	510,113.94	77. 1922-23	814,881.39	932,404.02
37. 1882-83	312,567.29	474,409.14	78. 1923-24	804,220.77	907,629.56
38. 1883-84	287,594.19	407,831.70	78. 1923-24	Daniel Hand Fund	235.02
39. 1884-85	290,894.06	419,813.17	79. 1924-25	799,522.63	908,113.88
40. 1885-86	335,704.20	466,353.71	79. 1924-25	Daniel Hand Fund	242.58
41. 1886-87	306,761.31	426,589.02	80. 1925-26	1,107,242.06	1,254,067.77
42. 1887-88	320,953.42	414,196.16	80. 1925-26	Charles M. Hall	
43. 1888-89	376,216.88	†413,716.59		Fund and	
43. 1888-89	Daniel Hand Fund	1,000,894.25		Reserve	5,170,457.94
44. 1889-90	408,038.87	442,725.73	80. 1925-26	Daniel Hand Fund	204.37
45. 1890-91	428,885.41	482,419.21	81. 1926-27	1,217,048.67	1,376,825.53
46. 1891-92	429,949.37	482,670.54	81. 1926-27	Daniel Hand Fund	859.74
47. 1892-93	340,727.94	395,037.72	82. 1927-28	1,326,040.10	1,634,047.18
48. 1893-94	340,469.80	404,779.26	82. 1927-28	Daniel Hand Fund	204.14
49. 1894-95	307,547.16	357,631.90	82. 1928-29	1,283,919.89	1,351,766.15
50. 1895-96	340,798.65	409,879.09	83. 1928-29	Daniel Hand Fund	216.40
50. 1895-96	Daniel Hand Fund	305,025.00	84. 1929-30	1,184,579.32	1,511,789.32
51. 1896-97	329,440.04	401,371.08	84. 1929-30	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
51. 1896-97	Daniel Hand Fund	500.00	85. 1930-31	1,190,223.64	1,228,567.23
52. 1897-98	327,487.34	396,171.53	86. 1931-32	Daniel Hand Fund	.....
53. 1898-99	296,976.82	370,963.44	86. 1931-32	1,002,568.97	1,007,523.23
53. 1898-99	Daniel Hand Fund	95,000.00	87. 1932-33	Daniel Hand Fund	652.52
54. 1899-00	335,779.63	398,632.95	87. 1932-33	787,712.05	798,677.74
55. 1900-01	351,750.20	420,056.17	88. 1933-34	Daniel Hand Fund	332.21
56. 1901-02	368,819.50	449,850.84	88. 1933-34	702,627.92	720,245.42
				Daniel Hand Fund	294.14

* The grand total from this date includes receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau and other sources for lands, buildings, etc., for institutions founded or fostered by The American Missionary Association.

† Exclusive of receipts for board from this date.

‡ From this date the grand total does not include the items specified above, but does contain the income from The Daniel Hand Fund, The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund, The Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, and Endowment money.

MINUTES OF BIENNIAL MEETING

The Biennial Meetings of The American Missionary Association were called to order in Finney Chapel by the President, William Horace Day, in accordance with notice duly issued, and with a quorum present, at Oberlin, Ohio, June 22-26, 1934.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Salvatore C. Gozzo, of Cliffside, N. J.

(1) The Minutes of the preceding annual meeting were approved as circulated.

The following amendments to the By-Laws, having been duly recommended by the Executive Committee, were adopted.

(2) *Special Meetings and Quorum:*

Voted: that the By-Laws of the Association be amended as may be necessary to provide for the calling of special meetings of the Executive Committee on the written request of 10 members and to fix the number required for a quorum at 10.

(3) *Change in Time of Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee:*

Voted: that the By-Laws of the Association be amended as may be necessary to provide for the holding of an annual meeting of the Executive Committee "in the fourth week in January unless otherwise directed by vote of the Executive Committee or of its authorized Administrative Committee."

(4) *Election of an Assistant Recording Secretary:*

Voted: that the By-Laws of the Association be amended as may be necessary to provide for the election of an Assistant Recording Secretary.

Election of Officers, Members of Executive Committee and Corporate Members at Large:

The Nominating Committee presented the following nominations and the persons named were duly elected:

President—William Horace Day, D.D.

First Vice-President—Dr. George E. Haynes

Second Vice-President—Mrs. B. J. Newman

Third Vice-President—Prof. H. Shelton Smith

Recording Secretary—Herbert W. Gates, D.D.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Frank F. Moore

Members of the Executive Committee for Four Years
(Class of 1938)

Mrs. F. A. Hall
Prof. J. L. Hirning
Mrs. J. H. Hornung
Rev. C. S. Ledbetter
Rev. H. H. Short
Chester L. Thomas
Thomas P. Alder
Rev. Robert W. Coe
Rev. Edward W. Cross
William H. Danforth

Rev. Joel W. Harper
A. Leslie Harwood, Jr.
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer
Mrs. B. J. Newman
Mrs. L. R. Rounds
Rev. J. T. Stocking
Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer
Percy R. Ziegler
Rev. W. W. Patton
(Two years, to fill vacancy)

Corporate Members for Four Years
(Class of 1938)

Thomas P. Alder, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick Bagnall, Mich.
Rev. L. O. Baird, Wash.
Rev. L. L. Barber, Mass.
William T. Boulton, N. Y.
Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, S. C.
Donald W. Campbell, Mass.
Mrs. Mary R. Carver, Mass.
Frank S. Cobb, Mass.
Rev. Robert W. Coe, Mass.
Frederick A. Coombs, N. J.
Miss Ellen B. Cramton, Vt.
Arthur J. Crockett, Mass.
Rev. Edward W. Cross, N. Y.
Arthur D. Dana, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur D. Dana, N. Y.
Rev. Malcolm Dana, Conn.
William H. Danforth, Mo.
Lucius R. Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur Edwards, N. J.
Rev. Fred P. Ensminger, Ala.
Mrs. Wm. E. Flye, N. J.
Mrs. Marston S. Freeman, Tenn.
Rev. Howard D. French, N. Y.
Rev. John Grant, Conn.
Rev. A. C. Hacke, N. D.
Mrs. F. A. Hall, Mo.
Rev. Ernest M. Halliday, N. Y.
J. Morton Halstead, N. Y.
Rev. Charles H. Harrison, Ore.
A. Leslie Harwood, Jr., Mass.
Dr. George E. Haynes, N. Y.
Prof. J. L. Hirning, Ill.
Mrs. J. W. Hoogland, N. Y.
Mrs. J. H. Hornung, Kans.
Mrs. Oliver Huckel, Conn.
Mrs. Warner James, N. Y.
Mrs. William L. James, N. Y.

John G. Jennings, Ohio
Rev. Samuel W. Keck, S. D.
Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Ill.
Rev. Asbury Krom, Conn.
Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Ohio
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Conn.
Mrs. Oscar E. Maurer, Conn.
Rev. C. C. Merrill, Mass.
Rev. Harry R. Miles, N. Y.
John H. Miller, N. J.
Mrs. Charles E. Miller, N. J.
Mrs. B. J. Newman, Pa.
Rev. Frederick H. Page, Mass.
Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Ill.
Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, N. Y.
Charles C. Putnam, N. Y.
Rev. Alfred E. Randell, N. Y.
George W. Reynolds, N. Y.
Rev. W. H. Rollins, N. Y.
Mrs. L. R. Rounds, N. Y.
Alanson H. Scudder, N. Y.
Rev. H. H. Short, Ind.
Miss Helen F. Smith, N. Y.
Mrs. P. E. Somers, Iowa
Rev. Sherrod Soule, Conn.
A. P. Stacy, Minn.
Rev. Jay T. Stocking, Mo.
Mrs. Philip S. Suffern, N. J.
Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer, Mass.
Chester L. Thomas, Pa.
Lewis S. Welch, Conn.
Miss Amy Welcher, Conn.
Edward N. White, Mass.
Rev. C. H. Wilson, Mass.
Mrs. Loren N. Wood, N. J.
Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Mass.
P. R. Ziegler, Mass.

For Two Years
(Class of 1936)

Mrs. Ada S. Anderson, Mo.
Mrs. Chester T. Ayres, N. J.
Mrs. George Ball, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles E. Blake, R. I.
Rev. F. Q. Blanchard, Ohio
Mrs. Philip E. Browning, Conn.
Rev. Fred L. Brownlee, N. Y.
Rev. George L. Cady, N. Y.
John Calder, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel Badger Camp, Mass.
William G. Clark, Mich.
Rev. Edwin C. Gillette, Fla.
Rev. Joel W. Harper, Wash.
Elbert A. Harvey, Mass.
Frank J. Harwood, Wis.
Rev. Henry S. Leiper, N. Y.
F. F. Moore, N. Y.
Harry M. Pflager, Mo.
Miss Mary Preston, N. Y.
Rev. L. T. Reed, N. Y.
L. H. Rockwell, N. Y.
Rev. R. W. Roundy, Me.
Rev. E. R. Stearns, N. H.
Rev. Herman Obenhaus, Ill.

George N. Whittlesey, N. Y.
Pres. Mary E. Woolley, Mass.
Mrs. F. A. Coombs, N. J.
Pres. Donald J. Cowling, Minn.
Mrs. Judson L. Cross, Mass.
Mrs. Earle E. Higgins, Mass.
Rev. G. W. C. Hill, Conn.
William S. McLeod, Conn.
Rev. Lucian J. Marsh, Okla.
John R. Montgomery, Ill.
Rev. Frank L. Moore, Ill.
Hon. Epaphroditus Peck, Conn.
Rev. Orville A. Petty, Conn.
Miss Lillian E. Prudden, Conn.
Rev. Claton S. Rice, Wash.
Rev. R. R. Shoemaker, N. M.
Rev. Arthur J. Sullens, Colo.
Rev. Carl A. Voss, Pa.
Rev. James F. Walker, Idaho
Hon. Thomas Weston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary D. White, N. Y.
Richard E. Whittlesey, N. J.
Clark Williams, N. Y.
Elbert C. Wood, N. Y.

Election of General Secretaries and Treasurer

The Nominating Committee presented the following nominations for Executive Secretaries and Treasurer who were duly elected:

Executive Secretaries: George L. Cady and Fred L. Brownlee
Treasurer: William T. Boulton

Treasurer Boulton presented the financial statements and reports.

Voted: that these reports be received and approved as audited.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by Secretary Cady.

Voted: that this report be received and the actions of the Committee be and hereby are ratified.

HERBERT W. GATES, *Recording Secretary*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

<i>President</i>	REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY, D.D.
<i>First Vice-President</i>	DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	DR. H. SHELTON SMITH
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	DR. HERBERT W. GATES
<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>	MR. FRANK F. MOORE

Auditors

MR. JOHN F. TENNEY

MR. SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Executive Committee

1936

MRS. L. O. BAIRD
 REV. M. R. BOYNTON
 MRS. F. F. CLARK
 REV. THOMAS T. GIFFEN
 MR. E. V. GRABILL
 MRS. ELBERT A. HARVEY
 †MR. HENRY W. HINCKS
 MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE
 MRS. W. L. JAMES
 REV. W. W. PATTON
 REV. C. S. MILLS
 MRS. DWIGHT L. ROGERS
 REV. T. M. SHIPHERD
 REV. L. E. SMITH
 MRS. D. C. TURNER
 DEAN LUTHER A. WEIGLE
 MR. C. C. WEST
 MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
 MR. LORING N. WOOD

1938

MR. THOMAS P. ALDER
 REV. ROBERT W. COE
 REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
 MR. W. H. DANFORTH
 MRS. F. A. HALL
 REV. JOEL W. HARPER
 MR. A. LESLIE HARWOOD, JR.
 PROF. J. L. HIRNING
 MRS. J. H. HORNING
 REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
 REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
 MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
 MRS. LESLIE R. ROUNDS
 REV. H. H. SHORT
 REV. JAY T. STOCKING
 MRS. L. H. THAYER
 MR. CHESTER L. THOMAS
 MR. P. R. ZEIGLER

Administrative Committee, 1934

REV. F. Q. BLANCHARD
 *REV. ROBERT W. COE
 *REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
 MISS MARION V. CUTHBERT
 MRS. LUCIUS R. EASTMAN
 *†MR. HENRY W. HINCKS
 MRS. LAWRENCE R. HOWARD
 *MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE

*REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
 *REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
 MR. L. H. ROCKWELL
 *MRS. LESLIE R. ROUNDS
 REV. ALFRED G. WALTON
 *MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
 *MR. LOREN N. WOOD

* Also members of Executive Committee.

† Deceased.

OFFICE AND FIELD STAFF

Department of Missions

†AUGUSTUS FIELD BEARD, *Honorary Secretary*
FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*
WILLIAM A. DANIEL, *Associate Executive Secretary*
GEORGE N. WHITE, *Alumni Secretary*, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary of Negro Churches*
CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary of Puerto Rican Churches*
F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-Large Among Indians*
LOUIS M. HICKMAN, *Institutional Auditor*

Department of Promotion

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*
MRS. MARY D. WHITE, *Associate Secretary*
JUDSON L. CROSS, *Regional Secretary*, Boston, Mass.
JOHN R. SCOTFORD, *Acting Secretary, General Promotion*
HERBERT D. RUGG, *Editorial Secretary*
MRS. DAVID A. BROWN, *Acting Associate Secretary, General Promotion*
MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

Department of Finance

WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*
FRANK F. MOORE, *Assistant Treasurer*

Legacies

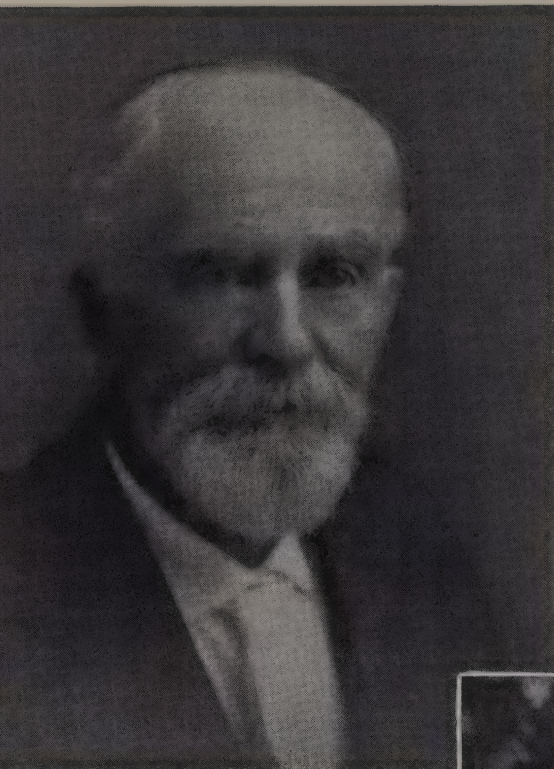
Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

Conditional Gifts

The Association offers liberal annuities, varying with ages, to persons who wish to make a bequest but need as large an income as possible during their lifetime.

† Died December 22, 1934.

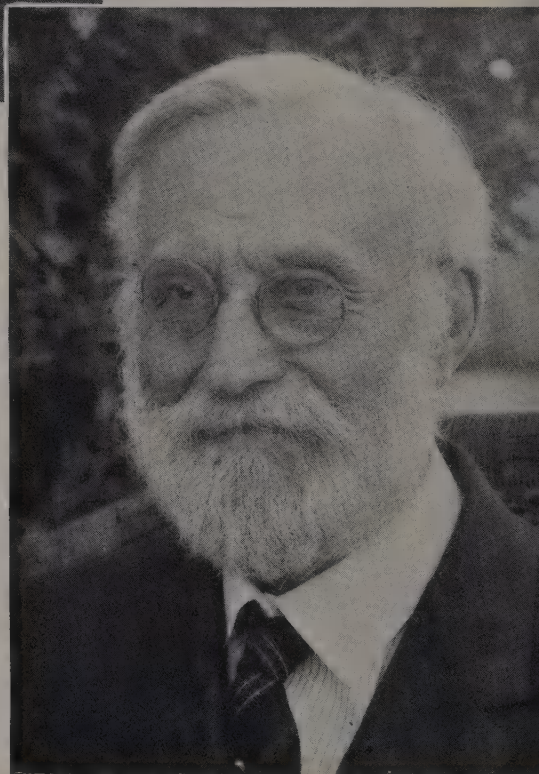


The Reverend

Thomas Lawrence Riggs,
D.D., LL.D.

Born among the Dakota Indians in Minnesota June 3, 1847 and still their best beloved missionary.

The Indians named him Tyanpaha Wakan, "Sacred Herald."



The Reverend

Charles Lemon Hall,
D.D.

Born in Winchester, England, Sept. 18, 1847.

He founded the mission to the Aric-kara, Gros Ventre, Mandan Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, and is still their best beloved missionary.

The Indians named him Ho Washke, "Good Voice."

Vounihangan

(For the purpose of honoring them)

All hail to these "Heroes of the Faith" to whom we gratefully dedicate this review!

A

CENTURY

WITH

THE SIOUX

By

FREDERICK B. RIGGS.

Theology Library

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT

California

Introduction

There is perhaps no more interesting or thrilling story in missionary circles than the history of the past one hundred years among the Indians of North and South Dakota. It is to be regretted that limited space prevents a more detailed account of what has happened.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Frederick B. Riggs, who has condensed the story so delightfully in the following pages. He represents the third generation of the Riggsses who have served the Sioux for a century. He remembers vividly over sixty years of that century; succeeded his father as principal of the Santee School, and now lives, retired but active, in California. His Uncle Thomas is living at Oahe, near Fort Pierre, South Dakota. There are none of the children of the fourth generation in the work.

Dr. Charles L. Hall lives in retirement at Santee. His son, Robert, gave many years to Indian missions, while his daughter, Deborah, is the wife of Mr. Hertz, principal of the Santee School.

At the close of this century of service through three generations of one family there is scarcely an Indian family in North and South Dakota which is not connected with the Christian church, Protestant and Catholic. A century ago the Sioux had no written language or literature. The missionaries reduced their spoken language to writing, translated the Bible for them, compiled a hymn book, published a periodical and introduced them, through translations, to many literary gems from other tongues; and have made a bi-lingual race of the third and fourth generations. Most of the leaders on the reservations were graduated from Santee or the little mission schools which were closed years ago.

Many Indians have died in the faith. Those who follow today face a complex world. They are as much bewildered as they face it as their parents and grandparents were disillusioned by the world through which they passed. Their fathers taught them well about government promises unfilled and treaties broken. It is not to be wondered at that the present Commissioner is having so much trouble in capturing their faith in his "New Deal."

Doubtless another century will see the Indian completely assimilated. There will be no "Red Man" as over against the "White Man." Meanwhile, those who shall carry on in the task bequeathed to them by the Riggsses and Halls will need all, and more, of the faith, courage, fortitude, tact, patience and wisdom which were so abundantly possessed by the founders and builders of the first century.

—F. L. B.

A CENTURY WITH THE SIOUX

Indian Summer

We were driving across Minnesota, the "Land of the Dakotas," my wife and I, with our daughter Winona. In far away England there was a recent discussion as to what is the most beautiful name for a girl and the Dakota Amer-Indian name for their first born (if a girl) was chosen. But our Winona was named because she belonged in the land of the Dakotas, was born there, is the great granddaughter of missionaries who came there a century ago and lived and labored there for four generations. A century of Amer-Indianism has affected her.

The aborigines of Minnesota called themselves Dakotas (friends or allies) but the French explorers named them Sioux (a name having a French sound—maybe corruption of Algonquin word Nadouessioux, meaning enemies). The land of the Dakotas is one of the most beautiful regions in North America—land of a thousand lakes, surrounded by beautiful woods, interspersed by greenest meadows. We rode in a modern motor car over paved highways, across the valleys, over the hills, and around the lakes, where the Dakotas had traveled their moccasin-worn paths. Minnesota, as we saw it, was a land of fertile farms—a land with all the charms of New England, without the rocks to interfere with agriculture.

Why the Dakotas Moved

Our Winona asked why the Dakotas left beautiful Minnesota. They had the best of winter shelter in the woods, small game in abundance, fish in the lakes, and, immediately to the west, were the great plains with their inexhaustible supply of buffalo meat. But Europeans came up the Mississippi to trade. Others made specious bargains. The Sioux were crowded back. The Whites established Fort Snelling to protect themselves in an unrighteous invasion on the *east*. Then on the *west* Whites swarmed over the plains, ruthlessly annihilating the buffalo, their main food supply.

While we were discussing this history, we were riding along the shore of one of the most beautiful Minnesota lakes, in the suburb of the great city of Minneapolis. Our eyes caught a rock by the roadside.

On its bronze tablet we read that there in the year 1825 a century ago the Pond brothers, volunteer missionaries to the Dakotas, built their log cabin. That marked the beginning of a different kind of White invasion. Immediately afterwards Dr. Thomas Williamson, one of the first medical missionaries of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" (original Americans were then classed as foreigners) came to Lac-qui-parle on the Minnesota River, over toward the western edge of the land of the Dakotas. And soon Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and his wife Mary came to the aid of the Williamsons. (See "Mary and I" by Stephen Riggs.)

Dakota Literature

After thirty years these missionaries had made only a few converts. Meanwhile, however, they learned the Dakota language, which they reduced to writing, wrote Dakota literature, completed translations of the Bible, hymn books, school books, a Dakota grammar and dictionary, all of which proved invaluable later on. In wisely developing a literature in the Dakota language they met the Indian where he *was*. There were, and still are, teachers who begin with the Indian where he is not, by forcing the English language on him. History has proved that the missionary's method was the correct one.

Amer-Indian Court Dress

Strangely those who would force the white man's civilization on the Indians insisted that when they appeared in public they should do so in Indian dress. This is still true. White Americans laugh at the dress requirements of the Court of St. James, yet they always expect Indians will appear in Washington dressed in feathers, even though at home they have not worn feathers since the time of their grandfathers, and, in order to appear in Washington in proper court dress were obliged to borrow their costumes from the museum.

Slow Conversion

The Dakotas were slow in conversion to Christianity not because they were irreligious. They were, in their way, more religious than the Whites; everything has to do with their religion, and their own religion seemed all-sufficient to them. The results of this fact were soon to be seen. Hemmed in by the Whites on the east and south; their food

supply vanishing on the west; payments from the Government for their lands forgotten; the Dakotas were starving. They heard that the Whites were fighting their own folks in a civil war in the South. Fighting their own folks! Who ever heard of the like! Dakotas never had done that! Then it dawned on them that now was their opportunity to be rid of the detested Whites who were cheating and robbing them.

Indians on Strike

The "Sioux Outbreak," as it was called, was soon subdued by United States soldiers, though hundreds of Whites were killed. However, the Indian converts saved the lives of the missionaries. They had risen in what seemed to them a righteous cause, and, since every act in their lives was related to their religion there was only one reason for their defeat—their deities had failed them; the god of the Whites must be stronger. Then a marvelous change came in the psychology of the thousands of Dakotas who were imprisoned at Fort Snelling, and Mankato, Minnesota, and at Davenport, Iowa.

"I Was in Prison and Ye Visited Me"

The missionaries followed the Indians into the prisons and found them ready listeners. The prisoners were without exception converted to Christianity. When they were transferred four years later, under military guard, to a barren camp on the Missouri River (Crow Creek, near Chamberlain, South Dakota), there they nearly starved to death, but remained faithful to the religion of their white conquerors. Then came Rev. John P. Williamson, son of Dr. Thomas Williamson, into their prison camp as their physical and spiritual saviour. When their food was reduced to mostly cottonwood-bark soup, John Williamson prevailed upon the military authority to allow him to be responsible personally for a large party of the Indians and he "chaperoned" them on a buffalo hunt that saved their lives. And the lives of those hunters and their families were well worth saving because they in turn became missionaries to the wild Indians in the regions to the west and converted them practically all, till there are today very few Sioux or Dakota Indians who are not members of some Christian church.

A Most Remarkable Episode

Those Christian Dakotas, prisoners from Minnesota, known as Santees, were removed from the Crow Creek starvation camp down the

Missouri River to an inhospitable land a hundred miles above Sioux City. There the Government made a Reservation for them (the Santee Reservation). Then came a migration that was most unique in all Indian history. More than a hundred of those Indians, all church members, in order that they might become citizens, moved from the sterile hills of the Santee Reservation to the fertile valley of the Big Sioux River in southeastern Dakota, about forty miles above the now thriving city of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Dr. Stephen R. Riggs tells of this colony as follows in his book, "Forty Years with the Sioux."

What impulse stirred them to break away from their own tribe, to which they had but just returned, and try the hard work of making a home among coldly disposed, if not hostile, Whites? What made them leave all of their old traditional ties and relationships to go forth as strangers and wanderers? It must be borne in mind that they left behind them the food, which the Government issued weekly at the Agency, to seek a very precarious living by farming, for which they had neither tools nor teams. They also gave up the advantage of the yearly issue of clothing, and the prospects of such considerable gifts of horses, oxen, cows, wagons, and plows, as were distributed occasionally at the Agency. More than this: Those who had already received such gifts from the United States Indian Civilization Fund had to leave all behind, though they went out for the very purpose of seeking a higher civilization. They went forth in the face, moreover, of great opposition and derision from the chiefs of their tribe. The United States Indian Agent was also against them. Whence then did they have the strength of purpose which enabled them to face all this opposition, brave all these dangers?

The germs of this movement are only to be found in the resolves for a new life made by these men when in prison. They all were nominally, and the larger part were really, converted to Christ. All of them, in some sense, experienced a conversion of thought and purpose. There they agreed to abolish all old tribal arrangements and customs. Old things were to be done away, and all things were to become new. And as they had been electing their church officers, so they would elect the necessary civil officers.

But when they came to their people they found the old Indian system in full power, backed by the authority of the United States. Of the old chiefs who ruled in Minnesota, Little Crow and Little Six, the leaders of the rebellion, were dead; but the others, who had been kept out of active participation, not by their loyalty to the United States, but by their jealousy of those leaders, had saved their necks and were again in power. A few had been appointed to vacancies by the United States Agent, and the ring was complete. And our friends were commanded to at once fall in under the old chiefs before they could receive any rations. They must be Indians or starve! Nothing was to be hoped for from within the tribe, nor from Washington. The Indian principle was regnant there also. Nothing was left to them but to seek some other land. One said: "I could not bear to have my children grow up nothing but Indians!" so they all felt.

They made their *hegira* in March, 1869. In this region this is the worst month in the year, but they had to take advantage of the absence of their agent and of the chiefs in Washington. Twenty-five families went in this company. A few had ponies but they mostly took their way on foot, packing their goods and children one hundred and thirty miles over the Dakota prairies. About midway a fearful snow storm burst upon them. They lost their way and one woman froze to death. The next autumn fifteen other families joined them, and twenty more followed the year after. Even one of the chiefs, finding the movement likely to succeed, left his chieftainship and its emoluments, to join them. He thought it more to be a man than to be a chief.



SANTEE CHIGIR, OMAHA COUNCIL—1927

Education by Practice

Indians are not particularly noted for their singing. Training in music at Santee, both vocal and instrumental, has had a wide cultural influence on the Indian churches and homes of North and South Dakota.

Existence was a hard struggle for several years; for these Indians had neither plows nor working teams. They exchanged work with their white neighbors, and so had a little "breaking" done. And in the fall and early spring they went trapping, and by this means raised a little money to pay entry fees on their lands and buy their clothes.

Need of Education

But the Dakotas needed Christian *education* most of all. Rev. John P. Williamson came with those first converts to Santee. There his boyhood friend, who had grown up with him in the same mission in Minnesota, Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, was ready to start Santee Normal Training School in 1870. That was the first school of any consequence for the Dakotas; started before the Government had offered any education to those Indians. For forty-six years Doctor Riggs, through Santee and its press, led the Indian in higher education. His son, Frederick B. Riggs, came to his aid and served for forty-three years as general educational missionary, and finally as principal of the Santee School. From the beginning Mrs. Alfred Riggs kept the Santee mission home a model for Indians. She taught Santee pupils cooking and sewing and all the home arts for forty years—all volunteer service. She describes all of this interestingly in her booklet, "Early Days at Santee," published by the Santee Press.

Then Mrs. Frederick Riggs came and for thirty-five years trained students at Santee in the art of music. This spread into the church leadership of all denominations of Indian churches and the Christian homes of the Indians of the Northwest. Her chorus choirs sang difficult cantatas at every Easter and Christmas season all those years. A newly arrived Indian pupil, unacquainted with the ways of choirs, remarked that the choir had not practiced sufficiently because they sang the Amen ten times before they got it right. One of the notable events for the Santee Chorus under Mrs. Riggs' leadership was their singing in all the sessions of the Congregational National Council in Omaha in 1927.

Santee pupils have gone on to college and are becoming the more advanced of the Indian leaders. They are working their way up, as other college students do. Recently in the Yellow Stone Park a group of Indian rangers off duty were having a hilarious time. A tourist, not recognizing them for what they were, remarked to an official that those Indians were making a lot of noise. The official replied, "Why not, they are all college graduates!"

Violent Civilization

Meanwhile our encroaching so-called civilization had driven the Plains Indians, the Sioux or Dakotas, west of the Missouri River, farther and farther back into the barren regions where they were starving. The Government, though supposed to be the sovereign power in all this land, was making treaties with the Indian tribes as though they were foreign nations. Then the Whites were apt to be the first to break those treaties. The exasperated Sioux were on the war-path. United States military expeditions went out at great expense. It cost the Government about a million dollars for every Indian it killed. Then came two lone missionaries who, at comparatively *no* expense, conquered those wild Indians on whom our military was wasting millions!

"Sacred Herald"

Fort Sully was built on the Missouri River bluffs a short distance above Pierre, South Dakota, to hold in check the warring Sioux. Then came Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, another son of Stephen R. Riggs. He built himself a log hut in the very center of the village of those fiercely dissatisfied Sioux, across the river from the fort and far from its protection. A demonstration of the use of Santee School soon followed. Thomas Riggs called for Christian Indian helpers. Santee furnished them. With their help mission stations were planted all over western South Dakota and North Dakota. Every year Thomas Riggs travelled thousands of miles in wagon and on horse back; erected houses and church buildings with his own hands and the help of the Indians he was training; endured fierce storms and dreadful privations in all seasons; swam rivers and suffered every hardship for fifty years. All this he did with extreme modesty, but he was being observed. The University of South Dakota honored with the degree of LL.D. Yankton College and Beloit College each conferred on him the degree D.D. His best degree, however, came from his Indian friends, the degree of "S.H."—Eyanpaha—wakan, Sacred Herald. In all of this work Doctor Riggs was ably, untiringly and beautifully aided by his wife, who was Nina Foster of Bangor, Maine, who died on the mission field. His second wife, Louisa Irvine, was affectionately named by the Indians, Wahcawastewin (Lady Good Flower). They are living in Oahe in a very unique house which Doctor Riggs helped build with his own hands from glacial boulders.

Indian Psychology

Dr. Thomas Riggs understood the religious attitude of the Indians and their psychology the best of all the missionaries. The following was characteristic: In one of our annual mission meetings, where a thousand Indians are usually gathered to discuss their church and community problems, Dr. John P. Williamson was explaining some proposition to the assembly but did not get it across. Then he called on Dr. Alfred Riggs, who in turn told it in classical Dakota, but the people did not comprehend. Dr. Alfred Riggs gave up and said, "Well, Thomas, you tell them." Whereupon his brother Thomas worded the idea in a few Indian idioms and catchy phrases, and the people all shouted, "How, how!" (Yes, yes!). That Doctor Williamson and Dr. A. L. Riggs were both baffled in their wording of the matter, was partly because neither of them used the Teton Dakota dialect, with which Dr. Thomas Riggs was thoroughly familiar.

Last Buffalo Hunt

Dr. Thomas Riggs accompanied the Indians from the Cheyenne River Reservation on their last buffalo hunt in the winter of 1880-81. He wrote an account of this hunt in *The Independent* and it was reprinted in *The Word Carrier* for March, 1919, and again in March, 1935, in which account he writes: "Being the only white man along, I was able to study the Indians' habits and language; this indeed was my chief object in accompanying them." In his autobiography he writes: "An Indian visited me at Hope Station, one of the wild Indians from the Black Hills, and he said, 'What did you come here for?' I answered, 'I came to help you, to teach you.' The Indian said, 'That is very good, but a better thing is to learn something about the Indians themselves, then you may be able to teach them.'" Doctor Riggs writes, "That idea was at the bottom of my buffalo hunt."

Risky Service

On December 15, 1890, when Sitting Bull was killed by the Indian police who went to arrest him, seven of his followers were left unburied. His people had all fled; none dared to return. As soon as Thomas Riggs heard of this he hastened to the place, taking with him only one of his missionary helpers and twelve other Indians chosen by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and they buried the dead with all honors. This

dangerous and daring act brought to Doctor Riggs enduring gratitude and honor from all the Indians.

The following is the story of this adventure as Doctor Riggs told it to me:

The Indian police of Standing Rock were ordered to arrest Sitting Bull before daylight the morning of December 15, 1890. The police were at hand as ordered. The youngest son of Sitting Bull jeered at his father as he passed out the door of his house. (The jeering was reminding his father of his previous boasting that he never could be arrested. The jeering started the shooting.) Two of the police taking Sitting Bull out were shot. One of them, before falling, shot Sitting Bull, and the three fell together on the steps of Sitting Bull's house. In a few moments seven of the police and seven of Sitting Bull's followers and Sitting Bull himself were lying dead around the house. The body of Sitting Bull and the dead policemen were taken to Fort Yates. Sitting Bull was buried there; the bodies of each of the policemen were taken to their own villages and buried.

I was on the Moreau River when the fight on Grand River took place, on my round of the outstations. Crossing over to the Cheyenne, I heard what had happened. I visited the rest of my mission stations and reached home Saturday, the day before Christmas. Monday evening I went to Pierre and in the morning took the train for a roundabout and tiresome journey to Fort Yates and Standing Rock, reaching there Saturday night. The Indians were tented in sight of the Agency within two to four miles. Two or three of the tents were arranged so as to make a large canvas cover and we had service with four or five hundred gathered together. When the service closed there was but one thing many of the men came to me about. Out on Grand River there were seven of their relatives dead and not yet buried, though they had lain there over two weeks. I asked why they had not gone to their Agent McLaughlin. They were afraid to go to him now for he and the soldiers were all of the same mind. "Pshaw," I said, "go to him right away." "No," they replied, "we are afraid." Then I said, "I will go tomorrow if some of you go too." They said at once, "Fifty of us will go." I said, "No; if so many go out there Colonel Drum will send for you before you go half way. Twelve of you are enough. I will go and this Sisseton Ohana who preaches to you (Elias Ohana Gilbert, one of Doctor Riggs' native missionaries). Fourteen of us will go, Elias and I with his team, and you on horses, as early as you can come to Mr. Reed's house."

January 1, 1891, was a bitter cold day. Elias and I arrived on horseback. We went as far as a log house, three-fourths of the way; no stove or floor, no door and no window. Tuesday morning we reached Grand River. Willows were stuck in the ground to show where each of the fifteen men died. A dead horse, a lot of chickens, and a mother dog with her pups—nothing more to show of the village of Ghost Dancing Dakotas that was there before December 15. Relatives of the seven men shot there had gathered the bodies, dressed them, and placed them inside a log house that had been used to store some plows and other farming implements. I paced off a space seven feet wide by fourteen feet long. It did not take long to dig through the sand, about four feet deep. The bodies were brought to the grave and laid one by one. We had a few words of prayer and closed the lid.

Travel and Adventure

Thomas Riggs had many adventures during his half century of missionary traveling over all of North and South Dakota west of the Missouri River. He crossed the Missouri and all the other treacherous rivers many a time at their worst; swimming them in high water, or often

breaking through the ice and being almost drowned. I traveled with my uncle on some of his trips while I was general educational missionary.

We had made the rounds of the mission stations late one fall and were hoping to reach the Oahe home for Christmas. The Missouri River had frozen over with thick ice, but a midwinter thaw had opened the edges. The only hope of our crossing the river was at a place a few miles above Oahe. We managed to get onto the ice in the shade of a high bluff, where the edge ice was still holding. The ice in the middle of the river was rotten, with small holes all over, where the water was bubbling up through. But that ice was heavy enough to drive over if we picked our way. My uncle walked with an ax, testing the ice, and I drove the team close behind him. We went down the center of the river several miles, looking for a place to go off. The river was about a half mile wide. At last we came to a place where the edge was frozen over on the farther side. But it was not frozen thick enough to hold the horses. We unhitched on the edge of the heavy ice. My uncle took a long lead rope and started with one horse toward the thin ice. He told me to follow close behind and to lay on the whip when he yelled. The ice was strong enough for my uncle to cross on, but began to crack as soon as the horses started onto it. My uncle yelled! I laid on the whip! The horse gave a great lunge and went through the ice. My uncle pulled him to the shore. The water was deep, but the horse got his front feet onto the solid bank and, by aid of my uncle's hard pulling, crawled out. We took the other horse a little further down stream, where my uncle could walk across again with the lead line, and by the same process we landed the other horse. Then we pushed the buggy still further down stream and rushed it across the thin ice so fast that there was not time enough for it to break through. We hitched up our horses and were soon in the Oahe home for Christmas.

On another occasion I was traveling with my uncle with a single horse and a light buggy. There had been a very sudden hard freeze. The Missouri River between Pierre and Fort Pierre had frozen over glare. That is very unusual. The Missouri is so swift that it usually can freeze over only by the floating ice floating more and more sluggishly till it stops. Thus the frozen river is generally very rough. This time it was glare ice, and as soon as our bare-footed horse started onto the ice he fell down. We jumped out and unhitched. Uncle Thomas said, "You bring the buggy. I will bring the horse." He grabbed the horse's tail and trotted across the river, more than half a mile wide at

that place, pulling the horse by the tail, and I followed pulling the buggy. It was at this crossing of the Missouri River that the State of South Dakota, a few years later, erected a magnificent steel bridge, and then, in response to the request of Dr. Doane Robinson, State Historian, named it the "Riggs Bridge" (in memory of Stephen Riggs and his successors). How marvelous for a great public structure to be named in honor of a humble missionary. Then the Congregationalists erected a beautiful church building in Pierre and placed in it a glorious window depicting Stephen Riggs preaching the first Christian sermon in that region, at Fort Pierre, in 1840.

One of my uncle's adventures, that I remember his telling, happened on one of his winter journeys from Oahe to Santee, when he broke through the Missouri River ice. It was in the early spring of 1873. A thaw had broken the river ice along the edges. He came to the river crossing opposite Santee and found the edge ice on the Dakota side frozen sufficiently and he drove on. He supposed that the edge ice on the Nebraska side of the river would be worse, but he knew that the river was usually shallower on that side, and therefore it might not matter if he broke through. When he came to that edge he saw that the recent freeze had probably been insufficient, but supposing that the water was shallow, on account of the low sloping bank, he drove on. The horses immediately broke through, and to his astonishment did not strike bottom, but went in out of sight. He jumped and was fortunate in landing back on solid ice. When he turned to look for the horses, he saw that they had come to the surface and hit the bank and were crawling out. On account of the formation of the bank, there was only one way in which the horses could go. So he ran upstream along the edge of the good ice, looking for a narrow place to jump over the thin ice. When he came to the most promising place he made a running jump, but fell short and went in. He had on a heavy coat and other heavy winter clothing, but managed to crawl out on shore. He was just in time to head off the frightened running horses. He caught them and climbed into the wagon. The weather was so cold that he was immediately covered with sheets of ice and frozen fast to the wagon seat. He drove the two miles from the river to Santee. When he pulled up in front of the door of the house, his brother had to pull him loose from the ice to get him out of the wagon. He was soon sitting by the big hot stove in the mission home thawing himself out.

Then came an incident so ridiculous that he often laughed about it. In those days many thought that all pious people were suitable for missionaries, whether they had good sense or not, and even though they might be semi-invalids. So it happened that a very goody-good little old lady had been sent to Santee as a missionary helper. She was in her dotage, very frail in body and wore a lace cap; a truly good soul, but entirely lacking in common sense and in any ability for rigorous service. While my uncle was sitting mournfully by the fire, the little lady approached, sat down beside him, and said in a pious tone: "Are you fully consecrated?" My uncle turned and looked at her in amazement. My father was working at his desk in the adjoining room and heard what was said. He whirled in his chair and exclaimed, "Let him alone!" The good little lady gathered herself and left.

Missionary vs. Soldier

Meanwhile came Rev. Charles L. Hall as conqueror of the Northern Indians; three tribes, Mandans, Hidatsas, and Rees, who had united for mutual protection against their enemies, the Sioux. Mr. Hall came to Springfield, Dakota territory, directly across the river from Santee, in the fall of 1874, to be pastor of the small home missionary Congregational church. He soon found his way over to Santee, and, under the inspiration of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, became interested in Indian missions. Mr. Hall found in Miss Emma Calhoun, one of the teachers in Dr. Williamson's Mission at Yankton Agency, a valiant partner. They made their wedding journey on a steamboat that was bound for the head of Missouri River navigation, loaded with freight from Pittsburg, Ohio, and consigned to trading posts in Montana. It was April, 1876. General Custer had just reported gold in the Black Hills and restless frontiersmen were on the move. Wild Titon Sioux were out to resist the inroads of civilization.

After a slow two weeks' voyage of 850 miles, Mr. Hall and his wife were landed at Fort Berthold, American Fur Company trading post, May 9, 1876. There he founded the Berthold Mission, from which he recently retired, after fifty years of wonderful service. Later the mission center was moved to the Agency at Elbowoods.

The building of the mission house was delayed because the steamboat carrying the building material was requisitioned to carry military supplies for General Custer. Custer went out in gorgeous style, at tremendous expense, to end in ignominious defeat! Our missionaries

landed from the same boat unnoticed and, with comparatively *no* material expense, won over the wild Indians in complete victory.

Dr. Hall very modestly writes:

The success of the mission was due to the ability and consecration of Emma Calhoun Hall, who had had four years' experience under the guidance of Rev. John P. Williamson at Greenwood, South Dakota, where she had learned to speak the Dakota language fluently. She immediately made friends with all the people, meeting them with kindness and tact. It seemed a loss that could not be replaced when she died after five years of service. The missionary then took six little Mandan girls into the home with several devoted women to help him, until after five years he found another devoted companion, who had been nearly eight years matron in "Dakota Home" at the Santee School. Susan Webb Hall's experience and her ability brought new life and success to the mission, to which she devoted thirty-six years. At the age of seventy years she too passed to her Saviour. Through her many of the Indians have found the same Saviour.

Debt to Indians

The three tribes of Berthold Indians, to whom the Halls went as missionaries, are very different from the Dakotas. They are farmers, house builders, and pottery makers. The Dakotas were hunters and tent dwellers. They did a little farming but got most of their corn by robbing the Mandans, Hidatsas, and Rees. To thwart the raids of the Sioux, these Berthold Indians buried their corn in underground caches. On the high prairies rain does not wet the earth down very far. The Indians dug a round hole about two feet in diameter. Then about two feet down they widened it gradually to five or six feet, and made a cistern five or six feet deep, jug shaped. They filled this up to the neck with ear corn; covered it over with a skin and replaced the earth and sod. It was almost impossible for the enemy to discover such caches. Of course they have been long since unused. But forty years ago, in the vicinity of our Berthold Mission, I saw many holes that had been such caches.

We owe a good deal to the Indians in general for many of our foods. Prof. Robert A. Millikan in a recent address said that we owe them for four-sevenths of our vegetable foods. We owe much in particular to the Berthold Indians for hardy corn. Corn is a tropical grass and originally would not grow so far north as South Dakota. The Berthold Indians were corn growers and lived in the Missouri River Valley as far north as corn would naturally grow. Then came the warring Sioux who year after year drove them farther and farther up the river. The Berthold Indians took the corn with them as they were driven back, and gradually acclimated it. They finally produced a

stunted rapidly maturing corn that would grow in the short summer of North Dakota. Then came the Whites and crossed the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Ree corn with the tall large-eared southern corn, and thus produced a very good corn that will grow even in the far north of North Dakota.

In recognition of his long and faithful missionary work, Rev. Charles L. Hall was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Fargo College, June 14, 1911. The Berthold Mission is now being carried on by Rev. Harold W. Case and his wife. Dr. Hall is retired and living with his daughter at Santee.

Education and Evangelism Hand in Hand

The Congregational missionary work with the Dakotas was started by the American Board of Foreign Missions in Minnesota in 1835. The American Missionary Association took over the work in 1883. While the schools at Santee and Oahe were growing and a little school was in process at Elbowoods, Thomas Riggs, in connection with his general missionary work, had mission day schools at all of his stations. One of the notable schools of this kind was at Plum Creek, on the upper Cheyenne River. Most of these small mission schools were taught by native Indian missionaries. The Oahe school, with Mrs. Thomas L. Riggs as principal, did a great work for many years with the children of the more backward Teton Sioux of the Cheyenne and Standing Rock Reservations.

Meanwhile, Indian churches were being assembled and organized, church buildings erected and mission stations built all over the Rosebud and Cheyenne River and Standing Rock and Berthold Reservations in Dakota Territory, now North and South Dakota. Rev. and Mrs. James F. Cross and Rev. and Mrs. George W. Reed joined the work in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Cross were placed in charge of the mission on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Later they were transferred to the Association's mission at Wales, Alaska. After a short and strenuous service, from 1905 to 1908, they returned to the Rosebud, where they remained until Mr. Cross' death in 1912.

Sounds Like the Old Testament

Mr. Cross readily adapted himself to all the ways of frontiersmen. I traveled with him several times over the great Rosebud Indian Reservation, with his team of horses and spring wagon. On one of those trips

we had stopped for noon lunch when a great thunder storm broke forth. The horses were good at staying close to camp and we had turned them loose to graze. When the rain came we crawled under the wagon and immediately it began to hail—and such hail—hailstones about as large as hens' eggs. The horses were pelted into terrified flight. The territory was then a great open country; no human habitations within many miles, and almost no fences in all the land. As the storm passed, we came out from under the wagon, and saw our horses disappearing over a rise in the prairie about a mile away. We were wondering whether we would ever see them again, and thinking of how many miles we might have to walk. Then came a miraculous phenomenon. We saw the storm swing to the right and we caught a glimpse of our horses, as they topped a rise of land, a mile away and to the right. We saw the storm swing farther around till it completed a circle and here were our horses coming straight toward us, from the opposite direction in which they had fled. The hail was still pelting them but ceased just as they rushed into camp, and we caught them. The hail had unmercifully mauled them. Great lumps swelled up all over their backs. But the faithful animals were evidently glad to be with us again, and doubtless thought that we had some Joshua-like power over the elements. Anyhow we were soon happily on our way again.

The Rev. and Mrs. Robert D. Hall, beginning in 1907, succeeded the Rev. and Mrs. James F. Cross for a few years on the Rosebud Reservation. Then followed the Rev. and Mrs. William B. Pinkerton, who were in charge of this mission from 1912 to 1926. Mr. Pinkerton, in addition to his evangelical interests, was keenly concerned about the agricultural and economic welfare of the Indians. It is to be regretted that some of his excellent ideas and plans were not given a wider opportunity for demonstration. Surely the hope of thousands of Indians depends upon their becoming industrious, intelligent and successful farmers.

Successors Arrive

Rev. and Mrs. George W. Reed were given charge of the mission on the Standing Rock Reservation, where they labored very successfully for forty years, until arriving at their age for retirement in 1927. In recognition of Mr. Reed's excellent missionary service Yankton College gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1922. Dr. Reed suffered a nervous breakdown soon after his retirement and he died September 1, 1935.

As there were three generations of Riggses who served as missionaries for a century, so there have been three generations of Indians who have benefited by their labors.

An Indian by the name of Tluamani was converted to the Christian religion. His son, Francis, went to Santee and became a Congregational minister, and later an assistant superintendent. Francis Frazier's son, Philip, went to Santee, Oberlin and Chicago Theological Seminary. He is now in charge of all the Indian Congregational churches on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reservations.

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Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Riggs are living in their Oahe home. After their retirement from active service, Rev. Rudolf Hertz succeeded Dr. Riggs in the general superintendency of the "field work" of The American Missionary Association Indian Missions. Upon the retirement of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Riggs from Santee, in 1933, Mr. Hertz and his wife took charge there. Mrs. Hertz is the daughter of Dr. Hall. Then came Rev. F. Philip Frazier and his wife to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Hertz in charge of the general Indian mission field and Indian churches. Mr. Frazier is a graduate of Santee, of Oberlin College and of Chicago Theological Seminary. Mrs. Frazier, an Indian also, is a graduate of Earlham College in Indiana and was for several years with the Young Women's Christian Association, a very successful traveling secretary in their Indian work. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are proving very enthusiastically successful. Their home is in Fort Pierre, South Dakota.

The "Talk-together"

In the autumn of each year since 1874 the twenty-four Congregational and thirty Presbyterian Dakota Indian churches of Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Montana have had a conference meeting that they call Ptaya Owohdake (The Talk-together, named Mission Meeting by the Whites). These conferences are meetings of delegates: an elected representative from each church, and from the women's society in each church, the local Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Christian Endeavor, Little Helpers, and what not; and as *ex-officio* members there come the deacons and elders and other officers of the churches and their various organizations. Some church invites the meeting, but a tax of ten cents a member is levied on all the churches to help pay for the entertainment. Usually about a thousand Indians attend these conferences. They camp in a great circle around the local church building. The conference owns a large tent and lesser tents that provide the meeting places for the main meeting and for the sectional meetings. For four days the entire assembly gathers for the forenoon session in the main tent for a program of addresses and discussions of topics that concern the work of their churches and the management of their community affairs. The programs are prepared by a committee and published in the *Iapi Oaye*, the mission monthly printed in the Dakota language by the publishing department of Santee School.

A Story

During one of these Mission Meetings I left the camp for a walk late one afternoon. The meeting was in the Missouri River valley near the mouth of the Cannon Ball River in North Dakota. There was the noise and aroma of supper-getting coming from the great circle of camps. I walked toward the river and met an old Indian woman coming on a narrow path through the willows. She carried a load on her back wrapped in a blanket. I said to her, "Ina taku yakin he?" ("Mother, what are you carrying?"). She replied, "Wan mitakoja de makata omnica iwahni" ("Why my grandson, I am gathering ground beans"). I said, "Makipazo wo" ("Please show me"). Then she took down her load and opened her bundle and there was about a peck of wonderful white beans, the shape and almost the size of lima beans. Imagine wild beans almost as large as cultivated limas.

As I looked at those beans there flashed through my mind in a few seconds the long story of the transformation of diminutive wild fruits into large luscious tame fruits. My thoughts ran back to Beloit, Wisconsin, where I was in school many years before. There the college campus was covered with wild apple trees, the apples about the size of marbles. By selection and cross fertilization such tiny apples had been changed into the very large, beautiful fruit we now have. If some Burbank could have worked with these beans, that in their wild state are already the size of tame limas, we might now have a bean the size of a dinner plate.

The botanical name of this bean is *Falcata comosa*. The Indians call it ground bean (*Makata omnica*), because they grow hidden in the earth like peanuts. *Falcata comosa* is a delicate vine that grows in the sand and climbs the willows on the banks of the Missouri River. The blossoms form on branches near the ground, which bend down so that the beans are found under ground like peanuts.

The beans are not very plentiful and here comes in another remarkable feat of nature. A species of vole or field mouse gathers the beans into underground caches. The scientific name for this vole in the East is *Microtus Pennsylvanicus*. But in Nebraska and the Dakotas is another variety that is given the Omaha Indian name for mouse, *wahema*. This *Microtus Pennsylvanicus wahema* gathers the *Falcata comosa* beans into underground caches. The Indians find tracks that the *Microtus* makes in the sand, lines of tracks leading in from all directions to a center. In the center the voles have already made a bowl-shaped



"FROM GENERATION



TO GENERATION"



cavity, filled it with beans, and covered them with grass and leaves. An interesting feature of this work of the *Microtus* is that the beans they gather have no mouse smell, as would ruin them if they were gathered by the common house mouse. The *Microtus* American mice are respectable creatures and do not invade our homes. The pest mice in our houses are European immigrants.

All this flashed through my mind as I looked at the beans in the old woman's pack. Then I said to her, "Ina wamayanon seececa" ("Mother, it seems that you have stolen"). "Hitunkadan dena waniyetu en yutapi kta tuka" ("These beans were to be the winter food for the mice"). Then she emphatically exclaimed, "Nahna mitakoja, hiya wamawanon ani!" (Why, my grandson, I have not stolen them!). "Omnic tona iwacu eekiya wamnaheza iyenakeca owanhake" ("In place of all the beans I took I left an equal amount of corn"). Evidence of the native aboriginal conscience. (*cf.*, the book, "The Dawn of Conscience," by my Theological Seminary classmate, the late Prof. James Henry Breasted.) Then I happily said to the old lady, "Ina nina tanyan ecanon" ("Mother, you have done very well").

Absurdities of Critics

Some good soul is sure to say, "But don't educated Indians all go back to the blanket?"—an outworn question that has been answered a thousand times. In the first place, in these days there are few blankets to go back to. Most of our American Indians have now adopted what we call civilized dress. But suppose Indians did go back to the blanket, what of it? Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were blanket Indians. I mean their manner of dress was very similar. Jesus dressed in that style, and all the people of that time. The noble Romans did it too. Even so, the dress does not make the man. But the critics mean that when an Indian returns to his blanket it is a case of back-sliding. Perhaps the righteous white critics have never known of back-sliding in their own church and community.

Indians are peculiarly sensitive to ridicule. Imagine an Indian girl returning from school, togged out in the style of a white girl, and returning to a backward Indian community. Imagine the persecution she would meet. At every turn she hears, "Wanyanka, wasicu ihduza!" ("Look, dressed like a white woman!"). "Ksapa icida!" ("Thinks she's smart!"). An Indian boy or girl is just as eager as any person to be in style. How many of our white critics would be willing to be

out of style? Why blame an Indian for putting off a style of clothing that made him a laughing stock? The same white people who criticize Indians for wanting to be in style, criticize white missionaries for *not* adopting the dress of the people they work among. But the progress of our Indians has been so rapid during the last few years that Indian young people now returning from school have no difficulty in dressing after the manner of the most up-to-date styles of white people. Nevertheless, white people are still so backward in their knowledge of Indian affairs that they keep harping on that worn-out saying, "back to the blanket." Some backward Whites, considering going to the San Diego Fair, asked whether there is a hotel in that part of California, or must they live in an Indian tent?

The Great Mistake in Amer-Indianism

The main causes of our slow progress in Indian affairs have been rations and reservations. The "dole" ruined Englishmen in short order. Being "on relief" has demoralized United States white citizens in two years! Our American Indians have been doled to for four generations. We should have put our Indians to work earning their living a century ago, and there would be no "Indian problem." There always was plenty of work to be done on Indian reservations, but no adequate arrangements for doing it. Amer-Indians are said to be lazy. In so far as they have become so, we have caused it. The Plains Indians were necessarily a very energetic people, otherwise they could not have survived. They had learned to adapt themselves most perfectly to all the conditions of Nature. I notice that one of the main efforts of the Boy Scouts is to make white boys into good Indians.

FACING
FACTS

A Review of

The American Missionary Association's Eighty-ninth Year.

By

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary.*

GENERAL FACTS

The American Missionary Association has completed eighty-nine years of constructive service. One wonders what the founders would think of the accomplishments not only of this year but also through the years, particularly since the Civil War. Religiously, they belonged to the school of Finney and Moody. Politically, they were Abolitionists. Socially, they were opposed to caste. While they were fearless men with firm convictions, yet they were not revolutionists. One is inclined to believe that they might review what has been done since their day with a degree of satisfaction.

They believed that no race had the right to deprive another race of its liberty, so they carried the case of the Amistad slaves favorably through the United States Supreme Court. All the while—quietly, persistently and effectively—they opposed the extension of slavery in America and advocated its extinction by lawful and peaceful means. Before the smoke of battle had scarcely disappeared they had missionary teachers at Hampton, Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Memphis, Tougaloo, New Orleans, Austin and scores of other places. Surely they would be pleased if they could visit today Hampton Institute, Fisk University, Atlanta University, Talladega, LeMoyne, Tougaloo, Tillotson Colleges, and Dillard University. Along the way they would see hundreds of schoolhouses for Negro children and almost fifty thousand Negro school teachers and college professors. They would learn that thousands of Negroes own their own farms and homes. They would see great Negro churches with able ministers and officers. They would take special notice of the Negro stores, banks, insurance companies and business of all kinds. They would read the newspapers and periodicals and the hundreds of excellent and fine books written by Negroes. They would be inspired by Negro art, music and poetry.

Would these interesting and almost phenomenal facts—when one remembers that the Civil War ended only seventy years ago—entirely satisfy the founders of the A. M. A.? One wonders. Would they not say, "Why do you label all these things Negro? Are they not a part of the achievements of the human family regardless of the varying complexions of its members? Why these signs reading 'White' and 'Colored' that we see in the railroad stations and trains? Why are

the schools and churches separate? Why are art galleries, music halls and libraries closed to Negroes? Why are not the children of both races playing in the parks and swimming in the pools? Why all this separateness? It isn't economical. It isn't right socially. It isn't Christian."

Perhaps these founders of the A. M. A. actually would see the lynching of a Negro. They might drop in at the trial of the Scottsboro boys or Angelo Herndon. Surely they would like to ask some questions about the Negro farm tenants and share-croppers, and Negro wages versus white wages. Doubtless they would say, "These things are to be expected so long as those signs 'White' and 'Colored' remain, whether they be seen on a wall or are hidden in men's hearts."

Back to the North those founders would come and with the officers of the A. M. A. they would confer. What would they think about the North and what would they say in those conferences? Would it not be something like this:

"We think the Negro has more freedom and greater opportunity in the North than in the South. How deep does that freedom go? How genuine are those opportunities? It seems to us that the people of the North are really as prejudiced as those in the South. The South has compulsory segregation, but the North is not free from segregation. Its churches are separate as are its Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Hotels are not open to both races. And, wherever the two races come together, in public schools, amusement halls and amusement parks it would be easy to start a riot if the Negroes became numerous or prominent. We perceive that in the whole of the United States Christianity is morally and socially ineffectual. People cannot become genuinely Christian until all races dwell together in harmony with mutual respect and equal opportunities.

"It is this general fact that the world must face squarely and treat fairly if God's democracy is to become real. It matters not whether the dominant group be white, or rich, or politically powerful, or socially secure, the great sin before God is that any spirit other than the spirit of love, mutual respect and good-will should rule the heart of man or any group of men."

Basic Facts

The early reports of The American Missionary Association abound in the use of subjective adjectives. They reflect largely the personal

responses of the workers to human interests and conditions. It was hardly necessary for them to keep statistics. Twice as many teachers might have been sent South with twice as many pupils eager to crowd into schoolrooms. Even so, scarcely a beginning would have been made toward meeting the educational needs. Under such circumstances it is as much a waste of time as it is uninteresting to gather facts, assemble figures, plot curves and make statistical comparisons.

While the situation today is no less human it certainly is much less simple. Three million liberated slaves, over 80 per cent of whom were illiterate, presented a relatively simple problem. Twelve million Negroes today, of whom fewer than 20 per cent are illiterate, present a more complex problem. In the first instance it was a question of sending a liberated race to school to learn its A, B, C's. Today it is a question of letting Ph.D.'s function freely in a social and political democracy. Moreover, as people rise in cultural appreciations their sufferings from segregation, discrimination and disadvantage grow increasingly poignant.

These facts the directors and officers of the Association should face squarely and fairly. It is obvious from graphs "A," "B" and "C" on pages 30, 31, 32, that the Association is serving a steadily decreasing number of primary and secondary pupils. On the other hand, there is a correspondingly increasing number of college students. It would be as easy, as it would be superficial to say, "This is normal and natural. Let the process do its own work until the Association no longer has any primary and secondary schools." Such a statement would infer that the primary purpose of the Association is to assist the South in securing free public schools for Negro children. That is a high purpose. The late Julius Rosenwald followed it with eminent success. The General Education Board has furthered that purpose magnificently. The American Missionary Association has had not a little to do with progress in that direction. But the primary purpose of the Association has not been to assist in the development of free public schools for Negro children, high and worthy as it considers that purpose to be. Stated educationally, the primary purpose of the Association is to function through education in assisting Negroes to take their rightful place in a democratic society, which place is precisely the same place as that of any intelligent and honorable citizen, regardless of race or color.

The free public schools of the South have not been established to unite human beings of all races in a common society. The purpose of these schools is to assist in providing "equal opportunities" for Negroes

in a dual society governed by the dominant race. The only way to maintain that kind of a society is by keeping the minority group as ignorant as it is powerless. Opening school doors, even on a segregated basis, inevitably means the defeat of a dual society, and trouble all along the line for both the majority and minority groups.

If this be a fact then the maintenance of a limited number of functional private schools here and there may serve to hasten the day when racial discrimination will have ceased to be. Meanwhile such schools will be at liberty to develop educational methods and programs free from the mechanics of institutionalized mass education. Moreover, such schools would continue to serve not only as "houses of refuge" but also as community centers in which both races may mingle and work, free even from race consciousness.

One must not lose sight of this basic fact when he reviews the significant progress in the South in providing free public schools with trained teachers for Negro children. That process has a long way still to go, but even when fairly well done it will continue to mean for a long time that many a boy and girl born with dark skin will have to attend not only a separate but often a school inferior to the one from which the boy and girl with white skin will go. Approaching a common goal along parallel lines might not be so bad if one were sure that the goal is common; that the lines are equally manned and equipped; and that neither line is under the absolute control and direction of the other line. However, the more one tries to think of an efficient society, to say nothing about an ideal one, functioning on a dual racial basis, the more he is impressed with the injustice, stupidity and futility of such procedure.

This fact must be faced as well as the facts of comparative statistics by the Association in planning its work for the next generation. One of the original purposes of the Association was to "remove caste from heathen lands." It is often said that the most heathen land, when it comes to racial caste, is America. It was one thing to abolish chattel slavery in the South. It is quite another thing to abolish racial caste in both the North and the South.

All of this is written with not the slightest wish to place any special stigma on the South. The virus of racial discrimination is in the blood of a whole nation—the whole world. In a sense there is a virtue in the open method of the South with its color signs. The Negro at least knows how far he can or cannot go, which is not true in the North.

It is estimated that there are 1,790,783 tenant families in the cotton belt, of whom 1,091,944 are white and 698,839 are colored.



Negro tenant farmers of one county showed that 61.7 per cent "broke even," 26.0 per cent "went in the hole," and 9.4 per cent made from \$70 to \$90 profit per year.

Focal Facts

The evils in southern farm tenancy and share-cropping became focal during the past year. So long as the land-owners could market their cotton, peonage among the tenants and share-croppers was able to go on. With the collapse of the cotton market, particularly the export trade, the wheels of the system nearest the engine were stopped. With his own credit gone the land-owner could not extend credit to tenants and share-croppers. Having been forced for generations to concentrate on the growing of cotton as the great money-crop of the South the tenant-farmers and share-croppers were neither able nor prepared to turn rapidly to the growing of vegetables and other things needful to subsistence.

With the export trade seriously curtailed and a crippled cotton market at home the Federal Plan of reduced cotton acreage with pay for ungrown cotton became the source of immediate relief, but primarily to the land-owner. By reducing his acres under cultivation the owner had less need for tenants and share-croppers. Hence they had to shift for themselves, their only hope often being direct relief from the Government.

While the majority of southern Negroes are tenant-farmers or share-croppers, yet the situation is far more than a racial matter. Thousands of so-called poor whites are in the same class. Even though they cling to a belief in Nordic superiority, yet in many instances the condition of the "poor whites" is frequently worse than that of the Negro. With attention focussed on the evils of a system in which both races are victims it is hoped that the system itself may be abolished or purified.

With this focal fact The American Missionary Association has not been able to do much. Through the race relations department of the Federal Council of Churches the Association was able to assist in financing a first-hand study of conditions in Alabama and Arkansas. These studies have been printed in abbreviated form and may be purchased from the Federal Council.

The significant thing at such a time, however, so far as the Association is concerned, is the fact that Negroes themselves, who had been prepared through mission colleges, were able to take a leading part in making the studies, and in enlightening the Government as to the evils inherent in the system. Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Professor of Social Sciences at Fisk University, was director of the most extensive study which has been made. This study may be had from the University of

North Carolina Press. Its title is "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy." Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Virginia Union College, a Baptist institution for Negro youth.

The studies made by the Federal Council were under the direction of Mr. George E. Haynes, Director of the Council's department of race relations. He was graduated from Fisk University when that institution was entirely under the auspices of The American Missionary Association.

The Federal Government is attacking cotton-tenancy in two ways, first from the standpoint of subsistence farming through diversifying crops, and second, through a resettlement plan whereby over long-term payments tenants may pay for and own their own farms, Negroes as well as Whites. There is no question concerning the soundness of the first idea. It is not so sure, however, that universal land ownership is an ultimate solution. To be sure, people take more interest when they have a stake in the enterprise, but that interest is not a guarantee that they have the ability for business management or that a general and satisfactory collective system will be evolved for the distribution of their produce.

Another serious focal fact is that Mississippi and the states west of the Mississippi River—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—are now prepared to grow all the cotton that the United States can consume both at home and in export trade. And those states can do so at much less cost.

This fact is well summarized in the following statement from "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy":

If the trend continues, Mississippi and the states west of the Mississippi River can easily supply the world consumption of American cotton, leaving a vast population in the eastern South stranded completely.

In certain of these West Texas areas the cost of production has been reduced to a point where farmers can raise cotton profitably at a price of six cents a pound. The spread of mechanization will probably cause expansion of cotton production in these new areas. The competition of these areas further darkens the price outlook for cotton in the Old South. Even the availability of cheap commercial fertilizer could not avert the rapid development of mechanized farms in the Southwest, unless there is serious reorganization of farming in the Old South.

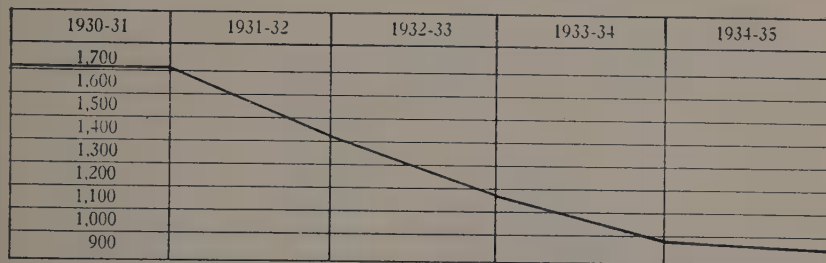
Comparative Facts

(A) Primary Pupils

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
1,704	1,423	1,175	996	965

During this period the following Primary Departments were discontinued or transferred, with average enrollments:

Trinity School	91	Gloucester Institute	24
Allen Normal	80	Santee School	18
Fessenden Academy	91	Elbowoods	34
Brick School	28	Albuquerque	100
Palmer Institute	100		
		Total	566



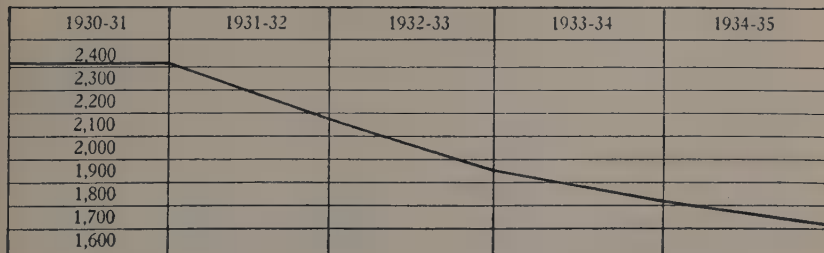
Approximately 78% of decrease due to closed or transferred schools.
Remainder due to economic conditions and public school facilities.

(B) High School Students

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
2,420	2,165	1,937	1,803	1,718

Schools discontinued or transferred during period, with average enrollments:

Allen Normal	100	Tillotson College	33
Palmer Institute	120	Albuquerque	20
Brick Junior College	66		
Gloucester Institute	60	Total	399



Approximately 58% of this decrease is due to discontinued or transferred schools. The remainder is due to economic conditions and public school facilities.

(C) College Students

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
*825	*813	*813	949	1,121

* Does not include students at Brick Junior College; average college enrollment for three years was 80.

The above figures are exclusive of college students enrolled in summer schools, who numbered 382 in 1935.

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
1,200				
1,100				
1,000				
900				
800				

Progress may be expected to continue in accordance with this graph for ten years more at least, provided educational plants, facilities and teaching staffs keep up with the opportunities. A total capacity enrollment of perhaps 2,100 may be expected by 1945 as follows:

LeMoyné College	500	Tillotson College	400
Dillard University	500	Tougaloo College	300
Talladega College	400		
		Total	2,100

To serve this enrollment these colleges will need an average annual appropriation from the A. M. A. of \$60,000. The average appropriation for 1934-35 was \$36,000. This would mean that for 1944-45 the A. M. A. should appropriate a total annually of \$300,000 versus this year's \$180,000, or \$120,000 more.

Highland Facts

The Association's work among the Southern Mountaineers is confined to Pleasant Hill Academy and the John C. Campbell Folk School. Both of these institutions are on the fringes of the area affected by the operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's subsistence homestead colonies has been located outside of Crossville, about fifteen miles from Pleasant Hill. Approximately three hundred families have been located in new houses of native stone built by the Government. With each house goes a small subsistence farm with necessary out-buildings and appurtenances.

This experiment is too new for any dependable statement one way or another. So far as Pleasant Hill is concerned the experiment has no bearing save that some families of its area found new homes in the colony. The Academy continues to get applications from more under-



EDUCATION WITHOUT IMPOSED DISCIPLINE AT PLEASANT HILL

"The happiness of the individual and values of civilization are impossible without a high degree of creative activity. The education which is to save our civilization from catastrophe must follow the creative line from the very first."

—LAURENCE PEARSALL JACKS.

privileged young people than it can care for. While the state highway goes by the Academy, most of the students come from the primitive-road territory which has changed very little in fifty years. So long as this condition continues the task of Pleasant Hill Academy will be that of a four-year high school with a curriculum closely related to the natural processes of learning and well adapted to the enrichment of life in health, home-making, farming, folk singing, dramatics and recreation, a social understanding of community life, and wholesomeness in religious experience.

The Campbell Folk School is not only unique and useful in the character of its own educational program and service to its immediate community, but also in many other ways. For example, representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority have come to the school frequently for ideas and counsel concerning programs at Norris Dam and various homestead subsistence colonies.

Every summer there is a short course at the school for recreation leaders from various mountain schools who are eager for training in folk games, folk dancing and folk singing. The same is true in the field of art and art crafts, agriculture, cooperatives and butter-making. Visits from interested educators from distant parts of the country have become common, and inquiries from foreign lands are not infrequent.

Indian Facts

Drought and dust storms with no crops and starving cattle have made conditions for the Indians of North and South Dakota unusually hard. While our missionaries have not been able to do much relief work, they have done what they could and have acted as agents of the Government wherever possible. They have appealed personally for clothing, bedding and other necessities for which the Indians have had no money. Mr. Frazier found the State Conference of South Dakota very responsive to his calls.

For Elbowoods and Santee the Association was obliged to make additional appropriations with which to purchase feed for the cattle and for vegetables which normally would have been produced on the school farms.

Mr. Collier's policies in Indian affairs have been at once discouraging and encouraging to the Indians and their white friends. The placing of larger responsibilities on the Indians for the direction of their own

affairs has been hailed with much acclaim. Aid in re-making the Indian a land-owner and encouragement in his farming are but re-emphases of what the missionaries have always stood for.

What the missionaries are fearful of is that the Collier policies will retard the progress which has already been made in relating Indians to white people and making them an integral rather than a separate part of American life. They are particularly fearful of Mr. Collier's encouragement of Indian native customs. Many of these customs, both social and religious, belong to the paganism of tribal days. Some of them the missionaries consider positively harmful.

Meanwhile there is much misunderstanding and confusion. Mr. Collier offered Mr. Frazier a position as one of five Indians to function as liaison officers between the Department of Indian Affairs and the Indians themselves in explaining exactly what the Government's new policy is. Mr. Frazier preferred to continue in his present position as the A. M. A.'s representative among the Indian churches on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reservations.

Puerto Rican Facts

In spite of serious economic conditions Blanche Kellogg Institute, Ryder Memorial Hospital and the Evangelical churches had the best year in their history. Blanche Kellogg no longer has to bid for students—it has a waiting list.

Ryder Hospital never could keep up with its opportunities for service. Its problem has been to prevent its doctors and nurses from killing themselves by overwork in a crowded hospital. At the same time the doctors have regretted that they were prevented from doing more than superficial work, except in operative cases, for their hundreds of patients. What can two doctors do in one year with seventeen thousand patients at their clinics, sixteen hundred different patients resident in the hospital and three hundred and fifty operations to perform?

The Evangelical churches seem to be handicapped chiefly in the training of most of their ministers and the ability of the members to keep up with current expenses. The Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies, and church membership have been growing steadily.

Like most churches the Evangelical churches of Puerto Rico are unprepared to relate their work effectively to the social and economic process about them. They have practically no effect in improving

social, economic and political conditions. The ministers hardly know what a social gospel is. If they did, would they be any more effective than most ministers are in helping to improve social conditions? This is a difficult question. It would seem that the churches on an island that suffered for over three centuries from the ecclesiasticism of the Middle Ages are to be congratulated to be alive at all, to say nothing about their effect on the social order. Furthermore, it would seem that the churches on the continent might be expected to perfect reasonably effective forms of social reform before the handicapped Puerto Rican ministers are too severely criticized.

Not only are the Puerto Rican churches ineffective in their relation to the social order, but they also continue to fail to reach what are usually called the intellectual classes. The University of Puerto Rico students are conspicuous for their absence in our churches. Here again this condition is not peculiar to Puerto Rico. If well-trained, intellectually keen and personally attractive ministers on the continent fail to attract many university students, how much more might this be true for the Puerto Rican ministers, scarcely none of whom has had a college education.

There are those who would have the Association also relate itself more directly to the social, political and economic conditions of the Island. Perhaps that might best be done cooperatively by all the mission boards. The trouble is that no one seems to know just how to go at this effectively.

Encouraging Facts

(For further details on these facts see pp. 79-83, 109)

There was collected in fees, tuition and general charges at the various schools and colleges during the past year a total of \$112,576. The figure for the year previous was \$97,337. For comparative purposes that figure should be reduced by the amount collected at schools which were closed in the meantime, making the net gain \$20,579. From the Congregational-Christian churches during the past year the A. M. A. received \$91,063. This means that the A. M. A. institutions collected considerably more for themselves than the churches gave them. This would be an entirely encouraging fact were it not true that much more could be done through the institutions should the churches furnish the money.

In addition to the collections from fees, tuitions and charges, \$22,524 was collected in local donations, \$9,600 of which came through "Red

Letter Days." See page 49 for a graphic picture of the steady climb in those "Days" right through the years of economic depression.

There were 1,121 college students enrolled during the academic year—171 more than during the previous year.

The General Education Board offered LeMoyne College \$75,000 toward greatly needed buildings, provided an equal sum could be secured from other sources. The A. M. A. provided \$70,000 and the Negroes of Memphis gave \$5,000.

A fine dormitory was built and furnished in memory of Miss Elizabeth B. Moore at Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia.

One residence each was built on the campuses of Talladega and Tillotson Colleges and Fessenden Academy.

The Ryder Memorial Hospital admitted three hundred more patients than during the previous year, performed twice as many operations, and made twice as many laboratory determinations. And, almost unbelievable, the books were closed with a balance on hand.

Even though Straight College knew that 1934-35 would be its last year as a separate college there was no let-down in the standards and quality of its work. As a matter of fact, the reverse was true, which was characteristic of all the transition years during the creation of Dillard University. This was due largely to the late president, Dr. James P. O'Brien, and Straight's last president, Mr. Charles B. Austin, and their loyal fellow-workers.

Students from white and Negro colleges in Alabama met at Talladega College for a genuine inter-racial conference. So far as it is known this was the first time for that kind of thing to happen in the State.

Tougaloo College conducted the first summer school in its history. Its ample buildings and central location make possible an excellent opportunity to serve the Negro teachers throughout the State of Mississippi.

Tillotson College added 2,000 volumes to its library during the year, thanks to the many people who responded to the president's call for books. The library now has approximately 11,000 volumes. There should be twice that many. It is hoped that others will cull out some good books from their personal libraries and send them to Tillotson and other A. M. A. colleges and schools.

Limestone County, Alabama, appointed its first Jeanes Supervisor for the Negro schools of the county. Her office is at Trinity School, which rapidly is becoming the hub of the educational life of the Negroes for the entire county.

Cotton Valley School opened night classes for the adults in its community. It also observed "Negro History Week" and "Negro Health Week."

Burrell School in Florence, Alabama, managed to keep its doors open through the year by raising \$1,200 in its own community in addition to collections from fees and tuition.

Lincoln School in Marion, Alabama, determined to face the practical issue of organizing its curriculum gradually around areas of living rather than unit courses of study.

Ballard School in Macon, Georgia, turned out a graduating class with one-third of the students averaging 85% in their scholastic standing.

Students of Dorchester Academy raised chickens, pigs, cows, corn and potatoes during the summer in order that they might have money to attend school during the past year.

Lincoln Academy at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The Assistant State Supervisor of Negro Schools said that the teachers' training work at Avery Institute in Charleston, South Carolina, is the best in the State.

Pleasant Hill Academy has a plan whereby students who cannot afford financially to graduate in four years may engage in remunerative work and spread their high school courses over five years.

Santee School in Nebraska installed an adequate artesian well, and bathing for its boys and girls.

The Indian children at the Fort Berthold Mission brought back seventy-five out of a possible one hundred and thirty-five awards at a track meet.

Blanche Kellogg Institute in Puerto Rico reached its high-water mark in the number of resident students, finances and recognition by the inspectors from the Insular Department of Education.

Summer schools conducted at LeMoyne, Tougaloo and Tillotson Colleges enrolled 382 school teachers.

On the average, the Association's schools, colleges and hospitals are over 50 per cent self-supporting.

NORTH CAROLINA



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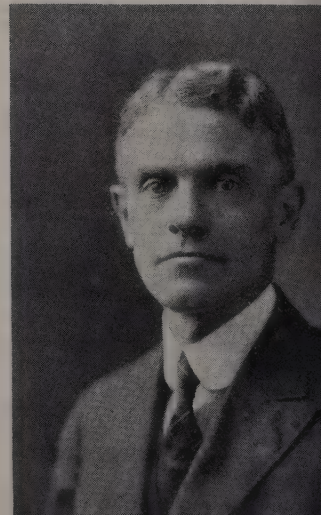


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LEADERSHIP

Miss Martha Lindsay after completing seven remarkable years as principal of Blanche Kellogg Institute at Santurce, Puerto Rico, resigned and has returned to the States. Miss Lindsay wrought a good work. Under her direction the Institute became a first-class, accredited high school, its physical facilities were more than doubled, and its enrollment was brought up to capacity.

Miss Lindsay also made a large place both for the Institute and herself throughout the Island. She gave generously of her time to the churches. She entertained numerous conferences at the Institute. She won the full cooperation of the leading men and women over the entire Island.

She cherished high ideals, was a gracious hostess, an indefatigable worker and a generous giver of her talent, time and money. High praise and very best wishes go with her from her students, fellow-workers, Island friends and the officers of the A. M. A. Blanche Kellogg Institute and the Association are greatly in debt to Martha Lindsay.

Charles B. Austin served as president of Straight College during its last four years and as acting president of Tougaloo College for two years. As an educator Mr. Austin had won his reputation before going to New Orleans. As an administrator he proved to be a master of details, both academic and financial. Straight College profited financially, and Tougaloo was cleared of its accumulated debt through the surplus established by Mr. Austin at Straight.

Mr. Austin's ambition was to have Straight close on a higher plane than he found it, and for Tougaloo to be made ready in excellent condition for his successor. He accomplished both ambitions. His final commencement at Straight had a record attendance, and his transfer of responsibilities at Tougaloo to Mr. Cross was auspicious.

The trustees of Straight College, its alumni, students, friends, and The American Missionary Association are greatly indebted to Mr. Austin. The same is true concerning Tougaloo. Such debts can be paid only in the love and good-will of the beneficiaries.

In his work in New Orleans Mr. Austin was assisted ably and graciously by Mrs. Austin as professor of social sciences and mistress

of their charming home. It is impossible to estimate the educational value of the president's home in beauty, culture and fellowship. Teachers, students and friends of Straight College were always sure of a cordial welcome in the president's home. It also served with perfect naturalness as an inter-racial house. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are living at 4 Berkeley Square, Los Angeles, California.

Miss Esther Nichol is an unusual woman. She asked to be placed in the ranks of the teachers at Lincoln Normal School in order that a younger and physically stronger woman might become principal. She had accomplished much in directing the affairs of the school since the death of J. Lloyd Phillips, who, as acting principal, had succeeded his sister.

Intelligent in the field of education, understanding youth, and sympathetic in human relations, Miss Nichol did much toward preparing Lincoln for reorganization according to modern educational ideals and principles.

It was not only unusual for her to request a place in the ranks of the teachers but still more so for her to take her place there graciously and happily. She is proving a wise counsellor and uninterfering helper to her successor, Miss Ruth A. Morton.

Walter Edward Ricks went to Lincoln Academy at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, as its first Negro principal. It was a difficult thing to do after the long tradition of white principals. But he did it, and he did it well. None of his predecessors had more local friends than he and none accomplished more in a single administration than he. During his thirteen years at Lincoln the campus was beautified, the roads were improved, the Welmon County Elementary School was built, a dining hall and a dormitory were built, and the old buildings were greatly improved. Meanwhile the enrollment increased, the summer conferences grew in popularity, more money was raised locally toward the support of the school, and last year the school was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Mr. Ricks was assisted in his work by Mrs. Ricks, an efficient dining hall manager.

Mrs. Ricks is completing her studies in home economics while Mr. Ricks is managing a farm at Kings Mountain, which he purchased a few years ago.

Mr. Raymond G. vonTobel's successful career at Ballard Normal School in Macon, Georgia, was brought to a sudden close by his death

during the past summer. (See p. 100 for further details.) Lewis H. Mounts, for seventeen years a teacher and assistant principal at Ballard, was made acting principal for the coming year.

George N. White came to the New York office on July 1 to serve as general field secretary. He will spend considerable time speaking in churches, at conferences, and young people's assemblies. His major responsibility, however, is to cultivate individual friends whom he would interest in the work of the Association. He will also continue his annual visits to the schools, assisting in every way he can to enlarge the circle of friends in the various school communities. See page 47 showing the splendid success Mr. White has already made in this connection. In so far as possible Mr. White will assist Mr. Brownlee in the administrative affairs of the Association.

Mr. White comes to New York with unusual preparation for his enlarged responsibilities. He is a delightful man to know and a gifted speaker. For twenty years he was principal of Burrell Normal School in Florence, Alabama, and for ten years served as the Association's alumni secretary and Chicago representative. He has spoken at practically every state conference west of Chicago and in a great many churches. At young people's conferences he is unusually popular and effective. For the immediate future Mr. White will concentrate on the New England area, but he will not confine himself entirely thereto.

Rev. Judson L. Cross, for eight years the Association's representative in New England, was elected president of Tougaloo College, assuming the responsibilities of his new office on June 1. Mr. Cross brings to Tougaloo the fruits of a rich and varied experience as a minister and promotional secretary. In assembling the annual regional conferences of New England he has shown unusual ability as an executive. He also brings with him a helpful and gracious wife. Already Mr. and Mrs. Cross have made many friends at Tougaloo. A happy and promising service is ahead of them. Tougaloo is as pleased as it is fortunate in having them.

John Dillingham has succeeded Mr. Ricks at Lincoln Academy. He grew up in his grandmother's home in Mississippi. His high school years were spent in Memphis. He earned his way through Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, a Baptist college for Negro youth. For a while he was a national Y. M. C. A. secretary. Then followed

further study at Yale University. For several years he was a teacher and director of religious life at State Teachers College in Montgomery, Alabama. He was called to Lincoln from a similar position at Tennessee State College in Nashville. Mrs. Dillingham was born in Atlantic City and was graduated from Oberlin College. They moved to Kings Mountain last August and lost no time in throwing themselves enthusiastically and promisingly into their new work.

Miss Ruth A. Morton had received her Master's degree from the University of Chicago and had written a fine thesis on the "Religious Significance of a Folk School" when the A. M. A. was introduced to her. We were looking for someone who would go to Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, and start a reorganization of the curriculum around areas of living and "awaken, enliven, and enlighten" the adults of the community along the Danish Folk School lines, and build up in general a unique form of educational, social and religious service through the school.

There is reason to believe that faith in Miss Morton was well founded. With rare wisdom, unusual tact and common sense she is making a place for herself.

Miss Mary Alice Lamar had long wished that some day she might direct a school like Blanche Kellogg Institute. She was born in Louisiana, received her collegiate training at George Peabody College in Nashville and her Master's degree in education from Teachers College, Columbia University. Early in life she looked to missionary educational work as the thing she most wanted to do. The Methodist Church South sent her to a mission school in Brazil, where she did splendid work for almost ten years. It was from there that she went to Teachers College for further study, at which place she remained, after her graduate work, as social director of the young women in Whittier Hall.

When Miss Lamar accepted the directorship of Blanche Kellogg she said, "May I teach also? I would like to teach a course of my own making in the art of living." Doubtless she will be able to teach that course in such a way as to influence the entire life of the school.



ELIZABETH MOORE DORMITORY, LIBERTY COUNTY, GEORGIA

In 1930 the United States spent \$99 per pupil on public education. The Southern States averaged \$44.31, of which \$12.57 was spent on Negro children. Georgia averaged \$35.42 per white child and \$6.38 per Negro child.



PRIVATE HOME

PRINCIPAL

MR. J. R.

JENKINS

*"Education
by
Example"*

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Naturally the Association's building, major repair and replacement work has suffered during the economic depression. Twenty thousand dollars spent annually for such purposes on \$4,000,000 worth of property is less than five-tenths of one per cent.

That amount would be small were the buildings of steel and concrete construction. Most of the buildings, however, are frame, and not a few of the brick buildings are obsolescent.

As a matter of fact, \$5,500 of the above-mentioned \$20,000 went to build two residences, one at Tillotson College and the other at Fessenden Academy.

Through special donations, fortunately, we were able to build the long needed dormitory at Dorchester Academy. Mention has already been made of the conditional grant from the General Education Board for buildings at LeMoyne College.

The outstanding accomplishment in building was the completion of the academic and administration building, a girls' dormitory and a boys' dormitory, a refectory, heating plant, and four professors' cottages at Dillard University in New Orleans. The money here was provided according to original pledges from the agencies cooperating in the creation of the university.

THE MERGER OF STRAIGHT COLLEGE COMPLETED

In his "Crusade of Brotherhood"* Dr. Beard wrote, "The Fourteenth Amendment had made freedom secure for those who had been slaves, and the Fifteenth had been passed, confirming the freedmen in their liberty and in their civil and political rights. But what should be done to prepare these poor and illiterate persons, living among those hostile to their citizenship, for their new and weighty responsibilities?"

"The American Missionary Association sought to answer this question so far as it could for the State of Louisiana in founding an institution which it was hoped would grow into a full-fledged college. Anticipating this future, the school, like others, at once took on the exalted title of 'University.'

"Early in the year 1869 the school was chartered as Straight University, taking its distinctive name from a generous patron, Hon. Seymour Straight, of Ohio. Like all schools for the freedmen, it opened with the primary grades. In seven years from the founding a class of eight was graduated in law; in six the first normal class came out, and in ten the first college class."

In 1934-35, the last year for Straight as a separate institution, there were one hundred and ninety-four college students, no primary pupils, and only thirty high school students. As the primary and secondary departments were absorbed by the public schools the graduates from the normal and college departments of Straight were employed as school teachers and principals, with over half the principals of the Negro schools in 1929 Straight graduates.

Some day the history not only of the educational progress at Straight but also what that progress meant in human purpose, sacrifice and achievement may be written. It is a story which deserves to be told. Any attempt to appraise Straight's history here would be as unsatisfactory as it would be inadequate. The purpose now is to record permanently a brief statement concerning the merging of Straight College in Dillard University.

Within a few years after Straight College was founded the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church established New

* See p. 180 ff.



BUILDING

DILLARD UNIVERSITY



Orleans University for Negro youth. The development of this university was not unlike that of Straight. Increasingly the purposes of the two colleges had become the same. Both were inadequately equipped and insufficiently supported. Neither enjoyed much local cooperation and support outside of the Negro group. Approaches to the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund for help met with the same response on the part of each, namely, that the education foundations were interested provided that the two colleges would unite in the creation of a single strong university. This suggestion also quickened the interest of a few white citizens of New Orleans.

In due time the officers of The American Missionary Association and those of the Methodist Board began a series of conferences which led to a meeting with representatives of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce at which meeting representatives of the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund were present. The outcome was a proposal that a new institution be established and named Dillard University. (Dr. James Hardy Dillard was formerly a professor of Tulane University, a member of the boards of trustees of Straight and New Orleans Colleges, and for years was the president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds devoted to the education and general welfare of Negroes.) It was understood that to begin with, the new university would do only undergraduate work leading to the B.A. degree, but that it would conduct also a hospital for Negroes, around which a medical school might grow.

For the university and hospital sites, together with necessary buildings, it was estimated that at least \$2,000,000 would be required. Of this sum the two church boards pledged \$500,000 each; the General Education Board, \$500,000; the Julius Rosenwald Fund, \$250,000; and the interested citizens of New Orleans agreed to undertake to raise \$250,000, in which venture they were entirely successful. The church boards also pledged \$35,000 each annually for a period of at least ten years toward current expenses.

Dillard University was incorporated, a charter was issued by the State, and seventeen trustees became responsible for the development and management of the new institution. Six trustees were elected by the A. M. A. and six by the Methodist Board. These twelve in turn elected the remaining five. The re-election of the sets of six trustees is the responsibility of the church boards. The re-election of the five trustees at large is the responsibility of the entire board.

A city block was secured for the medical center. A hundred-bed hospital, a nurses' home, a heating and laundry plant were erected, all of which were completely equipped, the land, buildings and equipment costing approximately \$500,000.

A beautiful seventy-seven acre site on the edge of the city, but within its limits, was purchased for the university.

Then came the great economic depression. This made imperative a re-consideration of the building program. It was found that the university might get along for several years with fewer buildings. The church boards were able to meet half the amount they had pledged for buildings and grounds. The same was true for the local citizens whose funds were temporarily hampered by a bank reorganization. The General Education Board agreed to pay in full and the Julius Rosenwald Fund was ready to furnish more than half its pledged amount.

The payment in full by the General Education Board was conditioned on a reasonable guarantee of the operating expenses of the university for the first year. The M. E. Board was unable to guarantee more than \$17,500, with a possibility of \$25,000, toward its pledge of \$35,000. Under those circumstances the A. M. A. was not obliged to pay anything, since its commitment was conditioned on the M. E. Board paying \$35,000. If the A. M. A. paid nothing or only matched the amount the M. E. Board could pay the enterprise would be halted indefinitely. On the other hand, if the A. M. A. paid in full there was a possibility of securing a sufficient sum through donations to balance the budget. The A. M. A. re-thought the whole plan and agreed to pay its \$35,000 in full.

On September 24, 1935, Dillard University opened with a capable faculty and some two hundred and fifty college students. On the Sunday previous almost fifteen hundred white and colored citizens of New Orleans passed through the buildings.

The merging of Straight College in Dillard University does not relieve The American Missionary Association of responsibility. At the same time it does not set Dillard University free from obligations. The charter of the new university requires that the spirit and best traditions of the former colleges be preserved and extended. How well and how far this may be done depends as much on the intelligent good-will and loyal service of the representatives of the church boards as it does on Dillard's unusual opportunities and the way they may be met by its trustees, its staff, its students, and the citizens of both races in New Orleans.

RED LETTER DAYS

GEORGE N. WHITE, *Field Secretary*

King Prajadhipok of Siam was taken to the top of the Empire State Building by Al Smith during the king's last visit to New York. "You have nothing as wonderful as this in Siam, have you?" asked the former governor. "No, indeed," replied the naive little king, "but we do have white elephants!"

While the various denominational boards are increasingly turning their attention to the elimination of "white elephants" in church duplication, The American Missionary Association can with pardonable pride point to the fact that it has so persistently followed the policy of non-duplication in education that today it does not give support to a single institution which ought to be eliminated for that reason.

An early report on the work of the Association shows that it was at that time interested in some three hundred schools, most of which were, of course, primary and fitted to the needs of newly made freedmen. As rapidly as the public school systems could and would absorb these schools, which in time included not only primary but elementary and high schools, the A. M. A. withdrew, thus placing the burden of elementary education where it properly belonged. In more than one instance, however, the wisdom of the withdrawal has been seriously questioned, since the schools succeeding them lacked that indescribable motivating quality called the A. M. A. spirit. At least one community has never forgiven the A. M. A. for this step though its school has been closed for many years.

Much later the Rosenwald Foundation took a hand by stimulating the building of hundreds of rural school houses with certain specifications that made them almost universally superior to the log cabins and churches formerly used as rural public schools. Interestingly enough this process also stimulated the building of better school houses for white children in many communities in the South.

Last year the Foundation ceased building school houses and turned to a study of the rural schools and rural life as a follow-up of its building program. "The physical housing of education is only the barest of beginnings. Far more important, and infinitely more difficult of accom-

plishment is effective and proper use of the school house," says the Foundation as it begins its task.

Doing this has been characteristic of The American Missionary Association throughout the years. While it has been increasingly mindful of the tremendous contribution physical surroundings make to a fully rounded education, it has been chiefly concerned with the character of the education going on within the school house. Now that its reduction in the number of schools has reached the point where to push it further would mean irreparable loss the great concern is to conserve and develop the remaining institutions.

Rapidly decreasing income from usual sources made it evident that new fields must be cultivated if this objective were to be attained. Attention was turned to local aid. Already tuition and other expenses paid by the parents of students in A. M. A. schools and colleges exceeded in the aggregate the total giving of the churches. Could these same people give more or could they induce merchants and others in their various communities to give in order that the gap between income and outgo be bridged in their various institutions?

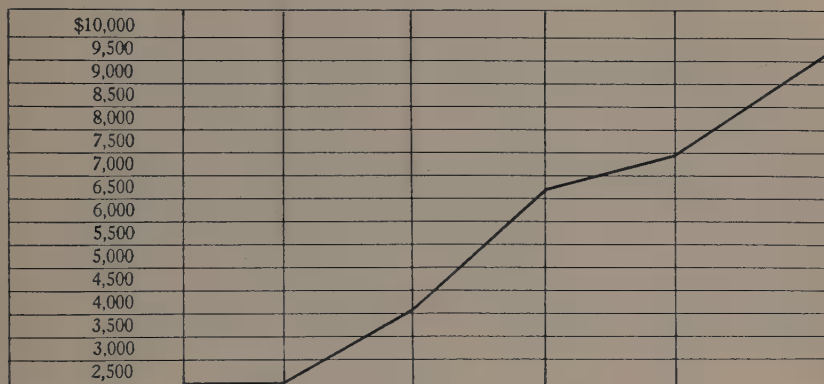
The accompanying graph is the answer. But graphs can never tell the human story beneath the rising curve. An earlier annual report has this excerpt from a letter written by a Negro minister: "I know what financial problems are confronting the future leaders of our group. I worked my way through college and know the strain. I have three children there now. The thought of having to advise them to come home is now haunting me. I am sending you one dollar and small as it is, it is surely a sacrifice for me. I actually need this dollar on my grocery bill tomorrow."

Two facts revealed by this graph are significant. First, as schools have diminished in number, the remaining schools raised more money! Perhaps it is only natural that the loss of a school in one community should stimulate increased effort in another to save its own institution, but there is a deeper underlying motive than that. Increasingly in the South the contribution of the A. M. A. to the life of the community is being recognized by the white people of that section and they have added their efforts to those of the colored people who have always been aware of it. The active antagonism to our work has all but disappeared and in its place has come in many instances an active cooperation in raising funds for our schools. The latest manifestation of this spirit is the assuming of the entire financial responsibility for

AS SEEN IN FIGURES

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Amount Collected	\$2,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$6,625.00	\$7,427.00	\$9,600.00

Note: (1) Fewer schools in 1935 than in 1931 but more money.
 (2) Harder years but more money.



one of our schools by a bi-racial local Board of Trustees the leading man of which is no less a person than the Mayor of the city. The A. M. A. becomes a contributor to this school, but is entirely freed from financial responsibility for it.

A second interesting fact is that as the years have grown harder more money has come in. This seems more difficult to explain but there are at least two factors in the explanation. Several of our schools are in the TVA field of operation, with its accompanying increase in local prosperity. Our schools have shared this prosperity not only through contributions by Negro workmen employed on the project but through more numerous and larger gifts by the white merchants of the area. In one instance money came via a direct appropriation from the city treasury.

A second explanation is that in many communities government largess for NOT planting cotton and NOT raising hogs has found its way into our schools. The significant fact about this is, that people enjoying in many instances a temporary and fleeting surcease from privation have not hesitated to give sacrificially to the support of their A. M. A. institutions. A survey of one town showed the average weekly wage of the colored people to be \$10, of which \$1 was spent for education through tuition and gifts to the school. In this town, the city governing body,

though it found itself on the verge of bankruptcy, recognized such sacrificial giving by making a direct grant from its depleted treasury to balance the budget of the school.

Increasingly, therefore, the churches of the North should feel that they are conducting a cooperative enterprise with the A. M. A. schools of the South and West, for all that has been said applies with equal force to our Indian, Highland and Puerto Rican work. Every one of these sections has steadily pushed the curve of local giving upward. No longer do our churches give "for" people, they give "with" them. Can we hope that in the coming year the churches will give at least as much as the schools and their communities give for their own support, so that the enterprise may be more truly a cooperative one?

It ought to be a source of great satisfaction to supporters of our work to know that the objective of self-respect has thus been achieved and that all persons concerned are engaged in a common task—each making not only a spiritual but also a financial contribution.

SOUTHERN CHURCH WORK AMONG NEGROES

REV. HENRY STEPHEN BARNWELL, *Secretary*

I know of nothing that has so challenged Negroes generally as the fair-mindedness of The American Missionary Association and its unequivocal stand on that brand of brotherhood advocated by the Great Teacher. The investment in Negro education after a half century is bringing rewarding dividends not only in scholastic attainments but in a leadership more and more needed and eagerly sought. The great quandary of the Atlanta Office for a number of years was the scarcity of college and seminary trained men to man our churches. Today the tide has turned and the dilemma is to find preferred risk churches for first-rate men. This situation has caused a number of losses and the indications are that others will follow.

Again this fair-mindedness of Aunt Mary Ann comes to the rescue. Recently it was voted that the administrative work of Negro churches be entrusted to an executive secretary and a Council of Seven, all but one of whom are Negroes. As a member of this group I have been interested to note the seriousness, the intelligence and open-mindedness with which this Council approaches its task. Though less than five months old the new committee is well organized and functioning. At this writing a team is visiting a certain area of the field with results tremendously worthwhile. Around a common table deacons, trustees, heads of departments sit asking questions, giving information and solving a number of what heretofore were vexing problems. State committees with their various councilmen are meeting in the various districts preparing presentations of certain well-defined projects that should mean a new day in Southern Negro Church Work. I have never seen more hearty cooperation on the part of ministers and churches. It is quite evident that the December meeting of the Council will prove a history-making one with far-reaching results.

In addition to its Negro church work The American Missionary Association this year takes over the religious activities for our youth, a work formerly conducted by the Extension Society. Letters from every part of the field indicate that the work of the summer months was of unusual importance. Requests for Summer Student Workers

have far exceeded our ability to supply and already we are at our wit's end for necessary funds to meet a pressing demand. Here again we have an over-supply of workers. Of more than twenty-five applicants for this particular service, all of college rank, we could employ but eight young people for this significant task. Candidates of fine caliber are thus early asking a chance for 1936 summer service.

We are especially fortunate in specific leadership for this new department of the work. Heading it is a young woman of Congregational background and training with five years of actual experience in our service. Her personal contact with ministers and workers, particularly through the Kings Mountain Conferences, admirably fits her for the position and rightly may we expect a year of new approaches and advances. This hope is further assured by the unanimous endorsement of the Council, the churches generally, and the charming personality and unselfish devotion of the leader herself.

In the spirit of Augustus Field Beard and the Association he served and loved, we begin anew our Crusade of Brotherhood. We face a day of high endeavors and tempting challenges from which we shrink not. We shall not stand idly by while the full breeze swells and the tide sets toward the sea. With a united crew and under leaders strong and wise, with the Great Pilot, we begin our voyage with assurance.

See p. 79 for statistics.

THE INDIAN CHURCHES

THE ROSEBUD, CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING ROCK RESERVATIONS

REV. F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-large*

The Sioux Indian churches show an increase of one more organized church and one log house parsonage. The membership of our churches stood at 1,008. Dismissal and deaths have been supplemented by new members.

Economic conditions in the Indian country, particularly where our churches are located, are as bad as they were last year. Because of the drought, crops and gardens did not grow. The unsteady relief work surrounding our churches caused some members to drift away from their church communities. In spite of this condition, the churches, particularly the women's societies, have contributed toward the support of our native missionary society more than \$750 during the past year. The money earned by the women's societies was secured to a large extent by selling quilts made from quilt scraps sent to the mission. By these contributions two mission stations at Shields and the one at Thunder Butte have been taken care of in a fine way. The salaries of the pastors there were paid regularly, material for repair work amounting to \$150 was paid by the society with about \$100 worth of labor contributed by the local people. Because of lack of money in the organized churches most of the pastors have had a hard time collecting their regular small salary due them from the church. Outside of their gardens the pastors have practically no means of supplementing their meager incomes.

Because of lack of cash our pastors are badly in need of clothing for themselves and better housing conditions for their families. To meet this particular situation we cooperated with the promotional committee of the State Conference to make an appeal to the South Dakota people for furniture, curtains and clothing. Already we have the promise of a truckload to be brought out here this week and I have one box of clothing, such as overcoats and suits for boys.

In the spiritual life of the churches we are holding our own in spite of many social and economic factors that undermine it. Regular services

were conducted at every point all the year around. The Dakota Association last June endorsed the plan of conducting an evangelistic campaign throughout the year. The women's societies have donated \$100 toward the expenses of designated women to go around to revive the spiritual life of the women.

The preachers' institutes were conducted in the three reservations as usual, at Ponca Creek, Bridger, and Bullhead. At Ponca our good friends, the Episcopalians, agreed to cooperate. They carried through the program of religious education in the morning in their church while we conducted our morning program at our church. The two churches are one-half mile apart. In the afternoon, all of us went to the government day school grounds where a government building was turned over to us. We invited the government officials from all of the departments to be with us every afternoon. They talked to us and answered questions about their particular programs. After two hours of class work we went into a recreational program which was opened to all the community. In the evening we had our evening pictures, evangelistic services and a general get-together at our own church. It is the first time in the history of this particular district that such cooperation was planned and carried through. This kind of program was tried at each institute. The Government cooperated in each case but we were sorry that the Christian cooperation did not work so well at Bullhead, where there is an Episcopal and a Catholic church. The results of the institutes in arousing interest and reviving spiritual conviction were very evident. Three prospective workers definitely committed themselves to the church work. They will study during the coming months so that they may enter into the missionary work soon. All of these men are under thirty. Many of the church members took a definite stand to be loyal to the church.

The tragic fact in the Indian work is the almost complete lack of regular Sunday school and religious education work for our children. Moreover, there are no active young people's societies in our churches. In other words, we have concentrated for years on the adult members of our churches. In order to meet these facts we are planning to go ahead with programs for the children and young people during the summer, utilizing visual education equipment and using volunteer workers.

See p. 80 for statistics.

FORT BERTHOLD MISSION

REV. HAROLD W. CASE, *Superintendent*

Elbowoods, North Dakota

This past year has been perhaps the most trying year of many. Not only were our people faced with the severest year of a six-year drought but also the "individual monies" held in trust by the Government were exhausted. In just so many words the "cupboard was bare" and the "purse" was depleted. There was no garden truck. Most of the stock had to be sold to the Government for there was no feed. This sale brought very little and even that had to go to pay debts long past due. Nature about us was of a brown dusty color. It was pitiable to see what few stock remained, dwindle down to skin and bones for lack of feed and in many instances water for the small streams had dried up. So our people came down to relief rations, enough to keep body and soul together though not sufficient to maintain health. The times, as well as the condition of the country round about naturally produced a depressed feeling everywhere. Along with the hardships among our people, our mission work suffered as well for lack of sufficient funds to meet the urgent needs.

The people showed a remarkable spirit, however, throughout all this trial, especially so when we consider the short period they have had with white civilization and Christian service. However, in spite of the depressing times our people and the mission work have passed through during the past twelve months I can see indications of progress along certain lines. In our church and community program we were able to conduct stereopticon services throughout the winter, culminating with the Easter pictures. In two of our five churches the choirs did very well. In one of these, double trio work was unusually fine. Both Indians and white folk participated. Some twenty-four young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five met together every Wednesday night for the Senior C. E. meeting. This same group raised funds to send a mission pupil to the Congregational Camp this summer and also sent a delegation to the State Conference of the C. E. The Congregational churches of the reservation raised some \$300 for the A. M. A. This was done by socials and sales. This was the best they have ever done toward outside assistance. Many have taken hold of the cent-a-meal plan of giving and already some of the churches are assured of meeting their apportionment. In June our people met together for their Annual Fellowship, lasting three days. Food supplies were scarce and yet there

were a goodly number present. One man traded his car for a beef so that we might have our annual dinner assured.

In our communities we continued week-day Bible classes, reaching approximately 125 children each week. During the summer our community worker and one other who was a volunteer put on seven Daily Vacation Bible School programs, in as many districts, reaching 90 children. In the Bible Reading Contest, sponsored by the State Council of Religious Education, a large number of the Reservation young people took part. It was gratifying to find that our Indian children more than held their own in the examinations. Fifty certificates were given out showing that as many children had completed the reading and passed the examination. The sewing groups in the churches held together very well. The forty-two mission children who lived in our dormitory and attended the local public school have grown in many ways. More than ever we have given them contact with the outside world. They have taken hold of Scout work, the 4-H Club, and have entered into athletics as well. Ours is the only school in this area which has developed part-singing and piano duets. The music recital at the close of the year was really worth going many miles to hear. We have lost several of our best voices for the present year's vocal work because we could not afford to take too many children who are without funds to pay their board. Several of our best children were and are now without funds.

In athletics, on achievement day which comes in the spring of the year, out of 135 awards given, seventy were given to mission children. The reason for this is that we have the children with us all the time and can help them to be more systematical in their practice. This competition is the best play our children can have, so long as we don't overdo it. They were very shy when it was first started but now enter in with great earnestness. The intermediate C. E. group brought home the banner for the fourth successive year, for having the largest attendance at the District Convention.

In this way our people are getting to know more of the white people and their church activities, and the white people are getting better acquainted with the Indian. Our boys and girls are broadening out in their activities and are making fine progress when one considers the fact that only a few years ago it was an unheard-of thing for the sexes to play or work together. They are learning how to live and serve.

All of our church groups have contributed generously to the support of the mission center. During the past year the missionary and social

worker covered over 31,000 miles in meeting appointments, holding 302 church services, 138 Bible classes, 196 sewing groups, 182 week-day Bible classes, making 71 urgent sick calls, holding 30 group meetings, conducting 28 funeral services, putting on 42 moving picture shows, assisting with 16 basket socials, raising a total of \$602, "autoed" delegations to District Association meetings, State Conference and District Christian Endeavor meetings.

In addition we started and carried out a church paper plan. Better reading is our aim. Once a year, for the purpose of fellowship and tying the work together, there is an Annual Assembly of all church people on the Reservation. One Indian recently said, "I am proud that I am a Congregationalist." He had been one of the officers of the last assembly.

See p. 82 for statistics.

THE PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary*

This work is very much like church work in Continental United States. Some churches prosper and others move slowly or hardly hold their own. This year has shown a fair increase in membership, of 266 and an added 7 per cent to pastoral support. Wind storms have passed by at a distance but the reduction in acreage for sugar-cane has worked a great disadvantage to the laboring man, so that Puerto Rico is still in rehabilitation.

All of the workers have continued faithful in their task. Self-support has received more attention under the "Fifteen Year Plan" of systematically decreased missionary aid. One church made an advance of 30 per cent in offerings this year and half or more of the churches have paid in full their part of expenses on church support. All are struggling to help themselves, but some find conditions that make it impossible to provide for the necessities of life, so cannot give to any other interest. The District Committees have given real educational help to some of the churches in understanding the relation between the local missionary church and the Missionary Association, which contributes toward the support of the work.

Visit of Representatives of Mission Boards

In February we had the privilege of a visit from sixteen men and women sent from the Mission Boards that have work in the Island. Those of our cooperating boards were Secretary Brownlee of The American Missionary Association and Dr. S. G. Ziegler of the United Brethren Foreign Missionary Society. Most of them took a trip around the Island, across two times and from end to end, through cane and tobacco fields, through fruit orchards and coffee plantations, seeing the school houses and churches by the roadside and past the cane mills as well as the beautiful homes and the hovels. At the four extremes, Ponce on the south, Mayaguez on the west, Aricibo on the north, and Humacao on the east, conferences were arranged with pastors and lay delegates from the churches. This gave a chance for getting the viewpoint of the different sections of the Island. Then at San Juan, a final conference

of three days was held in which each denomination had a number of delegates to meet with the visitors from the churches in the North. The findings from this conference will be of great service to both mission boards and the local churches in providing for the future development of the church in the Island.

Rev. Florencio Sáez, our professor on the Union Seminary staff, spent most of the year at Chicago Seminary in advance studies. He also visited the work in Mexico and several of the churches in the States, so he returns to our seminary with new enthusiasm for his work. Rev. Vicente Perez Diaz of our Santurce church was allowed two months for study at the University of New York during the summer. Mr. Perez studied in the field of sociology and will be able to do better service among the people of the crowded area about his church. All of our other pastors have taken seminary extension courses this year for which they receive educational credit. We feel that some real advancement is being made in the way of leadership.

This year has been a year of united revival effort in the Island. A new interest is manifest in the work. Some new churches have been organized as a result and almost all of the churches have received new life. The work seems as promising now as at any time.

See p. 79 for statistics.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

(For the most part the statements which follow are taken from the reports submitted by the heads of institutions. See pages 79-83 for summary statistics.)

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Buell G. Gallagher, President: In many ways this is the best year Talladega has had. The largest entering class in the history of the College proved also to be the best in terms of scholastic preparation and ability. Students came from twenty-six states representing 13 different denominations and proving themselves to be of sufficiently high caliber to maintain the usual academic standards at Talladega. Notable among the students were the graduates of American Missionary Association secondary schools.

The year saw the initiation of a plan to provide adequate housing for faculty and staff members—a plan which depends upon finding \$6,000 a year for the next six years. A great deal depends upon the success of this project.

An interesting and valuable venture in interracial friendship was made in the holding of a conference attended by student delegates from Negro and white colleges of Alabama. So far as is known, this is the first time that students of both races have lived together on the same campus in this state.

The greatest need at the College is for an adequate library building. The present structure has been outgrown in the normal development of the College and has become acutely obsolete with the initiation of the new curriculum which demands extensive use of the library. Somewhere we must find a quarter of a million dollars to erect a new building and to endow its upkeep.

Enrollment: Total students, 530; college, 278; senior high, 73; junior high, 47; elementary, 84; kindergarten, 45; special, 3; boarding students, 226.

Number of graduates: College, 33; senior high, 15.

Staff: Total, 54, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 36; others, 16.

Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles B. Austin, President: This is the last statement of this character that will appear since classes are to begin in Dillard University on September 24, 1935. The closing of Straight has been anticipated for some years. This was not because of a decrease in either student body or financial resources. The decision to close Straight College was based upon the fact that a larger physical plant was needed and that a single college might better serve the New Orleans area. To this end financial assistance was given by the education foundations and local citizens. Straight came to its close with its usual high standards, good laboratories, a library above the average, a well-trained faculty, no deficits, and an increase in college enrollment.

Central Congregational Church has used the College chapel for its Sunday services and other church work. The College cooperated with the government work by permitting the use of certain rooms and buildings.

Straight College's 66 years record one of the greatest incidental stories of The American Missionary Association. It is hoped that some day that story will be written in effective detail. (See p. 44 concerning the merging of Straight in Dillard University.)

Enrollment: Total students, 260; college, 194; senior high, 30; special, 36; boarding students, 54.

Number of graduates: College, 16; senior high, 11.

Staff: Total, 27, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 18; others, 7.

Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, Will W. Alexander, Acting President: The doors of Dillard University were opened in September with all

faculty positions filled and approximately 250 students enrolled. The site is beautiful and spacious; the buildings are attractive and well adapted to the purposes for which they were built.

See page 44 for statement concerning the merger of Straight College in Dillard University; also page 74 for statement concerning the Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Charles B. Austin, *Acting President* to May 30, 1935; Rev. Judson L. Cross, *President* beginning June 1, 1935: For 1934-35 Tougaloo has made a record on presidents. First, list President Emeritus William T. Holmes, who was President of Tougaloo from April 1, 1913 to October 1, 1933. Second, Charles B. Austin, who was Acting President from September 1, 1933 to June 1, 1935. Third, Judson L. Cross, President-elect of Tougaloo, who assumed his official duties on June 1, 1935. These three gentlemen have known each other for a number of years. Their common joy is to see Tougaloo College waxing stronger and making available to greater numbers its opportunities. From the time of his retirement Mr. Holmes has kept in touch with Tougaloo friends and donors. In this way he has augmented his splendid work of the years gone by. The College owes him a great debt for the substantial gifts which he has succeeded in obtaining and the numerous friends he has made. Mr. Cross takes the chief administrative position at Tougaloo at a most auspicious time. The institution has an established recognition with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It possesses the physical plant to make it possible not only to hold its position but to advance. The training and experience of the faculty have developed with the growing institution. The State of Mississippi is standing expectantly for a leadership which will furnish the highest standards for its immense population. There exists between the State Department of Education and Tougaloo a most cordial good-will and relationship. In the last few years the clientele of Tougaloo has suffered great economic impoverishment, but there are courageous spirits everywhere. There has been an increase in the College enrollment and an expansion of the academic and extra-curricular programs. For the first time a summer school was conducted. Some members of the faculty have been on General Education Board Fellowships. (See pages 39 and 41 concerning Mr. Austin and Mr. Cross.)

Enrollment: Total students, 277; college, 106; senior high, 35; junior high, 34; elementary, 93; kindergarten, 9; boarding students, 101. (In addition, 72 in Summer Session.)

Number of graduates: College, 11; senior high, 7.

Staff: Total, 34, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 21; others, 11.

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* The "best year ever" would describe 1934-35 at LeMoyne. A unified and most effective faculty, a serious and objective student body, and a program that advanced on all fronts.

At the close of registration on October 1, there was an enrollment of 318, an increase of 30 percent over that of the year before. The continuance of TERA (Federal Aid) made it possible for many worthy and financially incapacitated students to carry on, and a comprehensive and valuable program was conducted by these students, such as a Housing Survey, with reference to the elimination of slum areas; and a "Standard of Living Costs" Survey conducted under the direction of the Federal Department of Labor. In this survey the work of the LeMoyne students was officially praised as "better" than that done by other institutions in this area.

The program of the Alumni and their interest in LeMoyne during the year was most encouraging and significant.

As a fitting close to the year came the gift of \$75,000 from the General Education Board, which was met in turn by a gift of \$70,000 from the A. M. A. The Alumni and Negro group raised the remaining \$5,000, thus making possible a \$150,000 expansion program in 1935-36.

Enrollment: Total college students, 360. (In addition, 134 in Summer Session.)
Number of graduates: College, 40.
Staff: Total, 20, consisting of: President, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 16; others, 2.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Miss Mary E. Branch, *President:* The year's work for 1934-35 has developed considerably in enrollment, in equipment, and in the efficiency of the entire plant. This does not mean, however, that we are anywhere near the desired mark. It does mean, however, that real progress is being made at Tillotson College.

The financial income has exceeded that of any year of our administration. This is accounted for by a larger enrollment and fees, and by student aid from the Federal Government.

The class work of the students has been good in most instances. It is the policy of the College to select the students for intellectual ability and character, though many of these students are often quite poor.

We have added more than 2,000 volumes to our library, giving us now approximately 11,000 volumes.

We established and carried on quite successfully two extension schools, one in the city of Waco and one in the town of Cameron.

Tillotson College conducted its first independent Summer School during the present administration, beginning June 1, 1935, and closing on August 9.

Beginning in the fall of 1935, Tillotson College will again become coeducational. With this change in the status, the outlook is favorable.

The faculty of the College will be strengthened the coming year by the addition of a professor of religion and dean of men, who will lead the religious activities of the College, teach religion and philosophy, and be advisor of young men. With the addition of this position, we feel that the College is launched on a plan of Christian development and leadership which will tell much in the lives of the young people.

Enrollment: College, 185; boarding students, 80; special, 2. (In addition, 176 in Summer Session.)

Number of graduates: College, 19.

Staff: Total, 22, consisting of: President, 1; deans, 2; teachers, 13; others, 6.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, Thomas E. Jones, *President:* By the sale of its former Athletic Field to the city at a reasonable figure Fisk encouraged the building of a \$300,000 high school for the Negro youth of Nashville. With this fine school in close proximity to the University campus Fisk students who specialize in education will be able to do their practice teaching more readily and more satisfactorily.

The Department of Sociology did its work so well in making a survey of the housing situation of Negroes in Nashville that the Federal Government made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a new housing program on an ample site adjoining the Fisk property. Encouraged by this success the General Education Board provided \$200,000 with which to acquire, in the same neighborhood, a splendid athletic and general recreational field for Fisk and Meharry Medical College.

At the same time a white public park of 100 acres has been set aside for the Negroes of the city. This park will either be under the control of Fisk or affiliated therewith.

Request by the Tennessee Valley authority and the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., to carry on extensive investigations on the health, home ownership and educational opportunities for Negroes in the T. V. A. area, and of the share cropper and tobacco farmer situation throughout the South as well as participation in the farm resettlement program of the Government have indicated the confidence placed by Government officials in the research facilities at Fisk.

The fruition of the educational program adopted five years ago, including sophomore and senior general examinations, the use of examiners from large northern universities for master's candidates and the establishment of the scholar-

ship fraternity, Sigma Upsilon Pi, has been most encouraging. Students use the library and laboratories in the preparation of reports and generally maintain a mature attitude towards College responsibilities more than ever before. The School of Music has been reorganized into a department with more attention given to history, counterpoint, analysis and composition. Applied music courses have been continued and the level of performance materially raised. A collection of 62 sketches of African types, 22 crayons and water colors from the private galleries of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and a beautiful portrait of Mr. J. C. Napier, presented on his ninetieth anniversary by the citizens of Nashville, have added much to the art collection of the University.

The upturn in both enrollment and finances, has been gratifying. For the first time in six years registration figures continued to mount from quarter to quarter during the year. Three hundred and seventy-one students were enrolled. They came from 31 states and continued the trend toward increased enrollment from the North and East. In the North Central and North Atlantic States there has been a gain of 62 percent in enrollment since 1928-29, while in the South Central States including Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and contiguous states, there has been a loss of 51 percent. The number of graduate students has increased from 12 to 39 in the last four years. The religious affiliation of students shows: Methodist 132, Baptist 90, Episcopal 36, Congregational 26, Catholic 14, Presbyterian 13; other sects 17, and non-membership and unknown 41.

As during other years it was possible to close the year free from debt. But Fisk faces the immediate task of converting 54 percent of its income from gifts and grants to income on endowment. The hazard of balancing the budget each year is nerve wracking on officers and teachers alike. Three million dollars of endowment must be added to Fisk assets as soon as possible.

Fisk University was founded by The American Missionary Association and continued under its direction for many years. When the property was deeded to the Trustees of the University, and they became wholly responsible for the management, provision was made on the Trustee Board for two representatives of the Association. A modest annual appropriation toward the current expenses was also continued. Fisk appreciates its historical connection and its present affiliation with the Association.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Three A. M. A. colleges are now conducting summer schools. For a number of years Tillotson College and Sam Houston College in Austin, Texas, conducted a united school. Last summer Tillotson operated its own school with 176 enrolled. At LeMoyné College there were 134 students. Tougaloo, at the urgent request of the State Supervisor, opened its first school last summer, the officers and teachers volunteering their services without salary. There were 72 enrolled. For many years Straight College and New Orleans University conducted summer schools. This work doubtless will be continued by Dillard University. Talladega College has never operated a summer school, chiefly due to the fact that the State School at Montgomery and Tuskegee have large schools each summer. Public school teachers are enrolled in these summer schools and all the work is of college grade. The three schools are conducted on a self-supporting basis.

SEMINARY

The Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, James A. McAllister, *President*: This is a theological seminary which gives a three-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Theology. The work is done in Spanish with the specific purpose of preparing ministers for Spanish-speaking peoples. The total enrollment for the year 1934-35 was 60, distributed as follows: Seniors, 7; Juniors, 2; Graduate Students, 10; Special Students, 41. Some of the last group attended the regular classes and the others attended the

Extension Courses given in three places. During the summer of 1935, a Summer Session was held for the first time.

The year 1935-36 was begun with all the Seminary activities on the Seminary's own campus and in its own building for this purpose.

The Seminary continues to be supported by the major denominations engaged in evangelical work on the Island. The staff is provided interdenominationally also, as follows: The President, Mr. McAllister, by the Presbyterians; Professor Morton, by the Disciples; Professor Wellman, by the Methodists; Professor Weber, by the Baptists; and Professor Sáez, by the Congregational-Christians through the A. M. A. The students come from not only Puerto Rico, also from Cuba, Santo Domingo and South America.

SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal*: Having achieved accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools we are determined to keep growing. Trinity's growth has never been of the mushroom order; the oak has been our model and this seventieth commencement finds us with our roots thrust deeper than ever and our branches widening steadily.

A larger percentage of our graduates are going to college as the years pass and we are yearly welcoming to Trinity a larger proportion of the sixth grade graduates of the County schools.

The appointment of a Jeanes Worker for the County, with headquarters at Trinity, has been a new link in the chain that binds together all the schools and students. Partly through her efforts our annual county-wide field day and musical reached a new peak of success and brought to our campus over 1,200 people of all ages and sizes, to participate in the games and races and singing at night.

The Founder's Fund reached almost to the \$600 mark, breaking our record in regular drives, other than building campaigns.

One of the most hopeful methods of Extension Work has been the adult night-class meeting in our Science Lecture room with a former member of our elementary faculty as teacher. In this adventure we are cooperated with the NERA and the TVA. Over 100 men and women have been registered and a second teacher has been added. Auditorium night on Mondays changes the program from lessons in the Three R's to lectures, music, readings. Health week brought instructive moving pictures and the lecture on Home Gardening presented a large exhibit of garden products canned. During Commencement week a play was given by the class for the benefit of Trinity.

Perhaps the most outstanding program was the demonstration of the Home Makers' Club work under the Limestone County Agent, a former Trinity teacher, by the way. Truck loads of mothers and girls came from the rural districts bringing their beautiful quilts and the couch covers made from "croker sacks" dyed lovely shades of rose and green. One club wore dresses they had made for the occasion, some by married women who never had made a dress before. Excellent talks were made by leading club members, and music was furnished by a choir from a rural Baptist Church.

Enrollment: Total students, 154; senior high, 31; junior high, 123; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 7.

Staff: Total, 9; consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 8.

Cotton Valley School, Tuskegee, Alabama, Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: The price of cotton went up a little bit and so did our enrollment for the 1934-35. Although our average attendance (lowered by illness and bad weather) seemed very poor, we really kept quite a number of our children until school closed in May.

In addition to our regular class-room instruction, we taught some night classes each Monday. Perhaps the most graphic result of that venture was the Fashion Parade, a feature of the Home Economics Exhibit in May. School girls and women from the Monday night class in dressmaking participated. Thirty-three garments were modeled amid beautiful plants and bright lights. Next year we shall have classes for adults in the afternoons.

The usual celebrations were observed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, Negro History Week, Boys' Day (at Tuskegee Institute), National Negro Health Week, Girls' Day (at Tuskegee Institute, also). Our Lincoln Drive efforts extended from the beginning to the end of the school year. We raised \$78.75.

Enrollment: Total students, 116; junior high, 14; elementary, 102; no boarding students.

No graduates.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, Frank A. DeCosta, *Principal:* Continuing to occupy an important rôle in the community life of the Muscle Shoals Area, Burrell Normal School enjoyed another year of whole-hearted cooperation on the part of its patrons and friends. These words are uttered not as community courtesy—not because it is expected at the end of the school term that one will say something praiseworthy of the community in which a school is located—but because the facts in the case warrant such an utterance.

Asked to raise \$1,100 through local contributions—an amount larger than any we had had to raise previously—the members of the community began their activities, exceedingly doubtful that their goal would be reached. Ere long, however, when every social organization in the city—the churches, the elementary school, the clubs and classes, parents and friends—threw itself behind the movement, we became more confident, so that by the end of February there was little doubt that the \$1,100 goal would be reached. The result was that at the close of the school term the goal of \$1,100 had not only been reached but the amount raised had been increased to \$1,206.

Burrell's curriculum continued to include part of the leisure time and many of the general interests of its pupils, so that when the term drew to a close most of the pupils said they had enjoyed a very happy year. Briefly, some of the school activities were: 1. Participation in the State Academic Meet. 2. Participation in seven interscholastic football games, eleven interscholastic basketball games (boys and girls), six interscholastic baseball games, three interscholastic softball games (girls), and two field and track meets (boys and girls). 3. Participation in the North Alabama Music Festival. 4. Participation in the Elks' District Oratorical Contest. 5. Participation in the TVA Health Week Poster Contest. 6. Publishing of a mimeographed school paper, in which all of the work was done by the pupils. 7. Rendition of several plays by the Dramatic and French Clubs. 8. Intramural participation in basketball, tennis, horse-shoe tossing, volleyball, checker playing, and ping-pong.

Burrell is happy to say that it continued to occupy a position on the list of accredited schools of the State and of the Southern Association.

Enrollment: Total students, 93; senior high, 41; junior high, 52; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 5.

Staff: Total, 5, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Esther Nichol, *Principal* (Ruth A. Morton since September 1, 1935): The past year has been a very quiet one. Both teachers and students have shown a fine spirit of cooperation and we have held our own in attendance, scholastic accomplishment, and finances.

A serious handicap was the prevalence of measles and influenza among the students, the serious illness of several teachers at the same time, and the long illness and death of Miss Anna L. Royster, a teacher much beloved. Our new organization, The 4-H Club, functioned well and held a very creditable open meeting at the close of the year, where prizes were given for exceptional work done by members. The student earning the greatest number of points was given a trip to Montgomery, with expenses paid, to attend a district conference of 4-H Clubs.

The newly organized Lincoln Normal Club at Birmingham chartered a bus, came to Marion, and rendered a fine program. Not least important was their gift of \$25. (See pages 40 and 42 concerning Miss Nichol and Miss Morton.)

Enrollment: Total students, 170; senior high, 41; junior high, 46; elementary, 79; boarding students, 18.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 14, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 11; others, 2.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Raymond G. vonTobel, *Principal* to July 9; Lewis H. Mounts, *Acting Principal* from September 1, 1935: In spite of some handicaps Ballard Normal has found the year 1934-35 one of real progress in many respects. While the present year has brought no increase in enrollment over last year we are glad to report a marked increase in the number of our students who find it possible to pay full tuition this year. One-third of the graduating class had an average of over 85 percent in scholarship.

Several outstanding and significant events at Ballard this year are worthy of note. As usual, and to even a more generous degree, our students have contributed to the Thanksgiving offering for Angola, to the poor of our city at Christmas, and to our own school through the Annual Lincoln Drive, the latter exceeding the \$500 mark.

Surely another bright spot of the year is a bequest of \$200 from one of Ballard's loyal students of the early days, recently deceased. So far as we know this is the first instance of a Ballardite's remembering his Alma Mater in his will. We trust other graduates and former students will be inspired by his example to "go and do likewise."

Through our Bible Study course the past winter, the Lenten service, the activities of Hi-Y and Tri-Y Clubs for boys and girls of 'teen age, respectively, and by many other means, the moral and spiritual life has been kept wholesome and active, and I am particularly pleased to report many fresh evidences during the present year of the most genuinely Christian brotherhood existing between the races that I have ever witnessed in Macon. (See page 100 concerning death of Mr. vonTobel.)

Enrollment: Total students, 256; senior high, 120; junior high, 95; elementary, 37; special, 4; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 35.

Staff: Total, 11, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 9; one other.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, J. Roosevelt Jenkins, *Principal:* More students remained in school through this hard year than at any time before. This is an improvement over the old way of keeping the children out one-half of the year and sending them to school the other half. Over 200 pupils entered the first week of school. Much has been done this year in the acceptance of produce in lieu of money, and the result has been remarkable. Many of the parents set aside chickens, pigs, cows, acre plots of corn and potatoes, cords of wood for their children's education. The students go home during the summer months and take great interest in these things that mean their attending school the next year.

Our community is realizing daily that they must shoulder their share of the educational burden. This was demonstrated on the day the Elizabeth B. Moore Memorial Hall for boys was dedicated. The largest Lincoln offering was collected.

We are hoping that through the medium of the new dormitory, boys as well as girls and also the community, will catch the spirit of cleanliness, as well as beauty in their daily living. We hope that this structure will instill in them a desire to better their own living conditions in their respective communities.

Enrollment: Total students, 310; senior high, 88; junior high, 85; elementary, 132; kindergarten, 5; boarding students, 83.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 29.

Staff: Total, 15, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 13; one other.

Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, W. Edward Ricks, *Principal* (John Dillingham since September 1, 1935): In December Lincoln Academy became a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In spite of extreme difficulties we raised \$740 during our Lincoln Drive effort. The High School auditorium and library were furnished with a fine col-

lection of portraits of prominent Negroes. A fine portrait of Miss Prudden was presented to the school in November. It also hangs on the walls of the High School auditorium. A regulation tennis court has been completed at considerable cost and the swimming pool greatly improved. The Y. M.-Y. W. Conference was a little larger than usual and our church conference was up to standard. A conference of insurance men is scheduled to meet with us for the first time. The County Superintendent renewed his support of our vocational agriculture and very desirable laboratory quarters for that work have been prepared in the Mildred Wellmon elementary building. We have bargained to purchase the Briggs property which is adjacent to our chicken lot and have the money for it when the papers are completed. We had an overflowing audience at our commencement, at which a beautiful testimonial was held of my thirteen years' principalship of Lincoln Academy.

I am thankful that I have had the opportunity to serve through Lincoln Academy. My earnest hope is that the school will continue to go forward. (See page 40 concerning Mr. Ricks and Mr. Dillingham.)

Enrollment: Total students, 245; senior high, 60; junior high, 57; elementary, 128. Number of graduates: Senior high, 22.

Staff: Total, 16, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 11; others, 4.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal:* Although there is still much unemployment in our group and as a consequence much scarcity of money, our patrons have made great sacrifice and have kept their children in school. The physical condition of the school was greatly improved, by transferring from Capahosic to Avery, desks, chairs, science equipment and more than a thousand books for our library. For the first time the school has enjoyed the services of a full-time librarian. The Dramatic Club did unusually fine work. It has given various plays and sketches, but its most outstanding presentations were "Daddy Long Legs" and "The Importance of Being Earnest." Our basketball team won the South Carolina State High School basketball championship.

Last year every graduate of our Normal Course who wanted to teach was employed. Our Negro colleges offer our graduates liberal inducements to enter their freshman classes because previous graduates have often proved the ranking group of the class.

This year the Lincoln Fund was the largest in the history of the institution—\$869.85 was raised.

Our closing exercises were of a high order and were well attended. On commencement night the diplomas were presented by Mr. W. A. Schiffler, Assistant State Supervisor of Negro Schools. His remarks were very gratifying. He was high in his praise of the work of the Avery graduate as he observes him in the working field over the State. He said without qualification that our Teacher Training Department is the best in the State. He further said that that particular commencement occasion was the "snappiest commencement program I have ever attended."

The Alumni Association in appreciation of 21 years of service here by the principal and his wife, held a testimonial meeting in their honor and presented them with a silver water set.

Enrollment: Total students, 356; senior high, 159; junior high, 74; elementary, 110; specials, 13; boarding students, 8.

Total graduates: Senior high, 52.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 16; one other.

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal:* Changing conditions in the mountains due to improved highways, better public schools, enriched social life and industrial advantages, easily lead distant observers to think that Pleasant Hill Academy will soon be without a task. But one need not go more than a mile in any direction from the highway to find many places which are very little changed from the condition a decade or even a century ago.

The Tennessee Valley Authority will doubtless eventually reach this area in its program of rehabilitation and improvement of social conditions, but the time is still apparently far distant. The Norris Dam is 100 miles east of Pleasant Hill and the drainage basin is beyond that.

Four years ago the school inaugurated a program whereby students who were unable to pay any of the cost of their education were required to take five years to finish high school. During each of the first two years the students attend school a half day and work the other half. By the end of the second year, they have usually finished the first grade of high school work and have established a credit which enables them to carry a full schedule of studies the last three years.

While this plan has not brought any increase of cash to the institution, it has helped through an increase of labor to keep the buildings and grounds cleaner and more attractive. Students assume a new dignity, too, by feeling that they are contributing more toward meeting the cost of their education. The additional year has also strengthened the academic standards of the school and helped to weed out those who prove themselves unable to profit by a high school education.

The religious work of the school, which had suffered somewhat during the past two years because of the absence of a regular director of religious education, received new emphasis this year by the addition to the staff of a full-time minister and teacher. The coming to the campus of Rev. W. A. Redfield with his family has meant much to the boys and girls, not only in formal teaching, but also in direct contacts and informal conferences throughout the school week.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have continued their interest in Pleasant Hill and through their efforts and the generosity of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, 20 students were afforded a ten days' trip to Washington this spring.

The earnestness of the boys and girls, both in their academic work and their labor, continues to improve; and the loyalty of the faculty and cooperation among all groups within the school and in the surrounding community seem this year to have been the best during the present administration.

Enrollment: Total students, 240; senior high, 62; junior high, 86; elementary, 91; special, 1; boarding students, 98.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 21.

Staff: Total, 23, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 14; others, 8.

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Rudolf Hertz, *Principal:* The past school year was very difficult. The nation-wide depression was intensified locally by the most disastrous drought in the history of the Middle West. All agricultural operations were a complete failure, but through excellent management and because the school buys all of its meat from the farm, Mr. Leigh was able to run the farm at a profit, although much less than in other years; for we had to buy most of the feed and practically all our potatoes and other vegetables. Our constituency, too, suffered greatly from the drought, and our pupils had less money than ever.

Fortunately, the school work proper was not affected by these financial needs. By discontinuing the seventh grade, we were able to concentrate on the other junior and senior high school grades. Our graduating class of 17 was the largest in the history of the school. As the U. S. Indian Service is giving preference to properly prepared Indians, the chance for employment is much better for Indians than for whites. The Government, also, aids Indians in their higher education with grants and loans. Several graduates of former years are receiving this Federal help, and a number of this year's class are applying for it.

Education alone is, of course, not enough to qualify for these government or any other positions. Character is a prime requisite. It is here that Santee is attempting its main contribution. Through a well-planned and correlated program, we are trying to train the pupil in the right use of what he is learning. Religion is not a separate subject, but an intimate part of all studies and the whole life at Santee. Only thus can a Christian school justify its existence.

Enrollment: Total students, 120; senior high, 45; junior high, 35; specials, 40; boarding students, 71.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 17, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; others, 9.

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto, Rico, Martha Lindsay, *Principal* (Mary Alice Lamar, since September 1, 1935): The year 1934-35 was for Blanche Kellogg Institute the highwater mark in number of resident students, finances, and recognition by the group of inspectors from the Department of Education. We feel proud to be able to take our place among the best of the private schools in Puerto Rico.

It was the comment of one of our visitors this past winter, one who spent a week with us, a man who has worked for years among the people of Latin America, that there are only three other schools in Latin America that can be classed with Blanche Kellogg Institute.

Our yardstick has not been academic perfection, but preparation for living a fuller, more healthful and more helpful life in the communities that need the leadership of such young women as we have had as students. (See pages 39 and 42 concerning Miss Lindsay and Miss Lamar.)

Enrollment: Total students, boarding, 87; senior high, 52; junior high, 35.

Number of graduates: Senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 9, consisting of: Principal, 1; teachers, 7; secretary.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE

Asked if he could increase his daily output so as to secure a larger income, "H. H." answered in the spirit of a true craftsman:

"I reckon I could but it seems
like I want to spend longer
and longer on each one."

H. H.

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OTHER SCHOOLS AND PROPERTIES

The John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, *Director*: As I look through the growing file of correspondence with old students, I am struck by two sentences which appear in almost every letter: How is the family? Give my love to the family. The family is just the group of students and teachers—25 students, this year, of whom five from last winter were doing practical work, who happen to be living at the School for longer or shorter periods. We are not blood kin; we come from different sections; are of different ages and ways of thinking and doing; yet we have come to feel ourselves related in a special way. Working, playing, singing, discussing, and studying together, we have unconsciously created a spirit, a family tradition to which each contributes and by which each is guided to greater or less extent.

An intangible thing, this spirit, yet so real that most of those who visit us feel and comment upon it.

No subject is considered apart from life and the work we have to do to live. Agriculture, simple field surveying and mechanical drawing, forestry, workshop, cooking, sewing and home nursing are taught in relation to the use to be made of them. Arithmetic had to do with common reckonings of every day; through the auditing of the accounts of some of our cooperatives it also gives an understanding of cooperative saving.

Apart from the looms in the craft room, from the rich masses of vegetable-dyed wools, and the shelves of shining animals ready for market stands an amusing row of crudely-shaped creatures which we offered for sale our first year of carving. No carver today would think of turning in, or would teacher think of accepting such work. Our appreciation of beauty has grown in a surprising fashion; it is still growing and must always grow, though few realize its slow and difficult path. Looking at some of his first geese, Haden Hensley, one of our old students and best carvers, could not believe that they were his until he saw the tell-tale H. H. on the bottom. Asked if he could increase his daily output so as to secure a larger income, he answered in the spirit of the true craftsman: "I reckon I could but it seems like I want to spend longer and longer on each one."

The Mountain Valley Cooperative, as the combined Creamery and Farmers' Association is now known, will soon be able to handle a finished poultry product for the farmer as well as his cream and eggs. Lake Tuckwiller, our manager from Berea, has already raised the quality of our butter. The State is interested in our problem and is furnishing half of the salary of an educational field man, S. W. Mendenhall. Farmers from five counties, covering some 125 square miles, market through Mountain Valley Cooperative.

We were pleased to receive the following word from Dr. Ezekiel Torres of Cuba, who with Mrs. Torres spent ten days studying our school this winter: "We shall have much to tell our girls of the large share it was our privilege and pleasure to enjoy of the quiet and deep-flowing life of the group; of the happy atmosphere and the fellowship of a family whose bonds of unity seem to us stronger than those of kinship in blood."

Brick School, Bricks, North Carolina: Edgecombe, Halifax and Nash Counties continue to use the Brick property for a Tri-County School as they call it. Mr. T. S. Inborden is principal. There are 14 teachers, all paid by the State and supervised by the County Superintendent and the Jeanes Supervisor of Edgecombe County.

The rent from the tenant farmers is being used in helping to finance four teachers and demonstrators in home-making and farming. The remainder of their salaries is paid by the State and Federal funds.

This larger program is sponsored by a committee of 15, with the State Superintendent of Negro Schools, the State High School Supervisor, and the Superintendent of the three counties as members.

Progress in this larger program has been slow. What has been done has been done cooperatively, however. Interest in and enthusiasm for the program are growing.

Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia: This property was used during the past year by the Federal Government as a relief and community work center for Negroes.

The school property owned by the Association in *Montgomery, Alabama*, continues to be rented by the City School Board and is packed with almost 600 Negro children in the Junior High School grades.

The property owned at *Troy, North Carolina*, known as Peabody School, continues to be used by the County Board as a centralized High School for Negro children. Buses are used in transporting the students.

The school property at *Greenwood, South Carolina*, known as Brewer School, was deeded to the City Board of Education. It is gratifying to record the following resolutions passed by the Board:

Resolved, first: That the offer of the American Missionary Association to donate to School District No. 18 the property of Brewer Normal School with the reservation that it shall always be used for the education of Negro youth is hereby accepted.

Resolved, second: That the trustees representing the community of Greenwood express their appreciation of the generous offer of the American Missionary Association and for the community extend thanks for the donation.

Resolved, third: That the American Missionary Association in its work of conducting a school for Negro youth here for over 60 years has rendered a real service to the community of Greenwood and this work is appreciated by the citizens of Greenwood.

The property at *Capahosic, Virginia*, known as Gloucester Institute, stood idle, save as used for a summer camp for a group of Negro Boy Scouts.

Negotiations are in process for the sale of the *Grandview, Tennessee*, property. The school building known as *Knox Institute* in Athens, Georgia, has been leased to the School Board. The dormitory is used in connection with Federal-aid work of various kinds.

HOSPITALS

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Puerto Rico, Ralph M. Murgage, M.D., *Medical Director*: Again Ryder Hospital has surpassed itself in service. Three hundred more patients were hospitalized this year than last year, twice as many operations were performed, twice as many laboratory determinations were done, many more X-rays were taken. This increased service was rendered without any increase in the budget.

Active cooperation of all workers made this record possible. Great credit is due Dr. Murdock and Miss Jean Olive Smith, R.N., business manager, both of whom gave their excellent services to the betterment of Ryder. They have left to return to the State.

New workers have come to us, well trained and eager to work: Dr. J. R. Bierley, Mrs. J. R. Bierley, R.N., and Miss Lelia Meyer, R.N. Our new staff though small and insufficient for the needs is laboring hard to alleviate suffering. We anxiously await the return of Dr. Gould next fall after her two years of post-graduate study. We regret that Dr. White of the Foreign Board decided not to join our staff, but hope an able doctor will soon be engaged in his place.

Church groups have aided greatly with gifts which are appreciated, but we hope in the coming year to increase our relationship with interested workers in the States.

One of the goals of the Hospital is recognition and approval by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. Medical service must be of the highest quality. Life is not an old pair of shoes that can be resoled with inferior leather.

Another goal is to relate more closely the work of the Hospital to the people of Puerto Rico. To this end it is hoped that a local advisory committee may soon be appointed to function as a liaison between the Hospital and the American Missionary Association on the one hand, and the Hospital and the people of Puerto Rico on the other hand. Institutions serve best when indigenous to the people of their community.

A third goal is to intensify the human and spiritual relations between the Hospital staff and the patients. After all, bodies are but the instruments of divine personality. In healing or repairing the instrument we would also inspire the user thereof.

A fourth goal is the beginning of an adult health education service through contraceptive clinics, talks on home and health, prevention of disease by improvement of community sanitation and hygiene. As the usefulness of delicate scientific instruments depends on skill and intelligence, so does the usefulness of the human body depend, not only on the user's intelligence, but also on that of his neighbor and fellow citizen.

Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, South Carolina, Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N., *Superintendent*: The year about to close has been a very busy one for the Hospital force, filled to capacity much of the time and for the first time in its few years of existence having to turn sick people away for lack of beds available.

As for the previous years most of our work has been on a charity basis, because for the most part the poor colored people just do not have the money with which to pay.

The Hospital is trying through its staff of nurses to help in every way possible to raise the standard of hygiene and sanitation in the community by giving health talks to the school children, also a class in Home-hygiene and Care of the Sick

(See page 80 for statistics.)

was conducted in the High School during the school year, hoping in that way that better ideas of what is meant by sanitation could be taken into the homes through the children.

The high cost of foods and commodities and the low wage scale for colored people make the collections from those who would pay a very slow process. As a consequence we have had to appeal to the generosity of the white people here and elsewhere and they have been indeed kind to their response to our calls for help.

This is the first year that the Hospital has functioned under its own charter and Board of Trustees. The A. M. A. and its Executive Secretary is a trustee.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital (Dillard University), New Orleans, Louisiana,
A. W. Dent, *Superintendent.*

Community Health Education: During the 1934 observance of Negro Health Week we distributed 15,000 pieces of health literature, arranged 104 lectures and 19 moving picture showings, to which there was a total attendance of approximately 22,500 persons. There were 78 pageants and plays and 54 exhibits in the elementary schools. Six high schools conducted essay and health poster contests. Copies of "Doctor Dillard of the Jeanes Fund" were given by the Hospital as prizes. A fifteen-minute radio address was delivered by Dr. L. T. Burbridge of our Medical Advisory Board. Eleven elementary schools staged health parades in their respective school districts. A total of 233 inches of news of the Health Week activities were carried in local newspapers.

National recognition of the Hospital as a factor in community health activity was accorded by the American Social Hygiene Association when it carried a story of our community work as the leading article in the April issue of the *Journal of Social Hygiene*.

Nurses Conference: The Hospital secured the cooperation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in conducting a Southern Regional Nursing Conference during the week-end following Thanksgiving. Approximately 100 nurses attended the three-day session from eight states. The Hospital gave room and board free to out-of-town conferees, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund gave us an appropriation to cover all other expenses. Prominent persons in the fields of health, social work and education appeared on the program.

Maternity Service: If a preference were to be shown to a class of patients in Flint-Goodridge Hospital, it would be given to the babies and to the mothers in the maternity ward, for on them depends the future of the race. It is with great satisfaction that we point to the fact that Hospital births during 1934 were 177 as compared with 109 in 1933 and 62 in 1932. This is the result of a definite effort on the part of the Hospital to teach the people in New Orleans the importance of good medical care during childbirth. This educational process is one that will require a long period of time. It is costing much money, but it is a greatly needed service. Of the 177 births during 1934, 80 were absolutely free, and 72 were on the flat \$10.00 rate.

Clinic Follow-up: Of 447 patients who began receiving treatment in our syphilis clinic, 325 or 61.4 percent have deserted before being discharged. A great number of these desertions are due to the lack of facilities to follow up these cases. To make any further progress in the prevention of the progression of this disease, the control of its infectiousness and in overcoming the economic problems involving these patients, it would be desirable and necessary to have a qualified person, with a knowledge and intimate contact with various social agencies, devoting her entire time, outside of the syphilis clinic hours, to visiting these delinquents, helping them to solve their problems and keeping them under treatment.

Ratings: The work of the Hospital is subject to annual inspection and rating by various accrediting agencies. The American College of Surgeons has "fully approved" Flint-Goodridge Hospital for the year 1934, and its name appears on their accredited list. Their approval is concerned with every aspect of hospital procedure as it pertains to the care of patients.

The Council on Medical Education and Hospital Licensure of the American Medical Association has inspected and approved the Hospital for the year 1934 on "its ability to train internes."

A Unique Occasion: During August, Flint-Goodridge and Dillard University served as hosts to the National Medical Association, the National Hospital Association and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

The principal clinics, including surgical operations, were conducted in Flint-Goodridge Hospital. In addition to these facilities, the Charity Hospital of the State of Louisiana and Touro Infirmary opened their institutions to the delegates. All of the sessions of the three organizations were held in the principal building at the University. The University dormitories and cafeteria were operated during the convention for the convenience of the delegates.

This is the first time that the National Medical Association, having a membership of 4,000 physicians, dentists and pharmacists, has ever met in the deep South.

(See page 80 for statistics).

COOPERATIVE WORK

Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, George E. Hayes, Secretary: The developments in the National Recovery Program aiming to improve the lot of the forgotten man have raised the question of how much of a square deal is being given to Negroes and other handicapped groups. This has required the churches, as never before, to use their power to prevent racial discrimination and to secure concrete application of justice for the welfare of Negroes.

The Department of Race Relations has continued as in previous years in taking active leadership in the Joint Committee on National Recovery, of which its executive secretary is chairman. There are now 24 national racial and interracial organizations cooperating through this Committee in working to prevent racial discrimination, protest where such abuses occur and work to secure constructive action in the governmental administration.

Prevention of Discrimination: Efforts were made to secure regulations in cotton-acreage reduction contracts in the interest of share-tenants and sharecroppers. Representation was made to the FERA about racial discrimination in relief in several localities.

Study of Share-tenants and Share-croppers in Arkansas: Following a preliminary study of cotton-growing communities in Arkansas, which resulted in a report that was submitted to a conference of 60 white and Negro leaders of that State a restudy of the typical cotton-growing communities of the State has been made in view of the rapid changes in conditions. Under a State survey committee and with the help of volunteers from the State Departments of Education and Agricultural Extension a study of ten cotton-growing communities of 1,881 small unsupervised farms and of ten large plantation communities in nine typical counties was completed and submitted to a second conference held at Little Rock, Arkansas, May 4, 1936. This conference approved the report. It is now just off the press as a second Study of Cotton-growing Communities made possible by financial aid from The American Missionary Association. The conference set up a permanent committee with one of the outstanding white leaders of the State as chairman and with several prominent people on its membership.

Action on Social Security Legislation: The Department was particularly active in efforts to secure clauses in the new Social Security Act to insure its benefits to all those otherwise eligible. A brief was prepared during the hearings on the Bill in Congress, which was presented to committees in charge of the measure in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Race Relations Sunday had a wider observance this year than in any previous year. It is now an accepted observance on the calendar of five denominations and is widely observed by individual churches in so many places that it is impossible to keep record of them. In addition this year two noted speakers gave some discussion of interracial brotherhood on two national hookups and a special radio service was prepared and used by over 40 local radio stations.

Church Women's Committee: Under the auspices of the Church Women's Committee of the Department intensive effort has been made both in northern and southern New Jersey to work out applied programs under a state-wide committee. For more distant sections of the country, detailed suggestions have been prepared covering several types of interracial gatherings and sent to women's groups in more than two score communities.

Inadequate health facilities of Negroes have begun to receive the attention of this Committee as well as the problems of household service, since Negro women

form more than 40 percent of the total employed group of house-workers and are the most poorly paid.

Anti-lynching Crusade: An honor roll of states free of lynching was issued for 1934 and showed a large increase in the number of victims following the adjournment of Congress in May, 1934, without the adoption of the Costigan-Wagner Anti-lynching Bill. Such an increase of lynching in the past years giving demonstration of the failure or inability of the local and State forces, has brought church leaders to conclude the situation demands national legislation.

The Scottsboro Case: The Scottsboro Case has been given considerable attention by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council which approved and published a statement recommended by the Department. Influential citizens of Alabama were aroused to action. Some of them wrote or called upon their governor or other authorities. The purpose of the Committee is to raise funds for legal defense of the Scottsboro lads unhampered by radical propaganda and mass agitation of radical groups. The organization and activity of the Committee has met with nation-wide approval and financial support. The American Missionary Association and several local Negro church organizations made substantial contributions.

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Will W. Alexander, *Secretary:* Congress has adjourned leaving the Bankhead Farm Tenant Bill pending in the House. As you doubtless know, the Bill was passed by the Senate and will maintain its status before the House when Congress convenes again in January. If its passage by the House can be secured at that time, it will become a law, for we have assurance that the President will sign it.

Under instructions from the Executive Committee, the Secretary spent most of his time in Washington, as Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, set up under the Works Appropriation of the last Congress, helping to develop resettlement plans affecting nearly a million farm families now on relief. This project is the more important because of its bearing on the larger program contemplated by the Bankhead Bill. It offers not only an opportunity for necessary experimentation, but also for demonstrating what may be done in rebuilding the lives of our vast landless population.

These plans include equally the needs of colored and white and that economic opportunity for the underprivileged of both races which is so fundamental to the improvement of race relations.

The following editorial deals with a line of work in which the Commission has taken a lead:

"A study of textbooks in common use in American public schools to determine what kind of material they contain relative to the Negro has just been completed by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, an organization of 100 Southern educators, with headquarters in Atlanta. Twenty standard textbooks in history were examined and it was found that 17 of them leave the student in complete ignorance that Negroes ever rendered the slightest service to the flag of their country. Eighteen of the 20 histories made no mention whatever of the Negro's progress since emancipation, and there was a general failure to assess fairly the relative responsibility of the confused freedmen and their white leaders for the mistakes and crimes of the Reconstruction era. Fourteen of the principal textbooks made no reference to the Negro or to the problems incident to his presence in this country. Three treated the subject so lightly as to leave scarcely any impression, three brief treatments tended to deepen existing prejudices, and only one made any real attempt at adequacy and fairness. Thirty-eight textbooks in literature were read, and 25 of these contained no suggestion that the Negro has ever made the least contribution to the literature of America. Eight books mentioned briefly only a single writer (either Phyllis Wheatley or Paul Laurence Dunbar); one name both; and only four mentioned as many as three or more Negro writers. In view of these findings of 'omissions and inclusions that make for misunderstanding,' the conference seems justified in calling for a considerable revision of American textbooks."

Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Samuel Guy Inman, *Secretary*: This Committee unites in cooperative endeavor 30 mission boards, serving the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America.

Puerto Rico, Mexico, and religious education literature in Spanish have been three subjects of special interest included in the Committee's work during the past year. In February a week's conference of representatives of the cooperative denominations, with board secretaries from the United States, was held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, when important problems of cooperation and religious education, relating to the Union Seminary, Union Literature Program, and a united approach to social problems, were thoroughly discussed. Findings were worked out which should lead a new evangelical advance in this field.

Mountain Workers Conference, Miss Helen Dingman, *Secretary*: The annual conference of mountain workers of all denominations was held again at Knoxville, Tennessee. The conference this year dealt with such subjects as: "The History and Aims of Cumberland Homesteads," "Federal Rehabilitation," "Enrichment and Redirection of Mountain School Curricula," "The Larger Parish," "New Opportunities for Mountain Communities," and "The Consumers' Cooperative Movement."

The Home Missions Council, New York City, William R. King, *Executive Secretary*: For the past two years five of the denominational boards constituent to the Home Missions Council have been tabulating, state by state, their appropriations of home mission aid to churches, in parallel columns. These so-called "master lists" of the state show just where the money is being spent and duplications occur. These denominations are the Baptist, Congregational-Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, U. S. A. and Reformed, U. S. This past year the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples) has also come into this comity agreement. At the request of these denominational boards, the Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council has visited a number of states and discussed with the state executives the "master list" of the state in an attempt to work out adjustments of competitive situations.

Rural Life Sunday was observed in 1935 on May 26 and was sponsored by the Council.

The interdenominational summer schools held during 1935 for town and country pastors at agricultural colleges, theological seminaries, etc., numbered 30, of which 11 were for Negro pastors. Interdenominational religious work at Government dam projects continue at Boulder City, Nevada, and at Bonneville, Oregon. During the year religious work has been begun at Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, also at the Cumberland Homestead and Tennessee Valley in the Southern Mountains. Seven denominational boards are cooperating in the support of the workers.

The Council of Women for Home Missions, 237 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Miss Anne Seesholtz, *Executive Secretary*: Unity of Christian service is emphasized by the cooperation of 23 national denominational women's Home Mission Boards and Societies through this Council. Home Mission textbooks are published in cooperation with the Missionary Education Movement and distributed largely through the efforts of the denominational Boards. Conferences and Schools of Missions held throughout the country are affiliated with the Council, a monthly Bulletin is prepared for the *Missionary Review of the World* and through pamphlets and addresses the church women are increasingly made conscious of the oneness of Christian thought and service.

Opportunity having been made for religious instruction to Indian pupils in Government schools the Council rallied 13 of its affiliated Boards for this service and for 17 years they have through a common fund and a unified administration reached out to the students in a number of schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1934-1935

Schools for Negroes

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate	5	Collegiate	1,121
*Secondary	4	Secondary	1,403
†Secondary and Primary.....	7	Primary	874
Primary	1	Special	62
	<hr/> 17		<hr/> 3,460
		In summer sessions	382
		Total number of workers, 260	

* Includes practice school at Straight.

† Includes practice schools at Talladega and Tougaloo.

Other Schools

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy.....	Mountaineer	22	240
Blanche Kellogg Institute.....	Puerto Rican	10	87
Santee Normal Training School.....	Indian	17	120†
Fort Berthold Center.....	Indian	10	42
		<hr/> 59	<hr/> 489

† Total includes 40 Bible Correspondence students.

SUMMARY: Schools, 21; workers, 319; students, 4,331; boarding students, 981.

Churches

SOUTHERN FOR NEGROES

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Total number of Congregational-Christian Churches	245	
(of this number 127 are Christian Churches)		
Self-supporting churches	222	
Churches receiving aid	23	
Total church membership	15,720	
(membership of aid-receiving churches, 1,716)		
Total Sunday School membership	8,617	
Raised by aid-receiving churches on own expenses.....		\$21,920
Raised by all churches on apportionment		2,326
Raised by aid-receiving churches for benevolences other than apportionment		313
Amount appropriated by A. M. A.		20,790

PUERTO RICAN

Organized churches	21	
Unorganized places of worship	57	
Total church membership	2,482	
Native ministers and assistants (15 ordained)	25	
Sunday Schools	65	
Officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School	5,116	
Raised by local churches for home expenses		\$12,800
Amount granted by A. M. A. directly to churches		25,884

INDIAN

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Churches and mission stations (27 of which are organized)	34	
Total church membership	1,400	
Total native ministers (11 ordained)	25	
Sunday Schools	5	
Total Sunday School and Week-day Bible School membership....	285	
Total reported amount raised by churches for current expenses..		\$ 1,580
Raised by churches for benevolences		1,265
Amount appropriated by A. M. A.		17,550

Hospitals

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Resident physicians	2	
Administrative nurses from United States	2	
Puerto Rican graduates nurses	10	
Puerto Rican student nurses	6	
Patients hospitalized during year	1,653	
Total hospital days	13,750	
Average hospital stay per patient	8.3 days	
Consultations in clinic	17,618	
Operations (major and minor)	352	
Maternity patients	107	
Laboratory examinations	6,409	
Deaths in hospital (3.6 mortality)	61	
Post-mortem examinations	15	
X-rays taken	295	
Total cost of operating hospital		\$34,711
Receipts from patients		18,571
Receipts from donations		187
Received from A. M. A.		17,247

BREWER HOSPITAL, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

Patients in hospital during year	435	
Total hospital days (of these 4,890 were charity days)	5,096	
Operations performed	282	
Births	21	
Receipts from ward and private patients		\$ 819
Donations from individuals		1,475
Received from County of Greenwood		853
Received from City of Greenwood		670
Received from Duke Endowment		4,890
Loan from Bank of Greenwood		750
Received from A. M. A. and its churches		1,200
Total receipts for year		10,702
Total operating expenses for year		10,287

FLINT GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

(DILLARD UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA)

Pathological laboratory examinations	13,568	
X-ray pictures taken	593	
Patients admitted for hospital care	1,259	
Total hospital days	12,999	
Operations performed	588	
Deaths	49	
Births	177	
Emergency room treatments		1,204

Clinic visits	20,937	
Clinic patients	8,450	
Social service cases	2,822	
Total expenses for year		\$55,787
Collected from patients		32,134
Total grants and donations		21,491

SUMMARY OF THREE HOSPITAS

Patients hospitalized	3,347	
Clinic patients	38,555	
Operations performed	1,222	
Total expenses		\$100,785
Paid by patients		51,524

A. M. A. SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND CHURCHES—STATISTICS FOR 1934-1935—Concluded

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Head Officers</i>	<i>Received locally</i>	<i>Granted by A. M. A.</i>	
Ryder Memorial	Ralph M. Murrage, M.D.	\$ 18,571.00	\$ 17,247.00	
Brewer	Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N.	819.00	1,000.00	
Flint Goodridge	Mr. A. W. Dent.	32,134.00	7,200.00	
<i>Totals: Hospitals, 3</i>		\$ 51,524.00	\$ 25,447.00	
<i>Church Work</i>	<i>Organized Churches</i>	<i>Unorganized Places of Worship</i>	<i>Received Locally</i>	<i>Granted by A. M. A.</i>
Puerto Rican	21	57	\$ 12,800.00	\$ 25,884.00
Indian	24	3	800.00	11,450.00
Southern Negro*	245	0	24,559.00	20,790.00
<i>Totals:</i>	290	60	\$ 38,159.00	\$ 58,124.00
GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals, churches			\$451,215.95	\$406,850.86

* Twenty-three churches receive aid.

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary.*

MRS. MARY D. WHITE, *Associate Secretary.*

MISS HELEN FRANCES SMITH, *Project Secretary.*

YEARS OF ADJUSTMENT

1917-1935

As the Secretary of the Department of Support is retiring at the end of this year after nineteen years of service, perhaps he may be permitted to give a rapid summary of these years.

When your Secretary assumed the duties of his office, the Association had then the full-time service of a Secretary in San Francisco, in Chicago, in Boston with Mrs. Woodbury, an associate in the New York office and also the full time of Mrs. Wilcox as secretary of the Women's Department. Those have all disappeared and left only Mrs. White whose time is now shared by all the Home Boards and this coming year the Department of Support is entirely eliminated or merged into that of the Commission on Missions, and the service of Secretary George White.

Contemporaneous with this has come a gradual decrease in the income from the churches and one might conclude a like decrease in their interest. Part of that decrease, however, has been due to the smaller percentage allowed the A. M. A. in the apportionment. The decrease has been very disastrous to the income of the Association. In 1917 the income from the churches was only \$158,700. This by the World Movement was lifted to \$360,410 in 1921. From that point it had gradually and indeed swiftly decreased so that in 1934-1935 it was only \$90,000 or about one-fourth of what it was at the high mark. It is quite true that the Hall Fund was probably the main cause of this gradual transference of gifts from the Association to other forms of missionary work, but it is also true that the Hall Fund saved the Association from absolute disaster. John Rogers used to say, "When the living forsake us, then the dead will take us up," and upon the beneficence of those who are gone the Association has been able to live and continue its splendid work. Our total receipts in 1917 were \$652,247 and in 1926 it had risen to \$1,107,242. For the current year we have projected a budget of \$571,000—a new low for at least fifteen years.

The contraction in our income has been necessarily accompanied with a contraction in the work numerically speaking. It has not all been due to loss of income but to other factors of which I shall speak

later on. In 1917 we had fifty-three schools and now there are nineteen counting the Campbell Folk School and the Puerto Rican Seminary. Just as a matter of record it may be interesting to catalogue the schools discontinued during these nineteen years: in Alabama—Florence, Joppa, Mobile, Thorsby; in Georgia—Albany, Athens, Andersonville, Cuthbert, Beachton, Savannah, Thomasville; in Mississippi—Clinton, Moorhead, Mound Bayou; in North Carolina—Bricks, Saluda, Troy, Wilmington, Lynn; Lexington, Kentucky; Greenwood, South Carolina; West Tampa, Florida; Fort Yates, North Dakota; Crow Reservation, Montana; five schools in Utah and eight schools in New Mexico and Texas. In addition, Fisk (almost entirely) and Piedmont, and Howard Theological Seminary were taken from our budget.

Turning from the purely educational to the church work of the denomination, we find a similar shortening of the work. This began back in 1861 when we turned over to the states and Home Missionary Society about 150 churches in the Mid-west that we might give all our energies to the task of rehabilitation of the recent slaves. Since 1917 the Association has further divested itself of its church responsibilities. The church work among the Mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky had departed before and now the work among the Orientals was for the most part passed over to the State Conference. This work had been one of the most attractive pieces of work we had carried on—it had a romance about it in addition to the fact that it was a real missionary task. Then later we passed over to the Home Missionary Society the work which we had maintained eight schools among the Mexican people in the Southwest. Now we are contemplating turning over to other hands all of the Negro church work. Probably this work is more a child of the Association than any other church missionary work on account of the fact that these churches all grew out of our schools. Soon logic will compel us to give over to the State Conference in the Dakotas the Indian churches.

In the interest of economy and comity we left Alaska and our reindeer herds. The small financial connection we had with the most fascinating work in the race problem of Hawaii was also reluctantly relinquished for logically its connection should be with the National Council as a Conference. However, it was a real inspirational loss.

This looks like a hopeless picture and we have purposely put in the foreground no lights to soften the dark background. Looking at the picture as thus given, one might be immediately led to believe that the

Association was going out of business and that its work could now form but a small place in the consideration of the churches or even the public. However, most of this fully follows the logic of events. Granting the premises laid down in the actions of the Kansas City National Council and then of the Washington National Council in the report of the Committee of Twelve much of all this appears inevitable. Consulting our hopes rather than our fears, we can only hope it is in the line of real progress for the kingdom, even if it is a numerical lessening of the work of the Association. In the light of this, the giving up of the district offices was necessary. Personally your Secretary does not doubt that it has meant a tragic lessening of the information brought to the churches concerning the specific work of the A. M. A., and therefore a lack of interest and therefore a loss of income. When our independency was merged into a family relation, it was also inevitable that there would be a shifting of percentages of the apportionment and especially in view of the large legacy of the Hall Fund. This accounts for some of the decrease, while the surrender of certain fields to others for which we had to give compensation accounts for some, and the depression took the rest.

While we are regretting the loss of income from the churches it might be well to throw a bright light on the record in remembering just how much after all we have received from these sources during these eighteen years. We find that the churches have contributed to the work of the Association during the years 1917-1935—\$7,417,958, a not inconsiderable sum. During the same years we received from individuals including conditional gifts maturing \$1,184,487, and also from individuals through legacies our treasury was enriched by \$3,130,378. This creates a total of gifts from churches and individuals of \$11,732,823 during these eighteen years. It is good for the soul as well as just while counting our losses to count our many blessings also.

It is natural for everyone to look upon the years he lives as being the most critical and yet it is not an exaggeration to say that the past two decades have been the years in which the work of the Association and also that of the denomination has passed through the greatest changes and adjustments. It may be even said that they have been hectic years for all who have been in official positions whether secretaries or members of our Boards. Even now we dare not say just where we are until the Strategy Committee shall have made its final report at the next General Council.

This has been no less true of the missionary work of the Association. A complete change in the methods and in fact the educational objective has had to be faced. These years have been those in which the whole country has turned its attention to education. We do not have the exact figures with us but we venture to say that the per capita expenditure for education has doubled in both private and public education. Marvelous high schools have risen in almost every town whether in Massachusetts or California. State universities have extended and over-extended themselves. Private schools have doubled their capacity or at least the cost of their buildings. The South became educationally conscious first for its white children and at last for their colored. Here again we speak without verified figures but we again venture to say that the amount spent on the education of the Negroes in the South in public school education has doubled if it has not tripled. There were no decent high school buildings for the colored youth twenty years ago and now most respectable southern cities have such buildings or what at least they feel stand for such education. During these years also has come the magnificent work of the Rosenwald schools—they cover the map of the South today like the settling of a huge swarm of blackbirds not to devour but to bless. The General Education Board has turned from assisting white youth to an education when for most of them the opportunity was more than ample, to the work of fostering a higher type of education for the Negroes.

How was the Association to meet such a change and such progress? Certainly not by sitting down and saying "what was good enough for the Negroes of 1865 is good for the Negroes of 1935." Dr. Douglas saw this coming and tried to infuse some new blood and new ideals into the beautiful missionary spirit and the simpler pedagogical ideals which were beautiful for their day but those of the old régime could not see that their day was passing. Of course it brought irritation and rebellion. But the Association does not even today realize the debt it owes to that remarkable man for his insight and courage—a genius whose full worth has come to be recognized in these later years. However, the greatest credit must go to Secretary Brownlee, who has borne the brunt of this task for so long and with such insight and labor. I know of no task in our denomination which has demanded so high a degree of intelligence combined with patience and sympathy as the gradual bridging over from that past to this present. I know of no official in our fellowship who has so worthily filled those requirements. To have

guided the work of the Association through these changing years, to have kept the workers in the field sweet and loyal and to have moved always onto higher ground is an achievement for which I desire here to put on record my own appreciation. And here may I include a word of gratitude on my part as well as all members of our Executive Committee for the heroic task which has been so delicately and so superbly shouldered by Treasurer Boulton. It is doubtful if anywhere an organization has been guided through such tragic financial years so successfully.

For over against the facts related above that seem to record a retreat along the whole front line, is the fact that we have really advanced to more strategic and higher ground. We have reduced our fields from fifty-two schools to nineteen but that is along the lines of progress and we have left the ground to be occupied not by the enemy but by friendly hands. It would have been a severe indictment of our strategy if we had continued to carry on the lower grades of education while others were entering into the paths which we ourselves had blazed and had trained them for. So without apology for this seeming reduction we point with pride to the advance we have really made. The exact figure of our college students in 1917 does not appear but in 1920 we had only 202 while in 1935 we have 1,503. In Talladega there were in 1917 57 college students, while the current year records 278. LeMoyne had none in 1917 and today it leads with 360. Tougaloo had 20 and this year 106. Of course the cost has commensurately increased. The budget for Talladega in 1917, when I made my first visit and the second year of the presidency of President Sumner, was only \$39,286, and that grew to the high mark of \$171,141, of which the Association furnished \$88,942, an increase in one institution of all that the work in Utah and the Southwest among the Mexicans was costing in 1917. Such has been the investment of our supposed savings from work which we have relinquished. Or take LeMoyne which in 1917 boasted of a budget of \$7,468, and in 1931 a budget of \$49,962, only thirty-eight dollars short of \$50,000, of which the Association contributed \$24,716, and in 1935 their budget is \$61,000, of which the A. M. A. contributes \$33,000—that is equal to the appropriation which we made for nine of the secondary schools which we have dropped including Bricks.

This is not retreat, this is advance, it is going on to the logical goal for which we have been working all these years. Those who administer and those who support the work of the Association may as well face the fact that if it shall be seen wise to depart from other fields, it will only

mark our advance along the logical road we have been traveling all these years—our call is to provide the best equipped leaders which God in His grace sees fit to give us the means to accomplish. The transferring of churches over to the State Conferences and to the Extension Boards is undoubtedly also perfectly logical and mandatory according to the report of the Commissions at Washington and of the report of the Strategy Committee but the Association, to my mind, is much the poorer for it. Few of our present Committee have ever been in the churches which we maintained as they have visited the schools. Second, hardly to the thrill of visiting our splendid schools was that of attending the churches and Sunday Schools of our Chinese and Japanese, of the Mexican and our Negroes. This church work has been a refreshing spring of spiritual enrichment and has kept us often from becoming too highly intellectual and made us realize that after all we shall get about as far in our educational work as the grace of God is able to supply character and devotion without which all progress is impossible. Personally I regret the loss however logical and inevitable it became. If it is for the advancement of the churches themselves and of the kingdom of God, we shall rejoice.

And what of the financial future? It is just as secure as our national finances are and who knows what that is? If we shall go on piling up taxes and obligations which our children and grandchildren will be milked for, we surely cannot hope for a large increase in gifts for they will not have it to give. It is vain to expect that we shall rise to the high level of 1921 in the gifts from churches and individuals for many years if ever. It is also vain to expect that the high level of legacies will be again recorded on our books. The work heretofore carried on by private philanthropies and private schools must seriously face the facts. Ex-President Herbert Hoover recently addressed the New York Leland-Stanford Alumni Club:

There are three alternatives before these institutions—decrease in activities, resort to the State for support, and more and larger gifts to make good their shrinking endowments.

We have already shrunk our work until "the bed is not long enough that we may stretch ourselves in it and the cover is not wide enough that we may wrap ourselves with it." We may not now know to what an extent of shrinkage we may be called upon to go, but it would seem as though we had reached the limit without fatal and irreparable loss to so great a work. That our colleges should be subsidized by the State

is unthinkable—that way leads only to loss of independence. Already there are self-appointed guardians of the nation and gradually of everything, who are scanning every act of our state-supported institutions, seriously curtailing academic freedom. God help us if we shall put our free private institutions in such jeopardy. Our only resource then is larger gifts from private individuals and it is well that for that Secretary George White has been definitely set aside. A very large and serious task he has undertaken but it may be the means of saving the Association from the blight of retreat or the status quo. If the gifts from the living cannot be maintained and increased, then we shall be shut up to just such work as can be cherished by the munificence of the dead. However poor we may seem to be at the time, it will be very expensive economy to fail to keep our work before the people by just as many of our workers as we can release to tell the romantic message of our work.

In the same address Mr. Hoover closed with these words for his Alma Mater which equally apply to the work of the Association:

Somehow, some way, we cannot allow these institutions to suffer loss of strength. It is from them that must spring the refreshing waters of freedom. It is in them that the nation holds that link with the past to the vision of the future which supports civilization.

As I close my relations with the Association, it is with profound gratitude for the great joy of having been a part, even a small part of so noble a service which God has entrusted to us. The history of this Association has no superiors and few peers among the agencies of the Christian church to carry out the will of God. It has not been an easy task to keep sweet and courageous when during these four score and ten years we have had to face the deepest prejudices of man. But we can take this to heart and for inspiration, that those who walk the high-ways of life with the forgotten and too often despised, where the rapid progress of society has crowded to one side and shut those out, who are also the children of God, from the blessings which God through progress has so abundantly showered upon the privileged, then we do walk more completely in the footsteps of our Master.

I am as deeply grateful for companionship with the high-souled personalities of the Association, both secretaries and members of the Committee and workers in the field, and also with those of the other boards which this commission of yours has afforded me. It has been a fellowship so rich that life will always be full of its memories.

The work is not done—perhaps it has just begun. The task of giving privileges to the underprivileged is still with us. Those who believe that the work of the Association is nearing completion, can only be those who have not seen it or the needs of the field. Nor will that mission be fulfilled until a real brotherhood shall possess America wherein all men will have an equal chance to participate in all the good things spread on the table of our Father.

God bless and enlarge The American Missionary Association.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

MRS. MARY D. WHITE

"What's in a name?" says one, and "What's in a report?" says another. Not always much because tables of figures and statistics, and lists of committees, denominational and interdenominational, and miles traveled can never take the place of flesh and blood, the enthusiasm, loyalty and the loving service of thousands of folks who are working together in the name of the church to produce a Christian America.

Your Associate Secretary would be glad to occupy many pages in a report, and tell many, many facts about the work in which she has been privileged to share this last year. Because of several invitations her time from January 15 until July 15 was given entirely to the field, visiting the work of the Home Boards and the partners of the Home Boards in all of the states west of Illinois, except the Southwest; this includes Home Missionary pastors, Indian workers, Government Reservation Indian schools and hospitals; our Oriental work in Seattle, San Francisco, Fresno, Pasadena, Salt Lake City; the Migrants of Montana and the Pacific Coast states; schools, colleges and campuses, particularly those Congregational in origin. State Conference meetings in Idaho, Utah and Kansas; Women's State Meetings in Washington, Oregon, southern California, Iowa and Nebraska; Association groups and local groups of men, women and young people; Leadership Training Conferences and Young People's Summer Conferences. Your Secretary rejoices that she knows folks by name. Graduates and retired teachers of our A. M. A. sought me out in many places. I saw Rev. F. B. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs in their attractive Berkeley home and Miss Mary Marden in Pasadena.

The office work was well cared for in my absence. Quotas for schools and hospitals and the parsonage box applications have all been distributed. The amount of supplies given this last year meets the average which the women of the country have maintained. Joint leaflets of the A. M. A. and C. E. B. have been prepared in this office and literature distributed.

The Speakers Bureau has been instrumental in bringing into closer contact the missionaries from the field and the constituency, the latter

always eager to hear at first hand the stories these devoted men and women have to tell of their work in the field and in which they have such an important part. The reaction has been more than favorable and many tangible evidences of interest have followed the missionary when he has left for his home field.

My attendance has been required on the following committees: Cooperative Council and Missionary Education Committee of the Commission on Missions; Home Boards Cabinet, Speakers Bureau, Woman's Committee, Promotional Unit of the Home Boards; Trustee of the Women's Home Missionary Federation and Woman's Home Missionary Union of the State of New York; Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement; Office Administration, Chautauqua, Indian, Administrative and Advisory Committee of Joint Committee on Planning and Strategy of Home Missions Council; Administrative Committees of the Church Extension Boards and The American Missionary Association.

Through the Woman's Committee representatives have been furnished for summer conferences, the Meeting of the Cause and Cure of War and the Sessions of the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Home Missions Council.

What's in this job? A grand fellowship of folks who care—an inspiration to do more and more—a friendliness wherever one turns—a consecration to give one's best—and a loyalty to a Master who loves.

PROJECT DEPARTMENT

MISS HELEN FRANCES SMITH, *Secretary*

The preparation and distribution of mimeographed material according to schedules adopted by the various states is an absorbing task and one's full time might well be devoted to it. The News Letters from the field find an increasingly larger reading public. In addition, we cooperate with Miss Mary Uline, Project Secretary of the Foreign Board, in issuing the Project Bulletin several times during the year. Cooperation with Miss Ruth Seabury in the preparation of several pages of program material and suggestions for the Bulletin of the Pilgrim Fellowship also continues. A share in providing material for the World Service programs has been one of the rewarding experiences of the year.

Feeling the need of first-hand information about the work the months of March and April were devoted to field visitation. This was the first long itinerary in several years. I visited every church in the South-west District and nearly every one in the South Central District. One memorable day was spent at Tillotson College with Miss Branch, and two days in New Orleans visiting Central and Beecher Memorial Churches as well as Straight College and Dillard University. Although the trip nearly exhausted the entire travel budget for the year and will curtail other field activities, I feel that the time and money was well spent. Much of the trip has already been written up and sent to interested groups.

The Project Lists for 1935-36 have taken a new form and are built more around fields of work rather than individuals, such as Indian, Negro, Spanish origin work, etc. Thus the significance of the work as a continuing process will take precedence to the persons who, for the time being, may be doing it.

Again I served as leader of Camp Wakhondah, the camp for Congregational-Christian girls who attend the annual Missionary Conference at Northfield, Massachusetts. We had the largest enrollment for several years. The American Missionary Association was represented by Mrs. Frederick A. Sumner who served as councilor. Cent-a-Meal boxes were used at the Conference and enabled the camp to send a contribution to each of the Boards.

The usual round of committee meetings and speaking appointments have been cared for. Requests almost beyond limits of budget, time and strength have been received during the year. "We love to tell the story" and wish there need be no limitations to this activity.

RETIRED DURING PAST YEAR

Miss Eva L. Benson was appointed as principal in the "Young Women's Department" at Fisk University. In 1909 she was transferred to Normal Institute at Joppa, Alabama, and in 1911 to Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, where she taught in the grades. In 1913 she became preceptress of the Girls' Dormitory at Lincoln and supervisor of the laundry.

For years Miss Benson has made her summer home with a group of A. M. A. workers who own cottages at Chautauqua, New York. That group has grown smaller with the years. But she will not be alone. Miss Benson deserves joy and satisfaction, in doing what she pleases to do, commensurate with her many years of confining and faithful work at Marion.

Mrs. M. S. Jones taught in the grades, successively, in Lincoln School at Meridian, Mississippi, and Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountains, North Carolina, from 1902-12; was matron and teacher of primary grades in Cotton Valley School, 1912-22; primary teacher at Allen Normal School, 1922-29; teacher of grade VII at Tougaloo College, 1929-30; and matron of Woolworth Hall, Lincoln Normal School, 1930-35. She was a graduate of Tougaloo College, an excellent teacher, a faithful and loyal worker.

Miss Margaret H. Lamb remained faithful at her post in the New York office until the books for 1934-35 were closed. She began as secretary to Dr. Loomis.

Always on time and always there, Miss Lamb's work was always up to the minute. She deserves a banner as Miss Faithful. Her office friends dined with her in a delightful farewell party replete with good cheer and good-will.

Rev. Ludwig T. Larsen was principal of LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, Tennessee, from 1908-14; from 1916-18 was dean of Talladega College; in 1922 was appointed teacher of philosophy, ethics and social science at Straight College and became dean in 1923, continuing to serve in that capacity up to the time of his retirement. Mr. Larsen is an excellent educator, a clear thinker and a speaker of unusual ability. His retirement comes two years ahead of the Association's retirement age due to the merging of Straight College in Dillard University. It is hoped that he may assigned elsewhere, if possible, for these remaining years.

Miss Emily W. Nichols was appointed as teacher in Straight College in 1892, became principal of the Hand School, then teacher of education and supervisor of the Practice School. In 1930 she became full professor of education in the College and continued to serve in that capacity until the time of her retirement. Forceful in character, successful in teaching, excellent in natural discipline, Miss Nichols was a strong influence for over 40 years at Straight College.

The merging of Straight College in Dillard University brought to a close the long service of *Mrs. Ada Williams*, *Mrs. Emma Hollingsworth* and *Mrs. Bertha Rutherford*, three faithful and loyal women who worked behind the scenes, in the kitchen. While the "Marthas" busied themselves about "many things," these steady "Marys" did their important work with the regularity of a clock.

Dividends Always Golden

A retired A. M. A. teacher received the following from one of her former pupils:

"Time is passing. I will soon be sixty-three years old. I have much to thank God for. One of my special blessings was your care and interest in me. When I went to your school, a country boy of twelve, I was rough and untrained. I did not know you, but somehow you took an interest in me. Your Christian life influenced and inspired me to go forward.

"In educational work I have been serving for forty-one years. I gave the site of two acres for the beautiful Rosenwald School of which I have been principal for twenty-seven years. In my church I am chairman of the Deacon Board, a trustee and also the treasurer. In fact, I have served in every capacity from a sexton to the highest office in our church.

"In the same manner in which you touched my life I have touched hundreds of lives. I have no children of my own, but like you I claim many; several whom I have educated are making a real contribution to society.

"In my living room I have my dear old teacher's photograph. If possible I want to visit some relatives in the East this summer. Should I come I would like to spend a few moments with you, look in your face and kneel down, as we knelt down in the old school; and let us both pray."



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1833-1934

I am thinking of that one word Friend - the most beautiful word in our language - except that of love, which is so near of kin. Friendship, not based upon the give and take of life - so much for so much - but upon reality which can only be experienced. Friendship. It holds the very sweetness of life; the sweetness of human society in all the varied modes of kindness - of goodness - of sympathy and helpfulness which the word connotes. If one is my Friend he may not always agree with me; may not approve of all my judgments; may perhaps criticize me but he will never fail me. I can rely upon him. His Friendship does not abide in conformity of opinions but lives in sympathies - in personality and in confidence. I speak from experience. In the pathway of my life, not always joyous, not without the need of Friends, they of this kind have been my courage and my strength, in all sorts of weather, rain or shine.—Spoken by Dr. Beard at Irving C. Gaylord's Seventieth Birthday Party, December, 1930.

IN MEMORIAM

The Rev. Augustus Field Beard, D.D., came back from the American Church in Paris in 1884 to become a secretary of the American Missionary Association. In 1903 he was hardly expected to recover from a most serious illness—but he did.

At his eightieth birthday party he did not suggest to anyone unusual physical vigor, but in point of mental alertness one could not have found his superior in all New York. Twenty years later there was a small seventieth birthday dinner in honor of Irving Gaylord who had retired a few years before as the A. M. A. treasurer. Dr. Beard read an all too short speech which was suffused with the glow of his delicious humor. Being then nearly one hundred years old, we could but wonder how long he might continue with us. The quiet courage, and keen philosophical insight touched by sentiment, but not diverted by it made his words the supreme illustration I have ever known of the line:

"Held, we fall to rise;
are baffled, to fight
better;
Sleep to wake."

His was the rare quality of seeing things in true proportion. It gave him the power to say the wise word at the right time. In the fall of 1913 we rode back together to New York from Kansas City. He told me then in full detail how, following the death of young Leland Stanford, Jr., he came to propose to the grief-stricken parents the plan which took shape in Stanford University. It was so simply done, but how greatly!

A few years ago Dr. Beard was asked to handle a situation which was perplexing the faculty at one of the American Missionary Association colleges. A beloved teacher had died. The alumni desired that his grave be on the campus. There was a great reluctance to deny their request but a conviction that it

would set an unwise precedent. How could the sentiment of the alumni be directed toward a more suitable memorial without hurting their feelings? The task was given to Dr. Beard. To the alumni he said:

"It is not where we are buried that is important, nor what marks our graves. For myself, I want just a plain stone with the words, 'Augustus Field Beard, 1833 - 1933.'"

No one anticipated that his humor had stopped short of the amazing truth.

To the end he smiled his knowing, kindly smile, launched some wise, searching comment and let his friends know they lived forever in his heart. Like the beauty of the bays sentinelled by the firs on the Maine coast he loved so well, his personality cannot be perpetuated in words.

Perhaps in time the Beard Endowment Fund will grow to such proportions that every year it will open the doors of the schools and colleges he served so well to some who otherwise could not enter. To those who knew and loved him and who know indeed that they will not "look upon his like again," the Fund will be a symbol of the springs of blessing renewed through years in his own chivalric soul.

—F. Q. B.

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| 1833 | Born in Norwalk, Connecticut, on May 11. |
| 1857 | Received his bachelor's degree from Yale University. |
| 1857-8 | Studied at Auburn Theological Seminary. |
| 1860 | Graduated from Union Theological Seminary. |
| | Received the master's degree from Yale University. |
| | Ordained to the Congregational ministry. |
| 1860-2 | Pastor at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. |
| 1861 | Married Eliza Payson Goddard of Portland, Maine, on August 19. |
| 1862-9 | Pastor at Bath, Maine. |
| 1865 | Married Annie D. Barker of Calais, Maine, on January 2. |
| 1869-83 | Pastor of Plymouth Church of Syracuse, New York. |
| 1875 | Received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Syracuse University. |
| 1883-6 | Pastor of the American Church in Paris, France. |
| 1886 | Elected corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association. |
| 1898-1906 | Fellow of Yale University. |
| 1903 | Became Honorary Secretary and Editor of the <i>American Missionary</i> . |
| 1928 | Retired as Associate Editor of the <i>American Missionary Magazine</i> . |
| 1933 | Preached his centennial sermon in the First Church of Norwalk on May 14. |
| 1934 | Died at 8:59 a.m. on December 22 at the age of 101 years 7 months and 11 days. |

Mr. Raymond G. vonTobel died July 9, 1935, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident near Randolph, Vermont. Although only 51 years of age he had spent 28 years in the service of the A. M. A. After graduating from Brown University he went to Ballard Normal School in Macon, Georgia, as a teacher. From there he went to Fort Yates, North Dakota, to teach in a little Indian school which Dr. Reed had started. Returning shortly to Macon he was made principal of the Ballard School, the destinies of which he guided with unusual wisdom, tact and harmony for 21 years. When he returned to Macon the school was in its old buildings near the center of the city. Under his administration the old site was sold and a fine school building and teachers' home were built in a beautiful wooded section near the edge of the city.

Mr. vonTobel's influence on his students was of such a high character that we quote the following tribute from one of them, Willis N. Pitts, now a member of the Ballard staff:

A Friend is missing from the corridors of Ballard Normal School.

A Friendly Step, pacing the floor during study hours, gently but firmly leading others along the narrow way where character is molded.

A Friendly Voice, pleading with boys and girls to exert their best efforts, as they strive to acquire the habits that make for good citizenship.

A Friendly Man, deserving the respect of those about him, because he practiced the creed of right living and right thinking.

I visualize him as he stood ten years ago on the eve of my graduation, admonishing us to "carry on" in the traditional spirit of Ballard; kind, earnest and calm in demeanor.

And now, ten years after, there remains only a memory to guide me, as I too, pace the same floor, during study hours, seeking to guide others as I have been guided by him.

Yet, in his memory, I with others, can feel the influence of a spirit, ever impelling us to do our best in measuring up to the quality of service, demanded by the changing times.

The Rev. George W. Reed, D.D., died at his home at McLaughlin, South Dakota, September 1, 1935. Following his brief pastorates in New York State and New Hampshire, Dr. Reed responded in 1887, to the call to help Dr. Thomas Riggs, missionary among the Sioux. He settled in Sitting Bull's country on the Grand River. For 20 years he lived at Fort Yates and for three years at Little Eagle. Some years before his retirement Dr. and Mrs. Reed built themselves a home at McLaughlin. He organized the white Congregational Church at McLaughlin in 1910. In appreciation of his fine missionary services Yankton College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1922.

Dr. Reed was greatly beloved by his Indian friends. He was at one with them, spoke their language naturally and sympathetically, and they felt free to come to him.

Miss Alice Lynfield White died at Melrose, Massachusetts, February 2, 1935. She gave her life to the work for Negroes, beginning at Macon, Georgia, in 1884. From there she was transferred to the obscure little town of Quitman in the same state. Here the school was burned down supposedly by the white citizens to express their resentment against the opening of a door for the recent slaves. Her companion teacher was Miss Margaret Beard. The school at Quitman was not rebuilt. Miss White and Miss Beard were offered appointments at Allen Normal School, Thomasville, Georgia, but they chose to go to Montgomery, Alabama, and found a school of their own. Here they labored for 41 years, were able to develop without the help of any great organization an institution with beautiful buildings costing \$50,000, and had the thrill of seeing their school grow from nine pupils to 350, with a faculty of 12.

The school continued independent until at last the founders, having become advanced in years, felt they could no longer carry on and it was then transferred to The American Missionary Association.

Mr. Henry Winslow Hincks died at his home in Fairfield, Connecticut, November 11, 1934. The Home Boards of the Congregational-Christian Churches passed the following resolution concerning Mr. Hincks' life and service:



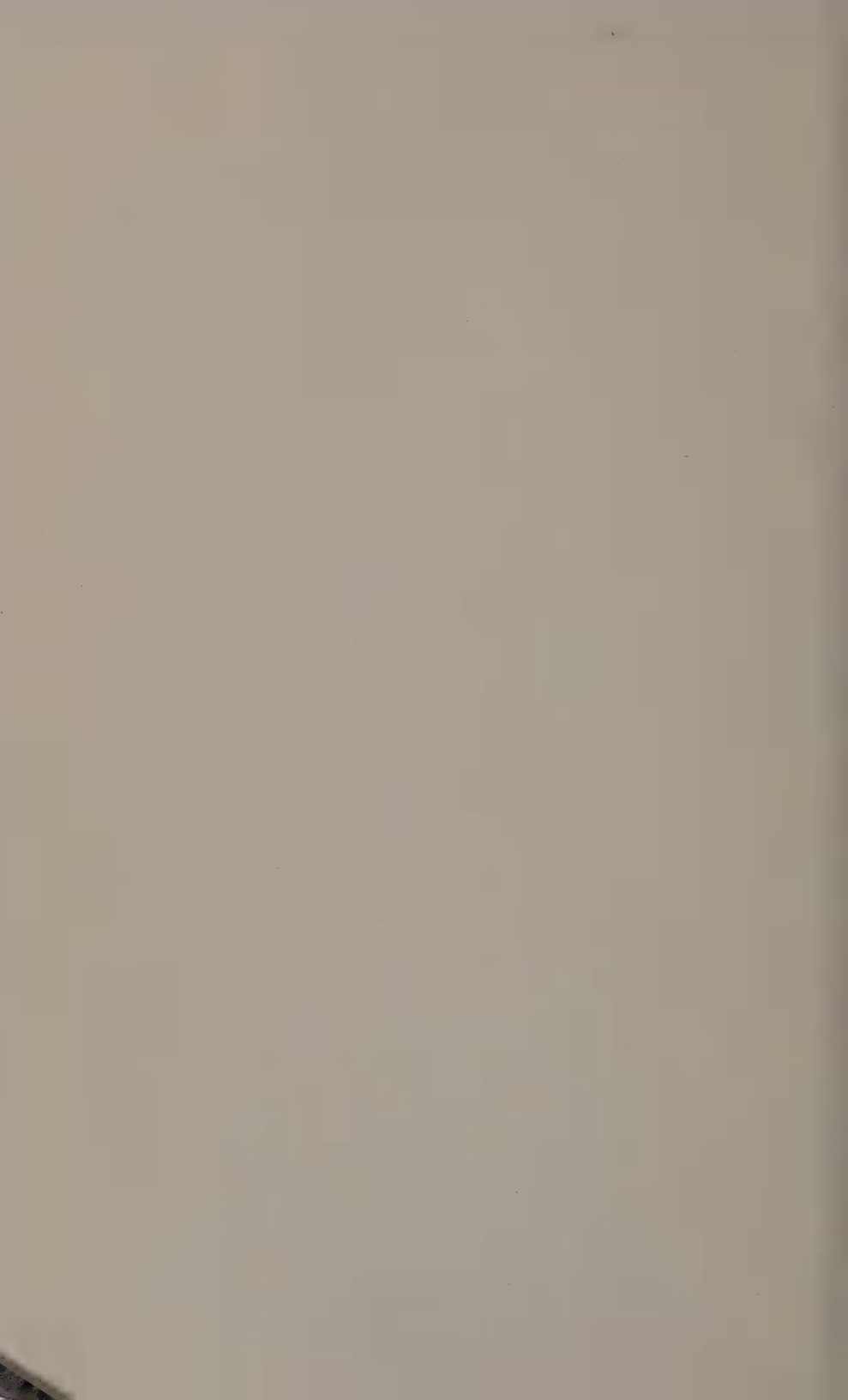
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BALLARD NORMAL SCHOOL





The members of the Executive Committee of The American Missionary Association record their deep sense of loss in the untimely death of Mr. Henry W. Hincks, and their sincere appreciation of his service to the Association. Appointed to the Executive Committee, June 22, 1927, he gave himself unsparingly to the duties of the Administrative Committee, rendering especially valuable service to the Committee on Finance, and acquainting himself with the work of the Association not only by faithful attendance at its meetings, but also by trips to the field. Even though ill health had overtaken him, he felt it his duty to be present at the midwinter meeting of 1934 in Evanston, and his act was typical of his devotion to the interests of a cause which he loved.

Miss Lucy B. Crain had an infinite capacity for friendship! That was the outstanding characteristic of the gracious lady whom so many found it easy and natural to call Lucy Crain.

Into the ranks of The American Missionary Association came Miss Crain in 1922 as Associate Secretary of the Department of Missions. In 1930 she went from the Association to the Department of Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Her specific task was to help Negroes get jobs or find out why they couldn't get them. From the Council's Department of Race Relations she went to its Department of Industrial Relations. Here she labored in behalf of the unemployed miners of West Virginia.

And all the while the steps of Lucy Crain were dogged by pain and suffering. She would not give up. Her doctors could not fathom the mystery of her illness. They marveled at her endurance, her comebacks, her enthusiasm for life. Meanwhile her race with death grew to be a continuous one. On Saturday, June 13, 1935, she surrendered.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, D.D., president of Talladega College from 1904-07, died at Glendale, California, December 27, 1934. Dr. Nyce was graduated from Princeton College. He held Presbyterian pastorates at Lockport, New York, Warsaw and Muncie, Indiana, and Glendale, California. He was a minister of ability and a preacher of unusual eloquence.

Miss Lucy H. Dana died November 29, 1934, in Los Angeles, California. The last 18 years of her active service as a teacher were spent in the school in Moorhead, Mississippi. She came there from the A. M. A. school which had been closed in Meridian, Mississippi. Mothers who had been former pupils often came back, in their turn, to place children in school, happy that they were to be in Miss Dana's room. Many of her old pupils returned to Moorhead while Miss Bertha Hodges was there, and paid tribute to her influence. Among them was Mr. McDowell, our missionary to Africa. He had been in her room in Meridian, Mississippi. Miss Dana's father was a Congregational minister in Ohio for many years and Miss Dana herself attended Oberlin College. She was of pure New England ancestry and could trace her family directly back to Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. Richard Henry Dana of newspaper fame was her father's cousin.

The Rev. Fountain G. Ragland, veteran minister of our Southern Churches, died at his home in Birmingham, Alabama, on June 11, 1935. Mr. Ragland was graduated from one of the early classes at Talladega College. He held pastorates at Mobile, Wilmington, North Carolina, and Birmingham. He was a gifted preacher, a faithful Congregationalist, and a constant inspirer of faith, hope and love for almost 75 years.

Mr. Robert Barron Ricketts died at his home in Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday, March 18, 1935. Mr. Ricketts had been a valuable active member of the Tougaloo Board of Trustees since the time of his election in January, 1925. Prominent as a member of the Mississippi Bar, he had been for 22 years United States Commissioner. He was an alumnus of Millsaps College and an honored member of Gallo-way Memorial Methodist Church. Mr. Ricketts was a legal adviser for Tougaloo College and in that capacity had given freely of his professional services. The

college people who came in contact with him found him deeply interested and cordial in his discussion of the problems of Tougaloo.

Miss Anna L. Royster, one of our fine young teachers, died at Marion, Alabama, on February 14, 1935. Miss Royster was educated in Cheyney State Normal School and studied at Columbia University during the summers of 1930 and 1932. In 1932 she was appointed as teacher of grade II in Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, and later added grades V-VI. In 1929 she was transferred at her own request to grades III-IV in Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama.

Miss Leota V. Stevens, instructor in physical education for women at Talladega College from 1930-34, died August 9, 1935. She was dancing instructor from 1924-27 in the Eighth Street Y. W. C. A. in Camden, New Jersey; physical education advisor at the same place, 1928-30; teacher on city playgrounds, 1928-29; instructor in recreation and sports in Moorestown Recreation Center, New Jersey, 1928-30; and instructor in gymnasium work and indoor tennis, 1928-29, in Southwest Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Philadelphia. Miss Stevens was graduated from the Camden, New Jersey High School and received her B.S. in education at Temple University. She was doing excellent work at Talladega.

Rev. Thomas Newton Owen, at one time an instructor in the Theological Department at Talladega College, died August 24, 1934, at Pinehurst, North Carolina. Mr. Owen was born in Utica, New York, November 15, 1866. He was graduated at Hamilton College and Union Theological Seminary and held Congregational pastorates at Clinton Avenue Church, Albany, New York; Bristol, Rhode Island; Seekonk, Massachusetts; Columbia, Connecticut; the Mount Blue Larger Parish at Phillips, Strong and Weld, Maine; and at Eastport, Maine. He also was pastor for a while at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Mr. C. L. Wild died at Akron, Ohio, September 20, 1935. He was teacher of industrial training at Tougaloo College from 1904-06. He was a graduate of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, with a Ph.B. degree. While at Tougaloo he was active in the college church and in the community, as well as expert in his special work. Later he spent a year at Tillotson College and while there made the cement blocks and built the industrial building. From there he went to live in Akron, Ohio, where for 28 years he was instructor in the Central High School in manual arts and mechanical drawing.

Miss Elizabeth J. Dannell died at Grandview, Tennessee, June 11, 1935. She went to Joppa, Alabama, in 1904 as a grade teacher. Later she taught at Pleasant Hill Academy in Tennessee until her long illness began in 1922. She was graduated from the A. M. A. school at Grandview. She was a faithful worker, spending many of her evening hours tutoring those who were not advanced according to their age and size.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1934-1935

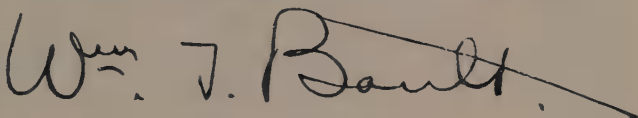
Fiscal Year October 1, 1934-September 30, 1935

WILLIAM T. BOULT,
Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

It will be noted that the accumulated deficit as of September 30, 1935, shown in the exhibits herewith, is \$189,127.90. After the books were closed the Executive Committee voted to use \$160,244.86 from Unrestricted Reserve Funds to reduce the deficit. Consequently, the deficit on October 26, 1935, was reduced to \$28,883.04. The use of these unrestricted funds exhausts the last reserves.

Increased gifts from the churches, and payment of accumulated dividends on a large block of preferred stock held in the investment portfolio must be depended upon for the maintenance of the work.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Wm. J. Bauld". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

The following exhibits present in detail the income, expenses, and funds of The American Missionary Association:

Exhibit "A"

Consolidated Balance Sheet, including the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "B"

Income and Expense for the fiscal year, exclusive of the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "C"

Income and Expense for the fiscal year, the Daniel Hand Fund.

Exhibit "D"

Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenses for the fiscal year.

Exhibit "E"

Endowment Funds received.

Exhibit "F"

Detail—General Endowment Funds.

Exhibit "G"

Detail—Special Endowment Funds.

Exhibit "H"

Detail—Trust Funds.

Exhibit "I"

Copy of certificates from Auditors and Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit "A"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1935

ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on hand		\$ 178,920.47
Investments:		
*Securities—Book Value	\$ 7,489,753.74	
Mortgages—Book Value	2,162,393.25	
Real Estate—Book Value	505,227.59	
		<hr/>
		10,157,374.58
Advances to Estates		4,496.79
Notes Receivable		20,373.69
Real Estate, Buildings and Equipment		3,184,720.32
Deferred Expenses		72,754.02
		<hr/>
TOTAL		\$13,618,639.87

LIABILITIES AND FUND RESERVES

Bank Loan	\$ 150,000.00
Bond and Mortgage—Straight College	100,000.00
Property Fund	3,084,720.32
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund	7,174,162.39
Daniel Hand Endowment Fund	1,529,874.71
General Endowment Funds	432,699.11
Special Endowment Funds	542,743.37
Conditional Gift Funds	285,322.99
Trust Funds	199,723.92
Sundry Funds	115,836.45
Unrestricted Reserves	192,684.51
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND RESERVES....	\$13,807,767.77
Surplus or (Deficit) September 30, 1935:	
The American Missionary Association	(\$ 189,229.64)
Daniel Hand Fund	101.74
	<hr/>
	(189,127.90)
TOTAL	\$13,618,639.87

The American Missionary Association has a contingent liability of \$97,554.35 representing guarantees of loans made by The Congregational Church Building Society to American Missionary Association churches.

* Market value of the above securities at September 30, 1935, amounted to \$7,894,021.00.

Exhibit "B"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
(Exclusive of Hand Fund)
For the Year Ended September 30, 1935

INCOME

Administration of Hand Fund	\$ 3,500.00	
Contributions	97,152.21	
Income on Investments:		
General Fund	\$ 68,489.63	
Hall Fund	260,532.04	
		329,021.67
Legacies		29,294.88
Income Received at Schools:		
Donations	\$ 23,424.23	
Trustees of Talladega College	2,616.78	
Tuition	112,576.38	
		138,617.39
Miscellaneous Income		8,075.08
Conditional Gifts		16,666.68
TOTAL INCOME		\$622,327.91

EXPENSES

Annuity Payments—Clergy	\$ 1,204.22	
Cooperative Activities	9,760.00	
Equipment and Repairs	14,970.30	
Finance Department	24,721.43	
Insurance	10,026.89	
Interest on Straight College Mortgage	5,000.00	
Missions Department	24,436.27	
Missions Field	331,347.28	
Promotion Department	27,125.86	
Retiring Salaries	38,875.91	
Teachers' Travel	10,289.06	
Expenditures at Schools	138,617.39	
Distribution of Designated Income	32,286.56	
Annuity Payments—Conditional Gifts	19,342.76	
Interest on Bank Loans	2,003.48	
TOTAL EXPENSES		690,007.41
Excess of Expenses over Income.....		\$ 67,679.50

Exhibit "C"

THE DANIEL HAND FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
For the Year Ended September 30, 1935

INCOME

Income on Investments	\$ 72,848.81
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 72,848.81

EXPENSES

Administration Expense	\$ 3,500.00
Mission Department	68,805.61
Real Estate and Mortgage Expense	479.51
TOTAL EXPENSE	72,785.12
Excess of Income over Expenses	\$ 63.69

Exhibit "D"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

THE DANIEL HAND FUND

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1935

Debit Balance as of September 30, 1934—A. M. A.	(\$121,550.14)
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1934—Hand Fund	38.05
Total Debit Balance	(\$121,512.09)

INCOME

Contributions available for Appropriations from:		
Churches	\$ 91,063.07	
Individuals	3,218.34	
Contributions designated by Contributors	25,395.03	
Trustees of Talladega College	2,616.78	
	<hr/>	
Income on Investments—A. M. A.	\$329,021.67	
Income on Investments—Hand Fund	72,848.81	
	<hr/>	
Legacies:		401,870.48
1934-1935 Reserve	\$ 13,054.59	
1934-1935 Applicable to current year	16,240.29	
	<hr/>	
Conditional Gifts matured		29,294.88
Tuitions		16,666.68
Slater Fund		112,576.38
Miscellaneous Income		900.00
		<hr/>
8,075.08		
Total Current Income		\$691,676.72
Administration charges paid by Hand Fund		\$ 3,500.00
GRAND TOTAL		<hr/> <hr/> \$573,664.63

EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Missionary Administration, salaries of Secretaries and Associates...	\$ 10,476.22	
Field travel	1,337.70	
Chicago Office, expenses and travel	957.73	
Field, printing and supplies	1,034.72	
Clerks and Stenographers	6,928.86	
New York Office: Supplies, postage, etc.	\$ 1,797.02	
Rent	1,866.60	
	<hr/>	
Travel—Administration	3,663.62	
	<hr/>	
	37.42	
		\$ 24,436.27
Equipment and repairs		14,970.30
Insurance: Fire, Auto, Hurricane, Fidelity		14,008.37
Group insurance		(883.58)
Teachers' travel		10,289.06
Cooperative work for Missions		9,760.00
Retiring salaries		38,875.91
Tuitions		112,576.38
Slater Fund		900.00
SOUTHERN FIELD:		
Schools for Colored People:		
Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College	\$ 58,616.78	
New Orleans, Louisiana, Straight College	35,995.17	
Tougaloo, Mississippi, Tougaloo College	37,385.83	
Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Lincoln Academy	12,823.21	
Sedalia, North Carolina, Palmer Memorial Institute	1,190.50	
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Hospital	1,000.00	
Memphis, Tennessee, LeMoyné College	26,700.00	
Austin, Texas, Tillotson College	25,650.00	
Southern Churches	19,008.22	
	<hr/>	
		\$218,369.71
School for Mountain Whites:		
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Pleasant Hill Academy	19,170.00	
	<hr/>	
		237,539.71

INDIAN FIELD:	
Churches	\$ 11,450.00
Santee, Nebraska, Santee Normal Training School	17,170.85
Elbowoods, North Dakota, Fort Berthold Mission	7,310.00
	<u>35,930.85</u>
ORIENTAL MISSIONS	417.44
Provo Utah	595.00
PUERTO RICO:	
Church Work and Social Service	\$ 25,850.20
Educational Work—Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute	11,610.00
Medical Work—Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital	18,922.96
	<u>56,383.16</u>
<i>Total—Department of Missions</i>	<u>\$555,798.87</u>

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and clerical expenses of Treasury Department	\$ 11,848.43
Custody of securities	4,567.67
Rent	1,376.00
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,431.46
Traveling expenses	1,418.88
Furniture and fixtures	578.99
Auditors' fees	700.00
Expenses of estates	1,500.00
Set out	1,500.00
	<u>\$ 24,721.43</u>
<i>Total—Finance Department</i>	

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT

<i>The Congregationalist</i>	\$ 2,251.76
Pamphlets	1,384.78
Slides	175.11
New England Office	3,510.00
Project Secretary	1,321.87
Executive and clerical salaries	8,449.04
Commission on Missions	7,122.76
Missionary Education Movement	100.00
Annual Meeting expense	10.25
Travel	1,235.48
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	673.97
Speakers	174.89
Rent	715.95
	<u>27,125.86</u>
<i>Total—Promotion Department</i>	
Annuities—Conditional Gifts	19,342.76
Annuity Fund—Clergy	1,204.22
Distribution of income designated by Donor	29,415.76
Contributions designated by Contributor	25,395.03
Interest—Bank loans and Straight College mortgage	7,003.48
	<u>\$690,007.41</u>
<i>Total Current Expenses—A. M. A.</i>	

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Athens, Alabama, Trinity School	\$ 6,500.00
Florence, Alabama, Burrell Normal School	2,109.00
Fort Davis, Alabama, Cotton Valley School	4,483.50
Marion, Alabama, Lincoln Normal School	10,120.69
Fessenden, Florida, Fessenden Academy	12,451.00
Macon, Georgia, Ballard Normal School	6,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia, Dorchester Academy	13,836.10
Charleston, South Carolina, Avery Institute	9,000.00
Greenwood, South Carolina, Brewer Normal School	500.00
Teachers' travel	3,805.32
	<u>68,805.61</u>
Real estate and mortgage expense	479.51
Administrative expense	3,500.00
	<u>\$762,792.53</u>
<i>Total Current Expenses</i>	
Balance as of September 30, 1935—A. M. A.	(\$189,229.64)
Balance as of September 30, 1935—Hand Fund	101.74
	<u>(189,127.90)</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$573,664.63</u>

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS
Received During Year Ended
September 30, 1935

GENERAL ENDOWMENT:

Receipts:

Estate of Hattie F. Smith	\$ 487.96
Estate of Edward L. Clark	54.40
Estate of Laura D. Jenks	250.00

\$ 792.36

Charges:

Transfer to Unrestricted Funds	160,244.86
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(\$159,452.50)

DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

349.82

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS:

Receipts:

Augustus Field Beard Fund	\$ 1,058.12
Donations for Special Endowment after life interest	2,750.00
Elbowoods, North Dakota	25.00
Tougaloo, Mississippi	150.00
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee	14,538.47
Ryder Memorial Hospital	10.00
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	564.79

\$ 19,096.38

Charges:

J. K. Brick Jr. College	\$ 69,640.94
Palmer Memorial Institute	5,861.89
Montgomery, Alabama	6,847.13
Capahosic, Virginia	255.57

82,605.53

(63,509.15)

Net Decrease

(\$222,611.83)

Exhibit "F"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

September 30, 1935

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Building Maintenance Fund	22.50
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	261.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,554.40
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dickey, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Edridge Fund	10,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund	108,181.65
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Foltz, Rev. B.	1,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00
Friend, A.	100.00
Hamilton, Irenes	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
J. S. Ricker, Fund	10,000.00
Jenks, Laura D.	250.00
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, J. A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Sankey, Bethia L.	2,372.25
Smith, Hattie F.	487.96
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,926.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Susan R. Cutler Fund	500.00
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum, Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Marie R.	1,000.00
Wells, George H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00
White, Samuel	3,000.00
Whitin, Arthur	3,000.00
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00
Total	\$ 408,519.67
Profit on sale of securities—General	21,330.27
Profit on sale of real estate Mortgage Department	2,849.17
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 432,699.11

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

September 30, 1935

Albuquerque, New Mexico:		
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$ 1,000.00	
Augustus Field Beard Fund		10,563.50
Austin, Texas:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	13.36	
		2,013.36
Bricks, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
J. K. Brick School Fund	72,828.34	
		74,828.34
Cotton Valley, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
Endowment Fund	18,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	332.04	
Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
		40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment After Life Interests:		
Atwood, Mrs. Mary J.	\$ 10,000.00	
Carter, W. S., for Dora B. Carter	10,000.00	
Edward L. Clarke Estate for G. M. Clarke	3,900.00	
Cook, Laura K.	200.00	
Curtis, C. F. and Mary W.	1,000.00	
Gage, Anna J.	500.00	
Gearhart, E. R. and C. D.	500.00	
Gibson, Mary F.	1,000.00	
Hazen, Louise C.	2,558.25	
Hill, Frank H.	1,000.00	
Holmes, Mary G.	750.00	
Hulbert, W. F. W.	1,000.00	
Hunt, Wilson P.	2,000.00	
Johnston, Elizabeth A.	500.00	
Leavitt, Lucy O.	2,000.00	
Mitchell, Caroline	5,000.00	
Wingate, Isabel C.	400.00	
Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Sumner C.	500.00	
		42,808.25
Elbowoods, North Dakota		25.00
Fessenden, Florida:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:		
E. B. Dickinson		1,900.00
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	\$ 16,504.81	
Books for Colored People	15,000.00	
		31,504.81
Humacao, Puerto Rico, Hospital:		
Douglas Memorial Fund	\$ 118.00	
E. B. Hoit	1,000.00	
Margaret Miller Memorial	750.00	
Melissa Gray Daley	101.00	
		1,969.00
Kenney, Asa W., Fund		25,000.00
Kings Mountain, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
George L. and Mary C. Patterson	2,000.00	
		4,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
		3,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Merrill, W. F., Fund		21,400.00

Marion, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
General	265.50	
		2,265.50
New Orleans, Louisiana:		
Agard Library	\$ 200.00	
C. F. Duke	5,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Hammond	5,000.00	
Howard Carter	500.00	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
S. Straight	4,074.45	
Straight Scholarships	2,938.39	
		20,176.76
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Elsie G. Green	950.00	
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	
Ohio Woman's Home Missionary Union	14,500.00	
George T. Washburn	497.61	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	
S. M. Strong	5,000.00	
Mary B. Watrous	1,000.00	
Mary I. Jarman	38.47	
		47,067.51
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund		11,928.26
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
		3,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:		
Elizabeth H. Hazeltine Scholarship	\$ 300.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
		2,300.00
Talladega, Alabama:		
Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
De Forest	20,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	
Student Aid	20.75	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Endowment	42,319.87	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
J. & L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
Swadams Fund	1,000.00	
William Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	
Emily W. Skinner Theological Department	5,000.00	
		131,500.29
Testaments and Bibles:		
F. A. C. Reide		475.00
Theological Scholarships:		
William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	
		11,053.31

Tougaloo, Mississippi:

C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91
Estate May Martin Booth Library Fund	712.54
George T. Washburn	530.11
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00
John Bray Fund	1,761.73
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00
Memory of William K. Foster	200.00
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00
Million Dollar Fund	132.01
R. T. H. Fund	108.14
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00
V. M. Monroe	12,000.00
B. B. Jones Library Fund	198.00

45,307.44

Wilmington, North Carolina:

Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00
Comfort Ward	225.00

1,325.00

Total Endowment Funds—Special

\$ 542,743.37

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1935

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:

Graves Library Fund	\$ 5,000.00
Tuthill King Fund	5,000.00
Hastings Scholarship Fund	1,000.00

\$ 11,000.00

Berea College Endowment Fund:

Tuthill King Fund	5,000.00
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5,000.00

Howard University Endowment Funds:

Theological Department	\$ 40,000.00
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis Ewell for Theological Department	1,000.00

41,000.00

10,000.00

C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund

Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:

Avery Fund	\$ 96,723.92
Avery-Arthington Fund	35,000.00

131,723.92

1,000.00

Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund

Total Trust Funds

\$ 199,723.92

Exhibit "I"

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

CHESTER P. CHILD

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHRYSLER BUILDING

WATERBURY, CONN.
174 GRAND STREET

NEW YORK, November 7, 1935.

*The Administrative Committee of
The American Missionary Association,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.*

Dear Sirs:

I have audited the books, accounts and records of

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

for the year ended September 30, 1935, and submit my report consisting of the following Exhibits, Schedules and Comments :

Exhibit A. Balance Sheet, September 30, 1935.

Exhibit B. Statement of Income and Expenses (exclusive of Hand Fund) for the year ended September 30, 1935.

Exhibit C. The Daniel Hand Fund, Statement of Income and Expenses, for the year ended September 30, 1935.

Schedule A1. Details of Deficit Account, September 30, 1935.

Schedule A2. Details of Sundry Funds, September 30, 1935.

Schedule A3. Details of Unrestricted Funds, September 30, 1935.

COMMENTS

Independent confirmations were obtained from the banks verifying the balance of cash and bank loan at September 30, 1935.

Verification was made of the investments held at September 30, 1935, by physical examination or by direct correspondence with the depositories.

The accompanying Balance Sheet and Statements of Income and Expenses and supporting Schedules, in my opinion correctly set forth the financial condition of the Association at September 30, 1935, and the results of its operations for the year ended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER P. CHILD,
Certified Public Accountant.

MINUTES OF BIENNIAL MEETING

The Biennial Meeting of The American Missionary Association was called to order by the President, Dr. William Horace Day, in the Parish House of Central Congregational Church, October 19, 1935, in accordance with notice duly issued, and with a quorum present. Prayer was offered by Rev. Harley H. Short of Indiana.

The Minutes of the Biennial Meeting held at Oberlin, Ohio, June 22-26, 1934, were approved as circulated.

The resignation of Mr. William H. Danforth as a member of the Executive Committee was accepted.

The following recommendations of the Strategy Committee were approved:

1. The transfer of the Negro Churches of the South from the care of the A. M. A. to the C. H. M. S., details of such transfer to be referred to the Administrative Committee of these two organizations.
2. A similar recommendation for the transfer of Indian Churches subject to further study.
3. That Chairmen of the various Administrative Committees should be elected from membership of Board of Directors represented on these Committees.

The following elections were made for the balance of the unexpired terms:

To fill vacancies on the Executive Committee.—Mr. Fred W. Rust, Newtonville, Massachusetts, in place of Mr. W. H. Danforth, resigned; Prof. Laura H. Wild, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts, in place of Mrs. L. H. Thayer, deceased.

The Treasurer's Report as contained in the Consolidated Report was presented by Mr. Boulton.

Voted: That this report be received and placed on file.

The report of the Executive Committee of The American Missionary Association was presented by Mr. Brownlee, who spoke of the advance that has been made in the higher education of the Negro in the South and the recognition of the value of The American Missionary Association by the state and local school authorities. Dr. Cady called attention to the decreasing contributions from Congregational churches for the support of the A. M. A. work and the consequent decreases in staff. Remarks were also made by Dr. Haynes and Mr. White.

Voted: That this report be received.

Voted: That the following amendments to the By-laws, having been duly recommended by the Executive Committee, be adopted :

1. An amendment to provide for the holding of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee upon the Tuesday following the fourth Sunday in January.

Amend Article III, 1, of the By-Laws by striking out all of this paragraph and substituting the following :

The Executive Committee shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday following the fourth Sunday in January. Special meetings may be called by the Committee, or by its Administrative Committee, or by the President, and shall be called upon the written request of ten or more members of the Executive Committee. At least ten days' notice of special meetings shall be given to each member personally or by mail or telegraph.

2. An amendment that shall define the duties of the Assisting Recording Secretary.

Amend Article IV, 7 (11), (d) of the By-Laws by striking out the words "In the absence or inability to act, the Chairman shall appoint a substitute," and substitute therefor the following :

In the absence or inability to act of the Recording Secretary, the Assistant Recording Secretary shall perform the duties of his office and act in his stead.

3. Term of service of members of the Administrative Committee.

Amend Article II, 4 (a) by adding to this paragraph the following :

After serving eight consecutive years a member of the Administrative Committee shall be for two years ineligible for reelection.

Voted: To ratify all actions of the Home Societies taken in joint session at this meeting in so far as they affect the work and interests of this Association.

HERBERT W. GATES, *Recording Secretary.*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

<i>President</i>	REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY, D.D.
<i>First Vice-President</i>	DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	DR. H. SHELTON SMITH
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	DR. HERBERT W. GATES
<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>	MR. FRANK F. MOORE

Auditors

MR. JOHN F. TENNEY

MR. SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Executive Committee

1936	1938
MRS. L. O. BAIRD	MR. THOMAS P. ALDER
REV. M. R. BOYNTON	REV. JOHN C. BLACKMAN
MR. ARTHUR B. CLARK	REV. ROBERT W. COE
MRS. F. F. CLARK	REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
REV. THOMAS T. GIFFEN	MRS. F. A. HALL
MR. E. V. GRABILL	REV. JOEL W. HARPER
MRS. ELBERT A. HARVEY	MR. A. LESLIE HARWOOD, JR.
MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE	PROF. J. L. HIRNING
MRS. W. L. JAMES	MRS. J. H. HORNING
REV. W. W. PATTON	REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
MR. DWIGHT L. ROGERS	REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
REV. T. M. SHIPHERD	MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
REV. L. E. SMITH	MRS. LESLIE R. ROUNDS
MRS. D. C. TURNER	MR. FRED W. RUST
DEAN LUTHER A. WEIGLE	REV. H. H. SHORT
MR. C. C. WEST	MR. CHESTER L. THOMAS
MRS. H. P. WILLCOX	PROF. LAURA H. WILD
MR. LORING N. WOOD	MR. P. R. ZEIGLER

Administrative Committee, 1935

REV. F. Q. BLANCHARD	*REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
*REV. ROBERT W. COE	*REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
*REV. EDWARD W. CROSS	MR. L. H. ROCKWELL
MISS MARION V. CUTHBERT	*MRS. LESLIE R. ROUNDS
MRS. LUCIUS R. EASTMAN	REV. ALFRED G. WALTON
MR. ALFRED H. HAUSER	*MRS. H. P. WILLCOX
MRS. LAWRENCE R. HOWARD	*MR. LOREN N. WOOD
*MRS. ATHELLA M. HOWSARE	

* Also members of Executive Committee.

OFFICE AND FIELD STAFF

Department of Missions

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*
GEORGE N. WHITE, *Field Secretary*
HENRY S. BARNWELL, *Secretary of Negro Churches*
CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary of Puerto Rican Churches*
F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Pastor-at-Large Among Indians*
LOUIS M. HICKMAN, *Institutional Auditor*

Department of Promotion

GEORGE L. CADY, *Executive Secretary*
MRS. MARY D. WHITE, *Associate Secretary*
JUDSON L. CROSS, *Regional Secretary, Boston, Mass.*
JOHN R. SCOTTFORD, *Editorial Secretary*
HERBERT D. RUGG, *Publicity Secretary*
MISS HELEN F. SMITH, *Project Secretary*

Department of Finance

WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*
A. M. BUSHFIELD, *Assistant Treasurer*

Legacies

Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

Conditional Gifts

The Association offers liberal annuities, varying with ages, to persons who wish to make a bequest but need as large an income as possible during their lifetime.

*Ninety
Years
After
_____?*

The

American Missionary Association

1936

With Affectionate Appreciation

this Review is Dedicated to

The Reverend George Luther Cady, D.D.

Dr. Cady served the Association with unabated enthusiasm and loyal convictions as its Executive Secretary of the Department of Promotion from 1917 to 1936.

He believed what he said and said what he believed fearlessly, relentlessly, but always in the spirit of friendliness and goodwill.

See page 57 for further statement.

Theology Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California



NINETY YEARS AFTER ____?

Early in 1846 a group who called themselves "friends of Bible Missions" assembled in Syracuse, New York. In their convention call, among other things, they said, "The time has come when those who would sustain missions for the propagation of a pure and free Christianity should institute churches from which the sins of caste . . . shall be excluded." ("A Crusade of Brotherhood," A. F. Beard, p 31.) The outcome of this convention, a little later in the same year, was the incorporation of The American Missionary Association. That was ninety years ago. What about the sins of caste in the year 1936?

The primary issue in the minds of the founders of the Association was Negro slavery. Aid was given to one hundred and sixty-eight mission churches (63 in Illinois, 29 in Wisconsin, 20 in Iowa, 19 in Michigan, 30 in Ohio and 7 in Kansas), provided they would preach the gospel of abolition. (Not all of these churches were Congregational.) Assistance was also given by prominent members of the Association to the abolitionist group at Lane Seminary in Cincinnati. Sympathizers at Oberlin College were encouraged and supported. Tracts were circulated. Slaves who made their way North were befriended. Those in the South whose consciences disapproved slavery were enlisted in a nation-wide movement toward freedom.

The *spirit* of the Association was that of the earnest Quaker of New Jersey, Benjamin Lundy, "who wrote and spoke the truth in love," rather than that of William Lloyd Garrison, who wrote concerning slavery, "On the subject I do not wish to speak with moderation." (ibid. pp. 11-12.) The Lundy spirit has ever characterized the Association's work. However, its members and officers have never wavered in their convictions concerning the full and equal rights of Negroes. When Kentucky passed its educational segregation law because both white and Negro students were admitted to Berea College the Association joined

in carrying the case through the Supreme Court. When Florida forbade by law the teaching of Negro children by white people the Association closed its school at Orange Park, but continued Fessenden Academy which already was in charge of Negroes. The procedure here would seem to indicate that the Association was not opposed to placing schools entirely in the hands of Negroes, but rather to the principle of compulsory segregation. In all of this perhaps a fair statement would be that the Association has proceeded with the convictions of Garrison and the spirit of Lundy.

But where have we come after ninety years? We might tell the story of the growth of schools for Negroes in the South from the Association's beginnings at Fortress Monroe in Virginia to the spread of public schools through all the southern states, with some fifty-five thousand Negro teachers. We might boast that illiteracy among Negroes has dropped from over eighty per cent at the close of the Civil War to less than twenty per cent. An always absorbing story is that of the rise from slavery of Booker T. Washington, through his building of Tuskegee Institute to his friendship with Mr. Rosenwald and the construction of over five thousand Rosenwald Schools for Negroes. The splendid work of the General Education Board in stimulating and assisting every state and county in the South to do more and better things educationally for Negroes deserves a large place in the story of what has happened in ninety years. The effective work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds is worth mentioning always. Another thrilling story, should the Association care to talk about itself, would be its assistance in the creation and development of institutions of higher learning such as Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, LeMoyne, Dillard and Tillotson.

From all this we refrain, not because we are so modest, but because we hang our heads in shame that after ninety years the sins of caste still hamstring most efforts toward a free and united society in the "land of the free and the brave." The primary change in the status of the Negro in America from 1846 to 1936 is from that of a slave to that of almost an outcaste. A slave is a person held in bondage by another. An outcaste is one who occupies a separate position in society based on such things as difference in wealth, hereditary rank, privileges, et cetera. Who can deny that in America to-day in every section of the country and in every walk of life the Negro is almost universally shunted aside, denied rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, treated as an inferior, almost an "untouchable"? Here it is that we find the virus

that undermines the health of our democracy, makes anemic our Christianity and makes callous the soul of him who does the discriminating.* The test of a democracy, the mark of Christianity, the measure of a man's soul lie in the value placed on personality. All men of all races, nations and classes are first and last persons. The sins of caste are the sins which dwarf personality,—imprison man's soul, narrow his mind, dull the edge of his conscience, blur his vision of beauty and transmute love into hatred. Here is where we arrive at the heart of the race problem in America. This is why our race question becomes essentially a religious one. There are those who see the solution through pressure or the removal of pressure from outside. The trouble says one lies in economic injustice. Another says it is a question of the ballot. Another sees the solution in justice through the courts. Still others continue to think in terms of the strategic philosophy enunciated by Booker T. Washington in his famous Atlanta speech, that "in all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

The great and basic fact of the universe is that mankind is one, that persons are persons. Most people in the United States believe in one God. If one be the God and Father of us all then who is outside the pale? Who has caste and who outcaste? Whether we believe in one God or not, it is surely an incontrovertible fact that we live on one planet, that we have a common biological origin with no so-called pure bloods or thoroughbreds to be found anywhere. We are governed by one Constitution, held accountable by common laws, ravaged by the same diseases.

If we cannot see this religiously and apply our Christianity in the treatment of the Negro, then we shall be compelled sooner or later to face it through generations of disharmony, strife and possibly bloodshed. The great Emancipator said that our nation could not continue half free and half slave. Inability to discover amicable ways whereby we could be united in freedom led to the "irrepressible conflict." An

* The following from an address by the President of William and Mary College in Virginia at a banquet honoring Dr. James Hardy Dillard on the occasion of his eightieth birthday gives significant substance to this statement: "Very few men in this room know what it cost in misunderstanding from one's own blood and neighbors when Dr. Dillard went out on what seemed to be a hopeless quest—giving the South a square deal. I say 'the South' because the men who baited the Negroes and harassed and oppressed and lynched them were lynching their own souls and destroying their own civilization, though they knew it not."

equally fundamental dictum is that we cannot continue nine-tenths caste and one-tenth outcaste.

Here is where we stand ninety years after. The question is no longer a sectional one. There have been race riots in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, as well as in Atlanta and Tulsa. Discrimination in the hotels and public swimming pools in northern centers is as irritating and as unjust as Jim Crow cars and last seats in back-entrance galleries of concert halls in the South. Hiring a Negro at a lower wage because he is a Negro raises the same problem whether it be in Detroit or New Orleans. Racially segregated districts in Maine breed the same social diseases as racially segregated districts in California. Separate churches for white and colored people north of the Mason and Dixon Line set at naught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man as much as separate churches south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Ninety years after ____?

Ninety years after the sins of caste are deeply rooted in American economic, social, political, educational and religious life. We re-issue the call to the friends of missions. "The time has come when those who would sustain missions for the propagation of a pure and free Christianity should institute arrangements for sustaining churches, from which the sins of caste shall be excluded. . . . *To bear such discrimination in silence, not to say to direct practice of fellowship therein, is enough to paralyze the faith and hope of the church.*"

FRED BROWNLEE.

ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

The various home missionary boards affiliated with the Congregational-Christian Churches of America have been moving steadily toward unification in promotion and administration. The movement was begun in the interest of unified promotion. For years the various societies had held separate annual meetings which were largely of a promotional character. Meanwhile they maintained their own promotional units and approached the churches directly in their own ways for financial support. As a convenience to many who cared to attend all of the meetings it was suggested that the annual meetings of the societies be combined in one meeting with continuing sessions, the biennial meetings to be held in conjunction with the General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches.

This led to the development of "apportionment" giving on the part of the churches to all of the societies. The promotional units of the separate societies were gradually discontinued and a centralized promotional unit set up in their places. Another movement toward centralization was the election of identical boards of directors for each of the societies. A prior move in this direction was a fundamental amendment to the Constitution of each society whereby a bona fide delegate to the General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches became automatically a voting member of each society. While membership at large has continued to be the practice in the case of each society, nevertheless this move placed the majority membership in the hands of the General Council delegates, increasing thereby their administrative responsibilities and authority.

At the meeting of the General Council in Oberlin in June, 1934, what was called a "Strategy Committee" was elected charged with the commission to make further studies and recommend further steps toward the unification of the societies. This Committee reported to the General Council at Holyoke, Mass., in June, 1936. Its report and recommendations were adopted and later ratified by the directors of each society at their duly called meetings, which were held in conjunction with the meetings of the General Council.

The principal features of these recommendations were: First, the

creation of a new administrative position called the Executive Vice President of the Home Board. To this very important leadership in administrative co-ordination the Rev. William F. Frazier, D.D., State Superintendent of Connecticut, was elected. Second, the elimination of the former Commission on Missions and the substitution of the Missions Council. Third, further co-ordination through the Missions Council of the promotional units of the foreign and home boards. Fourth, the appointment of a "Unity Committee" with Dr. Frazier as its chairman, charged with the responsibility to complete the plans for corporate unification as soon as feasible. This "Unity-Committee" went right to work and believes that the way is now clear to complete, at the meetings of the boards of directors, in January, 1937, the work of final unification.

This should mean no interruption in the nature or character of the work of The American Missionary Association. It is the purpose of those who have advocated and consummated unification that the work of each society should not only be continued but also strengthened and made more effective. Friends interested in the special lines of work and institutions created and developed by the Association may rest assured that the work will continue along lines and according to ideas and ideals which have made possible the valued services of the Association since its beginnings ninety years ago.

Moreover, friends of the work of the Association should be multiplied. It has been the gifts of loyal friends which have made possible school and college buildings and substantial endowments. Buildings and equipment have never been adequate and the income from endowments has never been sufficient. Endowment funds will be guarded with the same meticulous care as formerly, and in all cases the precise wishes of the donors will be adhered to strictly.

Changes in Officers and Directors

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held at Mount Holyoke College in June, 1936, record a number of significant changes in officers and directors or members of the Executive and Administrative Committees as the directors of the Association are officially known. In a number of instances the persons whose names no longer appear gave voluntarily many years of loyal and important service. The Association can ill afford to lose them.

Dr. William Horace Day of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was president of the Association from 1923 to June, 1936. Dr. Day was person-



The Reverend William F. Frazier, D.D.

ally interested in the work and visited the field on several occasions. His visits to Puerto Rico, the Indian Missions and a number of the Southern schools and colleges were greatly appreciated. He will long be remembered as a gracious presiding officer, a charming friend and a delightful fellow-worker.

Dr. George E. Haynes of New York became vice-president in 1927 after serving for five years as a member of the Executive Committee. Dr. Haynes is a product of The American Missionary Association, having been graduated from Fisk University where he later taught the social sciences. His intimate knowledge of the field and wide experience in all that has to do with the life and welfare of American Negroes made him a helpful counsellor and a valued officer.

Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard of Cleveland, Ohio, became a member of the Executive Committee in 1909. In 1927 he became chairman of the Committee, in which capacity he served until June, 1936. His long service, intimate knowledge of evolving problems and changing policies, intense interest and sound judgment made Dr. Blanchard's services of infinite value. No one was more faithful in attendance at regular and special meetings. No one gave of his time and thought more generously. No one participated more deeply and sympathetically in the varied human relationship situations and problems which constantly came before the Committee. As preacher at Talladega College and Fisk University he brought much inspiration to students and staff members. His visit to Puerto Rico is still referred to with much pleasure and satisfaction by those who were on the various staffs at the time. LeMoyne College and Tougaloo College were delighted to have him with them last spring.

Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman became intimately acquainted with more of the schools and colleges and their personnel than anyone who has served on the Committee. Presidents and principals were glad when she came and happy to receive letters from her. She penetrated to the bottom of things. She was keen about the ends in view as well as the means and methods of getting there. She inspired principals and teachers with a higher and finer sense of beauty. Her suggestions in decorations, pictures and landscaping have borne fruit in a number of instances. Fortunately, Mrs. Eastman will continue in close touch with some of the work as a trustee of LeMoyne and Tougaloo Colleges and Dillard University. Her many friends in the other schools hope that she will not forget them.

Mrs. H. P. Willcox served for eight years, and made one never-

to-be-forgotten field trip. Her keen interest, genuine sympathy, faithful attendance and constant good cheer made her services invaluable. We miss her.

Mr. Loren N. Wood rendered a unique and immeasurable service. His legal counsel and wisdom on financial matters were indispensable. Seldom has a member of the Committee had an opportunity to be of such great financial service to the Association. His wise counsel and efficient handling of a block of the Association's holdings substantially increased its income for all time.

Dr. Alfred G. Walton was a delightful member of the Committee from 1927 to January, 1936. His important work as chairman of a special committee on the survey of the Southern Churches marked him as the kind of person whom the Association should keep as a director for all time. His visits to the schools and colleges and commencement addresses were greatly appreciated. We are happy to have him continue as a trustee of LeMoyne College.

Mrs. Athella M. Howsare became a member of the Committee at the time of the merger of the Congregational and Christian Churches. Her gracious service, kindly interest and loyal devotion were much appreciated. We count her a friend and know that she always will have an encouraging word for the work and the workers of the Association. It is hoped that she may yet have an opportunity to see some of the field first-hand.

And what shall we say of **Mrs. Lawrence R. Howard**? Surely we miss her. She served as a member of the Committee from 1927 to January, 1936. Her interest in the work of the Association was of long standing. There was a connection through marriage with General O. O. Howard of Freedmen's Bureau fame. Then, too, she was connected with the famous Riggs family and spent many happy days in the home of Dr. Thomas Riggs collecting interesting and intimate material on his life and work. It is hoped that a way may some day be found to print this material. As a speaker and writer on the work of The American Missionary Association, Mrs. Howard did a service of rare value. She knew how to see, hear and describe things.

INCOME

The Association's income continues far below the needs on the field. Salaries, for the most part always unpardonably low, continued at a fifteen per cent reduction as compared with pre-depression salaries. In the face of rising costs of living this becomes increasingly serious. Repairs on buildings, lack of adequate sanitary equipment in various places and fire risks place a grave responsibility on any organization, to say nothing about one bearing the name Christian. Respect for personality and championship of the rights and privileges of the disadvantaged man are not enough. The souls of men dwell in material bodies which must also be protected from danger and injury. In this respect, public institutions generally are far superior to many private institutions and most missionary ones.

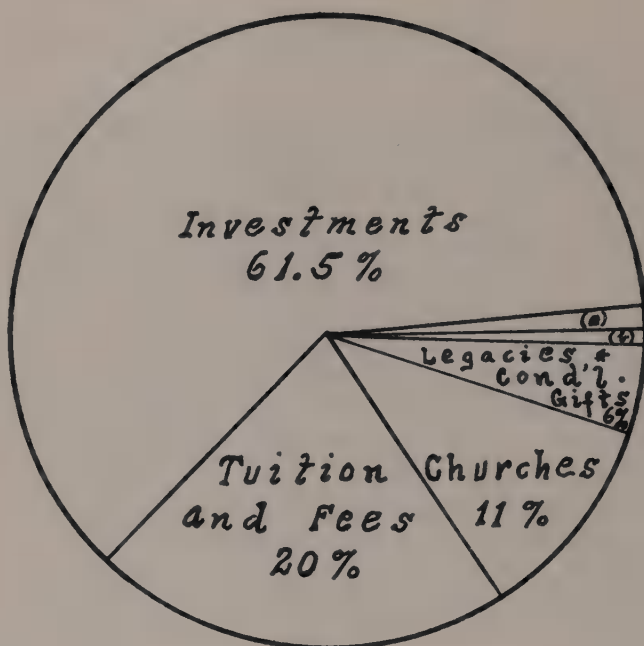
In spite of reduced salaries and neglected buildings and equipment the Association's accumulated debt was increased by \$61,575.26, making the debt \$90,458.30 on September 30, 1936.

The income from all sources for 1935-1936 was \$689,834.03. Of this amount \$423,870.74 came from income on investments, \$39,452.70 from legacies and matured annuity gifts, \$133,759.79 from tuitions and fees collected at the schools and colleges, \$82,412.20 from the Congregational-Christian Churches, \$4,153.32 from individual donations, and \$6,185.28 from all other sources.

The most encouraging feature about this report is the amount received in tuition and fees at the institutions. When one considers the fact that the people served through The American Missionary Association schools and colleges are in the lowest economic bracket and are obliged to live under most distressing social handicaps, *what they do to secure some of life's higher values is nothing short of phenomenal.*

In addition to the sum collected in tuition and fees at the institutions over \$12,000 was received in donations through local efforts. When one compares this with \$4,000 received by the Association from individual donors at large again the comparison is overwhelmingly in favor of those closest to the field of service and lowest in the scale of private income. In addition \$100,428 was collected covering student board, room, laundry and medical charges. Then, too, Ryder Hospital in

INCOME FOR 1935-1936



(a) Donations .06 % (b) Other Sources .09 %

Puerto Rico reported \$31,000 collected from patients, making a grand total collected locally for tuitions, fees, board and lodging, hospital fees and local donations of \$277,187. *What has this to say to one's philosophy of life? What does it mean to those charged with the responsibility to increase the general income?*

One thing would seem to be true,—there has yet to be found a substitute for self-discipline in character building and intellectual growth. It is the problem-solvers who develop intellectual capacity farthest and soul-wrestlers with moral and aesthetic ideas and ideals who dig deepest and reach highest in character achievement.

On the other hand self-support and local giving prove that the surest way to financial support is to bring the need and the prospective giver as close together as possible. The "baby on the doorstep" is a

pathetic picture from every angle, but the wayward, harassed or depraved mother knows without doubt that her infant when discovered is sure of protection and care. How to keep present givers in close touch with the work and how to bring prospective givers into intimate contact therewith is the central issue in promotion.

Fortunately for the Association's work, Mr. George N. White thinks and works in these terms. He grew up in the work,—educated at Atlanta University and trained for twenty years as the principal of Burrell Normal School in Florence, Alabama. For the past ten years he has spoken in churches, at conferences and in young people's assemblies all over the country. Invitations to return engagements are common for him. Always he endeavors in natural and honest ways to establish contacts, through first-hand, realistic presentations of the issues, the work, and the needs. The close attention which he has given during the past year to former and new givers has already begun to bear fruit. The trouble is that he is only one and the field is wide.

We are happy to report here as another and very effective means of relating givers to the actual work the generous way in which the women of the churches supply sheets, pillow-cases, linens, towels and bandages and sales-room articles for The American Missionary Association's schools and hospitals. Most of this material is new and is estimated to be worth many thousand dollars annually.

(See page 55 showing all institutions on the average over fifty per cent self-supporting.)

LEADERSHIP

The Rev. William Stuart Nelson was elected President of Dillard University. Mr. Nelson comes from Kentucky. He was graduated from Howard University and Yale Divinity School. After studying abroad for a year he became assistant to the president of Howard University and later president of Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. He is a cultivated gentleman of high personal qualities, understands what education is about and is of proved administrative ability.

Miss Ruth A. Morton, who a year ago became Director of Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, was made general director of all of the Association's community schools.

Mr. Frank A. DeCosta, an Avery Institute and Lincoln University graduate, was made Principal of Avery. He succeeds Mr. Benjamin Cox, who with Mrs. Cox retired after many years of successful service. Mr. DeCosta proves the exception to the rule, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

The Rev. F. Philip Frazier was made coordinator of the worker's training school at Santee and the Indian church work on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reservations. The work at Santee is an interesting and promising experiment in adult education. There will be four teaching-families and six student-families in residence for most of the year. Other features at Santee such as institutes, young people's conferences, correspondence school and the printing press are equally worth while.

Mr. Neill A. McLean became director of the adult education and community service program at Brick School, Bricks, North Carolina. Mr. McLean is a Hampton graduate, taught later at Hampton and did graduate work in agriculture at Cornell University.

The Rev. Rudolf Hertz found himself without a position, and most unfortunately no opening appeared for him elsewhere in the Association's services, when the regular school work at Santee was discontinued. Mr. Hertz entered the Indian work eighteen years ago as successor to Dr. Thomas Riggs on the Cheyenne River Reservation. Later he became general supervisor of the church work among the Indians on the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reserva-



The Reverend William Stuart Nelson
President of Dillard University

tions. On the retirement of Dr. Fred Riggs as principal of Santee School, Mr. Hertz was made principal and the Rev. F. Philip Frazier was put in charge of the church work. In the integration of the work at Santee with the church work Mr. Frazier became the coordinator of the entire work. Mr. Hertz is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Gregory, S. D.

No one is better equipped by knowledge of the Indian and devotion to him, to serve him than Mr. Hertz. Intelligent, brave, sympathetic and heroic, Mr. Hertz is an Indian advocate par excellence.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

With the cooperation of the General Education Board and local citizens the Association was able to build, during the past year, an adequate administration and academic building, and a residence for the president at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tennessee. LeMoyne now has a beautiful campus with almost one thousand feet front on Walker Avenue. It stands alone in the field of quality education in the midst of almost one million Negroes within a hundred-mile radius.

A practice house-keeping house for the Home Economics department at Tillotson College was erected during the summer. It will also be used as a guest house.

The appropriation for major repairs and replacements is entirely too small,—\$25,000 for over four million dollars worth of property.

Lack of adequate fire protection and meagre sewage disposal facilities at several institutions are sources of constant worry and anxiety.

No money for landscaping, and too little for paint, negative classroom teaching concerning things beautiful.

In some cases we still keep school on the third floor of frame buildings without adequate fire-escapes.

Buildings need not be costly, but they ought to be substantial, well protected from fire, and easily vacated in case of an emergency. More attention should be given to the beauty of their lines and proportions also, as well as to the beauty of their surroundings. Where there is aesthetic imagination this need not be expensive. *Buildings and campuses are educators* as well as teachers, books, and laboratory equipment.



New building, Le Moyne College, Memphis, Tennessee



GLEANINGS FROM FIELD REPORTS

"The tone of life, made up of all of the intangible but highly important psychological attitudes and habits, has been steadily and appreciably raising itself."

Talladega College.

"Special emphasis was laid on self-expression activities during the year, especially in music and dramatics."

Dillard University.

"President Emeritus Holmes is still making a notable contribution to the college life in the raising of substantial gifts through correspondence with friends cultivated during his administration."

Tougaloo College.

"Austin has grown prouder of and more friendly to our college. Contacts were made with the community through inter-racial and music groups. The ministers from surrounding counties met on the campus for conference."

Tillotson College.

"That the building program came just in time was demonstrated by the record-breaking enrollment of four hundred and sixteen full-time students. The students met higher standards successfully."

LeMoyne College.

"From one-third to one-half of our graduates enter the teaching profession. Our department of social science has become the center for research in the South on problems involving race relations."

Fisk University.

"In all the North Alabama contests,—athletics, musical, oratorical—our students received honors."

Trinity School.

"To the annual clinic at Tuskegee we took adults as well as children."

Cotton Valley School.

"Our most outstanding piece of work was the beginning of a health program. This is a concrete beginning in our functional school and community program." Lincoln Normal School.

"In a state-wide musical festival, in contests with twenty of the best high schools, our choral class was co-winner of the loving-cup for excellence in vocal music." Fessenden Academy.

"One of our boys is Vice President of the State Older Boys Conference, and two of our girls hold the positions of President and Vice President in the Older Girls Conference." Ballard Normal School.

"We entertained the Savannah District Teachers and Educational Association and Parent-Teachers Association. The County officials were very appreciative and there now exists a better understanding between the white and colored schools." Dorchester Academy.

"The cooperation received from the County Superintendent has been most encouraging." Lincoln Academy.

"Since the organization of the Charleston Inter-racial Committee we have furnished the music for its meetings. This year the Committee presented our chorus in concert." Avery Institute.

"Our Arts and Crafts Department reached a high-water mark. Mountain people are natural whittlers. The demand for our wood-carvings exceeds the facilities of the school to turn out first-class products." Pleasant Hill Academy.

"Seven of our twelve graduates will be in college next year, and one has registered for training in nursing." Blanche Kellogg Institute.

"With public and U. S. Government schools available for Indian children and youth through the high school we shall henceforth turn our attention to adult education and training in church and community leadership." Santee School.

"The year 1935-'36 has not been monotonous to say the least." (Read pages 25-27.) Fort Berthold Mission.

"We are encouraged by the wholehearted cooperation of our neighboring co-workers, Episcopal and Catholic leaders."

Rosebud Reservation Mission.

"The Roman Catholics have been giving more careful attention to their work and have been spending more money on schools, hospitals and church buildings. Also the priests go to the rural districts to serve the people religiously and by performing wedding ceremonies. We are happy in this excellent by-product of Protestant Missions." (See pages 28-29.)

Puerto Rico Churches.

"The past year's experiences lead us to believe that we are seeking to make religious education more religious, and to get beyond verbalization to actual religious living." (See pages 20-21.)

Negro Churches.

SOUTHERN CHURCH WORK AMONG NEGROES

REV. HENRY STEPHEN BARNWELL, *Secretary*

The year 1935-36, which has just closed its doors and left us standing on the threshold of a new year, has not only proved an epoch-making one but has actually been the completion of one era and the beginning of another for Negro Church Work in the South.

The Strategy Committee has taken the decisive step which transferred the supervision of Southern Negro Churches to the Home Missionary Society. Aunt Mary Ann, as the Association is fondly called, has nurtured us carefully along with her schools, which came into being at the same time, indeed, some of the churches grew out of the schools.

The question comes, "Why the transfer?"

The answer, "Why not?"

During this year of uncertainty our work has not become stagnant. Perhaps the most outstanding accomplishments have been in our department of Religious Education, newly created within the Atlanta office and directed by Miss Phoebe L. Fraser. In our efforts to establish trends toward vital religious experience we have, in this department, stressed particularly:

Leadership Training Institutes and Classes.

How to Introduce Better Worship Services.

Field Visitation Guided by "Church year" Program.

Workers' Conferences.

Workers' and Young Peoples' Summer Conferences.

Summer Student Service Program.

Christian Life Conferences (retreats—youth 14-18; 18-24).

When it was noted in field visitation that worship yet remained the chief source of consolation for the majority of memberships, we concentrated on aids to making worship more beneficial and realistic.

Our Christian Life Conferences and Workers' Conferences proved laboratories set up in the midst of youth and workers' experiences, where their interpretations, appraisals and redirection in the light of Christian ideals go into the making of a better community. This all makes for a more vital form of religious living.

In our Leadership Training classes we have sought to bring religion to grips with life. This step will guide us largely in our coming year's program as well as attention to the placement of youth in church activity whenever and wherever possible.

The past year's experiences lead us to believe that we are seeking to make religious education more religious, and to get beyond verbalization to actual religious living. Evangelism rises proportionately to our efforts, from every activity in our unified church program, and cannot be relegated to a specific department as such, but becomes the index of the summation of our unified program.

With the impetus of the department of Religious Education, the cooperation of the entire field, and the judicious supervision of the Extension Boards, we feel sure that the new church year will not fall short of our expectations nor of previous records set, in proving that Southern Negro Churches are marching forward with unswerving faith toward the highest possible fulfillment of their task.

For statistics, see page 53.

THE INDIAN CHURCHES

The Rosebud, Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations

REV. F. PHILIP FRAZIER, *Coordinator*

We have Sunday meetings at twenty-six organized churches and one mission station. Nine Dakota ordained men, twelve licentiates and five lay-workers carry on these services during the year. Bull Head and Humph Creek stations joined to establish a Congregational church. This they named Pine-Little Eagle Congregational Church. Membership lists have been revised. We are attempting to trim the rolls so that the actual members will be listed. Each of these churches has regular church officers and organizations such as Women's Society and Y. M. C. A. Few conduct a Sunday School and three have Young People's work.

Spring Ministers' Retreat was held at the Easter season at Fort Pierre. The general program began at nine o'clock in the morning, with morning and afternoon sessions. Thursday afternoon the group went out to Oahe to visit Dr. Thomas L. Riggs, who for fifty years served the Teton Indians. This pilgrimage was a great inspiration for all. We went right to the old chapel and held services there. Dr. Riggs was unable to come to the little chapel. After the benediction we walked over to the Riggs home and seated around the fireplace we observed the Communion. Dr. Thomas Riggs administered the sacraments in the Indian language. Rev. Truby Iron Mocassin and Rev. Clayton Hold passed out the bread and wine. In essence Dr. Riggs told us that we might have eloquence in our sermons, energy for our church activities, but all this would not accomplish anything if our lives were not in harmony with the great, loving, merciful God. Then, with his usual jovial laugh, he said, "Some of these days God's going to come and take me away to Heaven and I know I shall see many of my friends." Then he closed with a blessing upon the whole group.

Mrs. Riggs followed with a short talk, thanking us for coming out there and telling us what it had meant to them. Then we all stood and sang together, "God be with you 'til we meet again." When we left this historic and sacred spot of the Dakota Missioiary Work, our

hearts were warmed by contact with the source of missionary spirit which made it possible to bring light, truth and salvation to our Indian people. We experienced something that never will be repeated. To have had a few minutes with an individual who loved our Indian race because he believed in God and Jesus Christ and his gospel, to have shared with him the Holy Communion, to have received his advice seasoned by long years of experience, and to have received his benediction and blessing was a mountain-top experience indeed.

Two Dakota Association meetings are held annually. The spring meeting was held at Bull Head, South Dakota, in connection with the organization of the Pine-Little Eagle Congregational Church. The fall meeting was in connection with the Mission Meeting in August at Mini Ska Presbyterian Church in Rosebud. The Mission Meeting is an annual meeting of thirty-seven Presbyterian churches and twenty-six Congregational churches.

Daily Vacation Bible Schools were held for eight weeks in June and July. We were grateful for the cooperative attitudes of the government people and the public school boards for helping. We are encouraged by the wholehearted cooperation of our neighboring co-workers, Episcopal and Catholic leaders. Miss Ruth Frances of Schauffler College at Cleveland, Ohio, came to help. Miss Roberta Price of Athol, South Dakota, volunteered her services. Reuben Kitto drove the truck and looked after the equipment and the light plant as well as teaching whenever classes were formed for him. The places to which we went were: Little Eagle Consolidated School. This school had a bus which transported our children from the country. The Domestic Science teacher, principal and school board all worked to help us. The government gave lunch to the children. The Episcopal minister, Rev. Cyril Rouillard, and wife came into the program and taught their Episcopal children. Our next place was Fort Yates, North Dakota. Here the public school building was turned over to us. The Community Church was also placed at our disposal, where we conducted a Communion Service planned by the young people. Here the school consisted of Indians and white, Catholic, Episcopal and Congregational. Our third place for our Daily Vacation Bible School was on the Cheyenne River Reservation. Here we were given the use of a government day school, equipment and food for the children's noonday lunch. The Redscalfold Consolidated School gave us another week of interesting experiences. We had plenty of hot water for showers but had to haul drinking water from a town which was about twenty-seven miles distant. Our truck hauled boys, girls and

parents for our classes every school day. Here again the government gave food and furnished the gas and oil for transportation. In four places we held school for one week, and in two we had two weeks. Our first two weeks school was at Ponca Creek Day School. Community singing, moving-pictures and programs by the children and adults of the community were some of the parts of the community services.

During the year we have carried out the following projects:

Furniture projects for parsonage homes carried on since the State Conference, to which we have had some real responses. Armour Community Church gave a truck load of furniture toward this project, also clothes and toys. The Ipswich young people furnished the five rooms at Little Eagle Mission House. The Redfield Church gave us some pews. The Athol Community Church gave us some furniture and an organ. The Sioux Falls Congregational Church also contributed and the Milbank Church gave us dishes. In this way five parsonages were furnished.

Another project is to secure wells for each community. The Minnesota women contributed \$146 toward this project. The government is conducting well-digging projects on one or two reservations where we are working. We are hoping that by cooperation we can have proper water supply for our Indian people.

See page 54 for statistics.

FORT BERTHOLD MISSION

REV. HAROLD W. CASE, *Superintendent*

Elbowoods, North Dakota

The year 1935-36 has not been monotonous to say the least. In many ways it has been discouraging—the Indians are upset, discouraged and restless. They have advanced much during the last ten years in thinking for themselves. We thought they were about to take their place beside the white farmer but the new policy of the government has put fear into their hearts. Fear that if they accept it will be just another experiment, fear if they don't accept it they will be outcasts and will have to pay taxes. It has caused quarreling, jealousies—a let-down of individual progressiveness; return to old heathen customs; a feeling that we are Indians and always will be a race different. The drought with its discouragement continues. Money is very scarce. In fact, the people are desperately poor. In spite of this they have worked hard in their churches raising money for The American Missionary Association, the Annual Conference, state apportionment and local expenses of the church. They sent three young people to the state Young People's Camp, delegations to both district and state Christian Endeavor Conferences. The additional encouragement is the fact that there has been good attendance in the churches and a steady increase in membership.

The winter was the most severe on record, 56 degrees below zero, continuous snows and impassable roads. Twice as much fuel was used to keep the children comfortable. Epidemics of mumps and scarlet fever caused much trouble. Several times emergencies arose necessitating hurried trips to the nearest city hospital—ninety miles away. Perhaps an account of one week-end will describe this. Friday, Tom Enemy—our local deacon—who was a patient in the government hospital nearby, became worse and I was called that night and again six times before he died the morning of the second day. The family said, "You are our friend. We want you here when he goes." Yet I couldn't stop my other work. I had rented films and was showing them in the districts all that week for Lincoln Day offerings. I had been across the river the evening before he died and could not return before daylight

for I had to use a ferry. I had just gotten home, and upon entering the dining-room Mrs. Case told me that I was wanted at the hospital. I had only been there a short while when this grand old Christian gentleman passed on to the larger life. I was glad to be there to do what I could for the family. The family had been staying all week at our house for there was no other place in town for them to stay. During these same two days Rose Bull came to ask help. Her husband was very sick but wouldn't have the government doctor or come to the government hospital. He kept saying, "Get Mr. Case." I visited him and knew that he had a bad gall-stone attack and was in serious shape. I managed to have the government doctor help him, so he returned home again. Just as I started Mr. Enemy's funeral service the family drove in again with Mr. Bull. This time he collapsed as he stepped from the car. With the help of another we took him into the hospital and later he was taken to the city hospital at Minot. Yesterday—in spite of all the doctors could do—I laid his body to rest. He left a wife and four small children. While I was in Minot, ninety miles from home, Mrs. Case 'phoned me that the chairman of the trustees of our Nishu church had dropped dead. I left and returned home to do what I could there. Three children were living with us here at the Mission. The mother and father are both gone. During the last nine months I have had all funerals except two, twenty-four in all, and they all haven't been our church members, either.

Funerals have changed—less wailing and give-away and more Christian. However, the new plan of the government for the Indian will no doubt bring back much paganism.

Our 4-H Scout work continues in better shape than before. The Boy Scouts have raised \$100 and each boy will go to the County Scout Camp for three weeks with all expenses paid. Our children attending public school for class-room instruction makes our work more difficult, but we are swinging it. Mrs. Case and I are still on the School Board. Mrs. Case is also a member of the Board of Directors of the State Conference. We have two Indian girls in college; three more have finished high school. When we came fourteen years ago the sixth grade was the average. Due to the policy of the government, Bible work in the day schools has been given up. Miss Pitman, our community worker, has been putting in some fine work with the Indian women as well as in the Daily Vacation Bible School through the summer. Our children were enrolled in the state-wide Bible examination program and we were gratified to see them carry very high marks.

Our people are taking part in the district and state Congregational conferences, many times having parts in the programs. The churches of the state are helping us with supplies and clothing, more so than ever. Miss Pitman and I together have covered all of 20,000 miles in carrying out our program. Last fall we celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Arickara Church, with several of the white churches participating.

In closing I would like to relate a very interesting death-bed request. Wolfchief—perhaps as outstanding a Christian as we ever have had—had given his name to his nephew. On his death-bed he requested that this boy should attend (just now of school age) the Mission School and that he be turned over to our care. Financial provision was made to care for his board.

Enrollment: Total boarding students, 35; junior high, 6; elementary, 29. Total staff: 10.

THE PUERTO RICAN CHURCHES

REV. CHARLES I. MOHLER, *Secretary*

The progress of church work in Puerto Rico is not shown by numbers as much as in the real spirit of loyalty and better understanding of our people. This has been a year of struggle. The political unrest has been trying because of the approaching elections and because of the growing nationalist spirit which has resulted in violence and death in several instances. The people seem to be very desirous of trying an insular republic, but with such a good Uncle, just now it seems that a large majority favor continuing under his protection. The Socialist-Republican party has always stood strong for the United States Government and without doubt the elections in November will determine quite clearly the wishes of the people. The Roman Catholics have been giving more careful attention to their work and have been spending more money on schools, hospitals and church buildings than at any other time in Puerto Rico. Also they are traveling to the rural districts to serve the people religiously and perform marriage ceremonies. We can be happy in this excellent by-product of Protestant Missions.

The limitation of acreage given to sugar-cane has left the laboring class of people in Puerto Rico in a trying condition, without work at least one-half of the year and with no land for them to work themselves. In twenty-eight years that I have known the Island the country people have never been so hard pressed as at this time. Finally, hand-outs and the paying of salaries to hundreds of people for a pretence at work has demoralized the people into believing that it is not necessary to give an honest day's labor for the money they receive. Our churches have been struggling with these conditions and it is to their credit that they have held their own and made even small increases in the support of their work.

The number of members of the Congregational-Christian churches increased 212 during the year, two new churches were organized and one reopened for work, while the Sunday Schools and the Christian Endeavor Societies have made progress that gives encouragement for the future generation of the churches in the Island.

The training of workers is ever one of our greatest needs. This last year more than half of our pastors took extension work directed by our Seminary and during the summer session fifteen of the pastors attended for eleven days. I was asked to help as an instructor in "The Pastor as Administrator." The interest in this kind of work gives proof of a hopeful condition in our churches. Normal institutes for lay-workers were held at Ponce, Santurce, Ceiba and Humacao. Nineteen of our twenty-four churches had teachers, pastors or other church leaders taking courses of study in these Institutes. The Young People's Institute held at Blanche Kellogg Institute had young people from most of our churches, about 40 in all. Mrs. D. P. Barrett, Miss Carlota Confresí and Miss Amparo Montalvo of our United Church had places in the faculty of this young people's conference.

It has been an honor for our church to have the Rev. Florencio Sáez, our professor in the United Evangelical Seminary, as representative to the World Sunday School Convention at Oslo, Norway, this year. Mr. Sáez has also been chosen as the secretary of the Association of Evangelical Churches of the Island, which corresponds to the Federation of Churches in America. This organization works in harmony for the evangelization of Puerto Rico and especially cooperates in serving the Insular Government Institutions in a spiritual way. Its annual meeting is held each year in November. We were happy to have the visit of Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, our Secretary, and his good wife in March of this year. Mr. Brownlee as always gave his careful attention to our problems and mostly to some of our rural churches. This made possible the construction of two new parsonages, one at Santa Isabel, one at Ceiba and the purchase of a house with one-half acre of land at Medianía. We have made also extensive repairs in our church properties and additions to the churches at Medianía and Luquillo. At Humacao the church has recently placed an excellent bell in the tower at a cost of almost \$200, more than two hundred different people having made contributions.

See page 53 for statistics.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, Buell G. Gallagher, *President*: Thoreau once wrote, "You say you have built castles in the air and your work is not done. That is where they should be. Now put foundations under them." This has been a year of foundation laying at Talladega College. With the completion of the million-dollar endowment fund, which the trustees have named *The Frederick A. Sumner Memorial Endowment Fund*, the present program of the College is reasonably stabilized. The General Education Board has, therefore, offered to Talladega a conditional gift of \$65,000, which must be matched by the College, in order that the much needed new library may be erected. Important steps have been taken, looking forward to the inclusion of administrative, faculty, and student representation in the determination of college policies. The first of a projected series of faculty houses has been erected. A professor of religion has been added to the faculty. The new curriculum, now in its third year, has been developed on sound academic lines. The tone of life, made up of all of the intangible but highly important psychological attitudes and habits, has been steadily and appreciably raising itself. Foundations—financial, structural, academic, aesthetic, and psychological—are being laid to support the dream of a first-class Christian College.

More than two hundred churches and several hundred individuals scattered across the country have been of direct assistance in laying these foundations. The American Missionary Association, in addition to its regular support (30% of the budget), has been the principal factor in the completion of the endowment campaign. Intelligent, imaginative, and understanding, a Board of Trustees includes Mr. George W. Crawford, B.A., Talladega, 1900 (LL.B., Yale), who this year completed thirty years as a trustee of the college. (*See page 46 also*)
Enrollment: Total students, 507; college, 261; senior high, 74; junior high, 42; elementary, 90; kindergarten, 37; special, 3; boarding students, 221.
Number of graduates: college, 48; senior high, 18.
Staff: Total, 62; consisting of: president, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 42; others, 18.

Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, Will W. Alexander, *President* until July 31; William Stuart Nelson, *President* from August 1, 1936: Dillard University, a merger of New Orleans University and Straight College, found its greatest problem during the first year in unifying diverse student bodies, different curricula, and a faculty partially recruited from the old faculties but also from other institutions. The best evidence that these ends were achieved is to be found in a student body that at the end of the year was highly loyal, and enthusiastic about Dillard.

Special emphasis was laid on self-expression activities during the year. The work in music and dramatics attracted such favorable attention that a grant of \$25,000 was received from the General Education Board to expand these two departments during the next three years. A debating team from Dillard, after receiving preliminary training at Grinnell College, toured the Southwest and South in the interests of the Emergency Peace Campaign. Two Dillard students formed a delegation to two peace camps during the summer in representing the school.

Large audiences were attracted to the University during the year, as various special occasions were celebrated. A choir of 40 voices made an extensive tour, appearing before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a climax to the tour.

The trustees had planned for a student body of 200. The enrollment for the regular school year was 281, and, including new students enrolling in the summer quarter, considerably in excess of 300. Advance enrollments indicate a substantial increase during the year 1936-1937.

Much of the success of the first year has been due to an aggressive, youthful, well-trained faculty, which, in public appearances, in literary publications, and in their regular teaching programs has brought distinction to the institution.

With the election of President William Stuart Nelson to succeed Acting President Will W. Alexander, the University moves into its new year with every anticipation of continued progress and expansion. (*See page 45 also*)

Enrollment: Total college students, 281. (In addition, 91 in summer session, including 43 boarders.)

Total graduates: college, 29.

Staff: Total, 32.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Judson L. Cross, President: The academic year of 1935-36 marks the beginning of the new administration, which, while it was officially taken over in June, 1935, did not actually begin to function on the ground until September. It has been an exceptional year, in that the number of men students in the college and boarding departments outnumbered the women slightly over 50 per cent.

President Emeritus Holmes is still making a notable contribution to the college life in the raising of substantial gifts through correspondence with friends he cultivated during his administration.

The College held a summer session for the first time during the summer of 1935, which, considering the lateness of the plans and the issuing of the publicity, was well attended with a total enrollment of 72. This summer session fills a real need in Mississippi, providing opportunity for gaining credit on a college basis on the part of high school teachers. The College has the hearty endorsement of the State Board of Education and is still raising the standards for Negro education throughout the state.

The most notable improvement in the physical property was the remodeling, redecorating, and furnishing of the President's apartment on the upper floor of the original plantation "Mansion" which from the beginning has stood on the highest spot of Tougaloo's otherwise low delta land.

Miss Coleman, our librarian, received a General Education Board Fellowship and studied at Columbia University. During the coming year, Prof. Larsen, of the department of economics, Miss Davies, of the department of English, and Mr. Fraser, of the department of education, will be away for advance study. In the college graduating class there were four *Cum Laudes*.

In athletics the College had a successful season in football, winning the championship trophy of the South Central Athletic Conference. In basket-ball, the only other major sport, the record was not so good, due to injuries to key players and an epidemic of influenza.

The year 1935-36 has been largely one of adjustment with a new president and an acting dean. There have been certain handicaps, but with the return of Dean Cobb to full duty in the fall and a full faculty, Tougaloo looks forward to a year of real progress. (*See page 46 also*)

Enrollments: Total students, 277; college, 107; senior high, 41; elementary, 113; kindergarten, 16; boarding students, 103. (In addition, 72 in summer session, including 39 boarders.)

Number of graduates: college, 16; senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 34; consisting of: president, 1; dean, 1; teachers, 21; others, 11.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Mary E. Branch, *President:* This was Tillotson's first year of co-education during Miss Branch's administration. Fifty-four young men enrolled. There will be many more next year. Two professors were on leave studying toward their doctorates. Many new books were placed in the library. Additional equipment was placed in the chemistry and biological laboratories. Contacts were made with the community through inter-racial and music groups. Austin has grown prouder of and more friendly to Tillotson. Regular church services were held on the campus with marked regularity in attendance on the part of the student body. A successful conference was held on the campus for the ministers of the surrounding counties. For the second time, Tillotson took part in the triangular debate held annually among Prairie View, St. Philip's and Tillotson Colleges.

To develop the athletic side of the curriculum, new equipment has been added to the physical education department. The tennis courts were repaired and kept in excellent condition. As an NYA project, the boys constructed a basket-ball court for the use of the young men. In order to reach the young people of the state, contact trips were made by various members of the faculty.

Enrollment: college, 293; specials, 1; boarding students, 90. (In addition, 206 in summer session.)

Number of graduates: college, 19. (In addition, 9 from summer session.)

Staff: Total, 22; consisting of: president, 1; deans, 2; teachers, 13; others, 6.

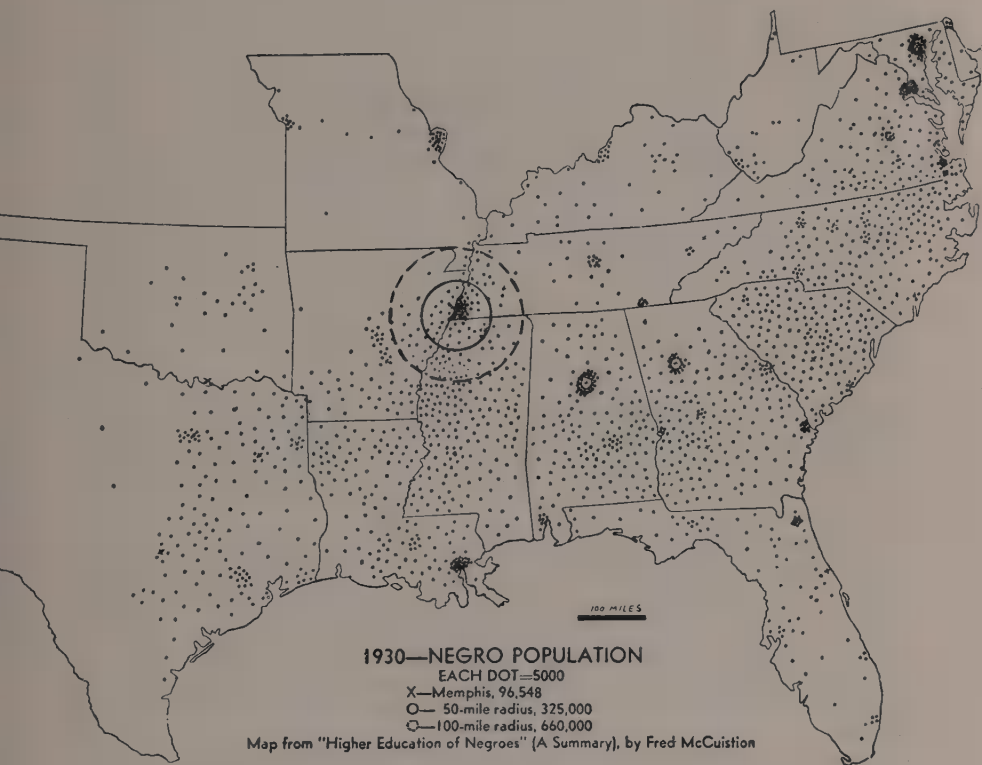
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, Frank Sweeney, *President:* 1935-36 was a climatic year in many ways. A continuous campaign was carried on for the \$5,000 which was pledged locally to meet the conditional gifts of the General Education Board and The American Missionary Association for the new buildings, resulting in the collection of \$5,800. The new academic building and president's residence will be ready for occupancy in the fall. Steele Hall was remodelled and will be used exclusively as a science-library building. That the building program came just in time was demonstrated by the record-breaking enrollment of 416 full-time students. A comprehensive plan of knitting the alumni back into the institution was begun through an Alumni Records Bureau. The student body met higher standards very successfully. The faculty worked with a unity and purpose most striking. Under the NYA program students increasingly went into the community on various projects and LeMoyne increasingly moved out on a broader program of service. There was a noted increase of students in attendance from locations and states other than Memphis and Tennessee. Southwestern, the outstanding white college in this area, honored LeMoyne by conferring the degree of Doctor of Education on President Sweeney at their regular commencement. Throughout the year in bi-weekly meetings the faculty reviewed the curriculum and general program with the object of utilizing the new and larger plant next year in the most effective manner.

Enrollment: college, 416. (In addition, 136 in summer session.)

Number of graduates: college, 37.

Staff: Total, 25, consisting of: president, 1; teachers, 20; others, 4.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, Thomas E. Jones, *President:* (An independent institution founded by The American Missionary Association. Still receives a modest annual appropriation.)



From one-third to one-half of the students at Fisk enter the teaching profession. Naturally, Fisk considers the most important part of its work to be that of training teachers and school administrators in service. During the regular school year it enrolls in its classes ten or more teachers of the Nashville city system and from five to ten full-time graduate students who usually have had several years of teaching experience. However, it is the summer session which makes the chief contribution to this group. Three-fourths of the students are there to earn a Master's degree.

The department of social science of Fisk, under the leadership of Charles S. Johnson, has become a center for research in the South, especially upon problems involving race relations. His work this past year included, among other enterprises, two state-wide PWA projects; a survey project of the social, economic and health conditions of rural Negroes in the State; an urban study, sponsored by the Department of Interior which aims to ascertain the type and amount of training of "white-collar" and "skilled" Negro workers; the relationships between this training and their occupational experiences, and how they secured their basic training; a report of the study of cotton tenancy and share-cropping in the South which has already appeared under the title, "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy." Several cultural studies were also undertaken.

In accord with plans outlined more than a year ago, the University was able to place its first unit of community internes during the late spring and early summer of 1936. This was composed of seven well-selected students from the department of Social Science. They were located in small towns and on farms in the Tennessee Valley region. The Authority engaged them as community counsellors and arranged for their living expenses. The University followed up their work with weekly visits during the eight weeks' period.

The Fisk University Ministers School met on the campus in May for a period of about five days. Sixty ministers enrolled from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, most of them having had very meager opportunities to fit them for their work. This work has been sponsored for a number of years by an appropriation from The American Missionary Association.

Although again the year was closed without debt, the urgency of raising an adequate endowment fund still holds. In December, 1935, the General Education Board made a grant to the University of \$1,500,000 on the condition that it be matched with a similar amount. Active work has begun to secure the University's part of this three-million endowment. The first \$150,000 must be secured by September, 1937, but the General Education Board will release that amount as soon as the University can secure money to match it. After that, whatever the University can secure up to \$1,500,000 will be matched dollar for dollar by the Board.

Enrollment: 370 students were enrolled. They came from 33 states and one foreign country and continued the trend toward increased enrollment from the North and East.

In the ten-year period beginning with 1926-27 there has been an increase of 80 per cent in enrollment from the North Central and North Atlantic States, while in the South Central States, including Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and contiguous states, there has been a loss of 65 per cent.

In 1926 the enrollment was about equally divided between men and women but now the men students outnumber the women.

The number of graduate students has increased from 12 to 40 in the last four years.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Successful summer schools were conducted at LeMoyne, Tougaloo, Tillotson Colleges and Dillard University, with total enrollments of: Tillotson, 206; Tougaloo, 72; Dillard, 91; LeMoyne, 136.

TRAINING MINISTERS

The Association cooperates in the current expenses of the Evangelical Union Seminary in Puerto Rico and is a joint-owner of its property.

The Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R., James A. McAllister, *President*: The Seminary is now fully accredited as a member of the American Association of Theological Seminaries. The work is done in Spanish since its specific purpose is to prepare ministers for Spanish-speaking peoples. The total enrollment for the year 1935-36 was 25, distributed as follows: seniors, 2; middlers, 2; juniors, 3; graduate students, 10; specials, 8. These students come from Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Cuba and the States.

The Seminary has its own campus and buildings, located near the University of Puerto Rico, in which the students can take advantage of a limited number of elective courses. Besides, ministerial students while attending the University have the privilege of living in the Seminary.

The Seminary is interdenominational in organization and service. The staff is: The President, Mr. McAllister, Presbyterian; Professor Morton, Disciple of Christ; Professor Sáez, Congregational-Christian; Professor Wellman, Methodist; Professor Webber, Baptist.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

MISS RUTH A. MORTON, *Director*

Trinity School, Athens, Alabama, Louise H. Allyn, *Principal*: During the summer we plan to do personal work in the County, awakening interest among eligible high school students with the hope of increasing the enrollment for the coming year. Also we are inaugurating a campaign for scholarships of \$25 each which should enable needy students to attend school, giving a return in service. One has been offered by the Alumnae on condition that we secure twelve more.

In all the North Alabama contests, athletic, musical, oratorical and academic, Trinity students received honors. In religious interests they lead the way. A fine example here was our Christian Youth Conference in May.

Possibly the most encouraging fact of the year was the graduation of the finest students we ever have had, in character, in application, and partially in scholarship. Two boys who had been obliged to drop out last year came back and finished by dint of hard work and sacrifice. Never have so many boys finished the twelfth grade at once.

The enrollment was small because of financial conditions, but the study habits of the whole group were in the main better than usual and there were few disciplinary troubles.

Collections in the Annual Local Drive were smaller than anticipated because the white people were unable to help to the extent of recent years. Had we not given out so many labor scholarships the enrollment would have been still smaller, and but for the teachers' aid, the total collections would have been much smaller than they were.

If we owned a bus to transport rural children we could have a much larger enrollment and attendance.

Enrollment: Total students, 130; senior high, 36; junior high, 94; no boarders. Number of graduates: senior high, 10.

Staff, 9; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 8.

Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, Alabama, Myrtle W. Knight, *Principal*: During 1935-36, enrollment at Cotton Valley School increased, reaching a total of 137,—the second highest record of the past eight years. Among our pupils there were boys who made cathedral windows and the cradle for our Christmas pageant; others built a new fence between the cottage and the school grounds. We sent a representative to the Older Boys' Conference in Montgomery for Thanksgiving week-end.

On February 12, Mr. George N. White was guest speaker at our Lincoln Drive Reception. Patrons were lined three and four deep around the walls of our auditorium. The collection was sixty-eight cents more than \$100.

Our boys received special commendation from the Supervisor of Macon County Schools for their skit presented at Tuskegee Institute on Boys' Day:—"The Wise Use of Leisure."

To the Annual Clinic at Tuskegee Institute in April, we took adults and school children. Later in the month we presented our yearly school plays: primary, intermediate, and upper grades.

An innovation of the year was the Speaking Contest on May 15. The judges were members of the Tuskegee Institute Family. They awarded first, second and third prizes respectively to the pupils who read James Weldon Johnson's "The Creation," Wendell Phillips' "Touissant L'Ouverture," and Langston Hughes' "I Am A Negro." This Speaking Contest will become an annual event.



The average expenditure for the entire United States for education per child in 1930 was \$99.

For the South the average annual expenditure in 1930 was \$44.31 per white child and \$12.57 per Negro child. In Mississippi it was \$45.30 per white child and \$5.45 per Negro child.



"Children of the 3,000,000 Negroes in the deep South have less than one-fifteenth the opportunity for education of the average American child."

Mr. H. Council Trenholm, President of the State Teachers College in Montgomery, delivered the Commencement Address. We were pleased to award certificates to six graduates from the eighth grade and testimonials to sixteen members of the Adult Class in Dressmaking.

Enrollment: Total students, 137; junior high, 30; elementary, 104; no boarders. No graduates.

Staff: Total, 5; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 4.

Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, Ruth A. Morton, *Director:* Numerically and financially, Lincoln Normal School held its own during the past winter and closed its books with a small balance. If this were all, however, that we could report, it would be a sad reflection indeed upon the fact that ours, like all other schools, is truly an institution of human relations, where personality possibilities are discovered and helped to develop in all sorts of unexpected channels.

The good work started by Miss Nichol in bringing the two races into ever closer fellowship was continued. A new freedom and kinship of interests was developed between the teachers and student body. Our new dining hall facilities enhanced this fellowship since student and teachers groups ate together at a common table and shared in the common interests of the school. Our deepest regret is that the expense in maintaining our small boarding department makes it necessary to close this phase of our work next year.

Few changes have been made in the program and school curriculum, since the new director wishes to study the community and school before suggesting fundamental changes. Plans have been laid for the coming year, equipment has been thoroughly checked as to its condition and utility value, and buildings are being renovated and changed where necessary. Plans have been completed for the moving of the science, domestic science, and library rooms to more adequate quarters. In all these preparations the student body and teachers alike have shared with something of a sense of eagerness for the beginning of our community school work.

Our most outstanding piece of work was the development of a health program and the beginning of clinical work under the direction of Miss Nannie M. Erby, R.N., Director of Health. Students and parents are becoming health conscious. One successful appendicitis operation went far to wipe out superstitious fear of modern surgery.

We are looking forward eagerly to the beginning of a functional school and community program in the fall. However, we shall miss the faces of several of our teachers, especially Miss Olive Bauer and Miss Esther Nichol. Miss Bauer's systematic, sympathetic and critically friendly attitude toward the students in her English classes endeared her to many. Under Miss Nichol's quiet but persistent leadership as Principal of Lincoln Normal School for nine years, much was done to add to the physical comfort of the student body. Her chief contribution was the development of an inter-racial faculty under difficult and trying circumstances. (*See page 46 also*)

Enrollment: Total students, 198; senior high, 42; junior high, 40; elementary, 116; boarding students, 15.

Number of graduates: senior high, 13.

Staff: Total, 15; consisting of: director, 1; teachers, 10; others, 4.

Fessenden Academy, Fessenden (P. O. Martin), Florida, Ripley S. Sims, *Principal:* The year at Fessenden Academy for 1935-36 was unusually filled with social and academic activities. Both teachers and students displayed a willingness to cooperate which enriched all programs sponsored by the Academy this year.

Academically, Fessenden continues to occupy a high place among the state accredited schools. Noteworthy accomplishments were made in the Home Economics Department. For the first time within the recent history years we had a certified teacher for this department. In like manner, the other departments of the Academy made definite improvements. The usual inspections of the year from state educational and health officials brought forth the welcome comment of "Excellent."

In a state-wide musical festival, held at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, St. Augustine, Florida, in contests with twenty of the best high school choruses in the state our choral class was co-winner of the beautiful loving cup offered for excellence of performance in vocal music.

Socially, Fessenden sponsored several programs which were contributory to the social betterment of the community. In February a very fine effort was made by the choral class to interest folk of the immediate community in the higher type of music. The warm reception accorded them showed that the effort was not entirely in vain. Again, in May, Fessenden sponsored an operetta in another effort to interest the young and old of the community in a higher type of entertainment, and again met with noteworthy success.

Of the several organizations meeting at the Academy in the interest of social betterment, perhaps the outstanding was that of the American Recreation Association, whose work was directed at Fessenden by Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford of New York City. The meeting here was state-wide in its scope, and was the only such meeting held in the state of Florida for Negroes. Formerly it has been held both at the state school in Tallahassee and at Fessenden.

Fessenden raised \$415 in the Red Letter Day Drive. The outstanding feature of this year's drive was the interest manifested by the local merchants.

Enrollment: Total students, 95; senior high, 35; junior high, 60; boarding students, 37.

Number of graduates: senior high, 10.

Staff Total, 12; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 10; one other.

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, Lewis H. Mounts, *Acting Principal:* The outstanding events or features of the year were: There was an increase in enrollment despite hard times locally. This was evident before NYA aid became a factor. NYA labor was used primarily for campus improvement and book repair. The Ballardite, our student paper, was rated high by Columbia Press Association. We entertained the Annual Meeting of the State High School and College Association. Ballard Hi-Y and Tri-Y group in state were rated high; a Ballard boy is Vice President of State Older Boys Conference, and Ballard girls, one from each club, hold the positions of President and Vice President in the State Older Girls' Conference. A Ballard senior won State Elks' Oratorical Contest. Our basket-ball team led in this section of state and was invited to Tuskegee tournament. The rendering of Christmas Carols at Christmastime was excellently done. There was loyal participation by student body in financial drives—Athletics, Angola, Lincoln.

Enrollment: Total students, 296; senior high, 158; junior high, 103; elementary, 29; no boarding students.

Number of graduates: senior high, 42.

Staff: Total, 12; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 10; one other.

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Georgia, J. Roosevelt Jenkins, *Principal:* We have several things to be proud of. First, we had the help of the National Youth Administration which kept many of our Junior and Senior students in school—51 to be exact. From the labor of these students our campus was kept better, flowers and shrubbery have been planted. Second, we had a large enrollment—300. Through the barter system,—taking anything useful for tuition—we made valuable community contacts.

Dorchester had the honor of acting as host to the Savannah District Teachers' and Educational Association and Parent Teachers' Association. Much was gained through these conferences on our campus, for students, teachers and the community. The County officials were very appreciative and there now exists a better understanding between the white and colored schools.

Our graduates who have gone to college are making good. At present we have graduates attending Morehouse, Wilberforce, Knoxville College, Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, Georgia State Industrial College, and Georgia Normal College.

Careful selection was made this year in admitting boarding students.
Enrollment: Total students, 300; senior high, 96; junior high, 92; elementary, 110; boarding students, 78.

Graduates: senior high, 24.
Total staff, 16; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 13; others, 2.

Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, John Dillingham, *Principal* to June 31, 1936; Samuel L. Parham, *Acting Principal* from July 1: In spite of the many difficulties which were encountered this year, due partly to some factors which I "inherited" in the local situation and partly to my lack of experience and acquaintance with the local field, we are happy to report the following high points: The enrollment of community students at Lincoln Academy has been reduced, partly because of the development of high schools at Kings Mountain, Bessemer City and Belmont. Plans are now being made for a high school at Mount Holly which will mean a further reduction of local students. Through a vigorous effort of recruiting last summer, the boarding department has been increased to 71. The increase of boarding students brought the total enrollment up to 247.

The Lincoln Drive was very encouraging. Up to date we reported \$848.84 in cash, the pledges amounting to \$44. We feel certain that we will be able to report \$900 by June 1. This would make an increase of \$157.69 above the total collected through August, 1935.

The Octette has been the means of cultivating many influential friends for the school. In several towns in the County, white churches had Sunday evening union services for the Octette. The administration has raised \$105.81 with the Octette.

The cooperation received from the County Superintendent has been most encouraging. All supplies for the elementary building have been freely granted, including paint for the auditorium. The teacher who was dropped by the County at the close of last year was also returned.

The social life of the students has been enriched through the introduction of supervised dancing, forum discussions and lectures on public manners, and "at home" Sunday evening meetings with the seniors in the principal's cottage.

An effort has been made to stimulate interest in the intellectual life of the school by preparing a monthly dinner for the members of the Honor Roll, and the bringing in of outstanding speakers and artists.

Religious life of the school has been cultivated through an enriched worship service, bi-monthly, weekly prayer service, and Sunday School. Outstanding college preachers have been secured.

Because of the severe winter, many emergencies had to be met which meant extra expenses. We have tried to realize some savings as follows: (a) Installed a gas station on the campus which enables us to secure gas and oil at the "consumer wholesale" price. (b) Cleared several acres of school land for cultivation and took the logs to a saw-mill and gave the mill a part of the lumber as a "toll" for its service. (c) Disconnected the oil burner at the principal's cottage because of its high operating cost. (d) Had work students cut wood throughout the winter to use with coal. (e) Secured 142 books from friends for the library. (f) Received an official statement from the County Treasurer, exempting Lincoln Academy from all state sales tax.

Enrollment: Total students, 247; senior high, 49; junior high, 96; elementary, 102; special, 2; boarding students, 71.

Number of graduates: senior high, 17.

Staff: Total, 16; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 11; others, 4.

Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Benjamin F. Cox, *Principal*, up to September 1, 1936; Frank A. DeCosta, *Principal* from September 1: The first day of this school year heralded the fact that the depression was gradually giving way to a measure of prosperity. For the Negro we need no truer thermometer by which to gauge his financial strength than his response to education. After the first month the enrollment passed that of the entire previous year.

Soon it had passed the 400 mark—a war record when there was much money. By normal means the tuition may have lagged but due to the beneficence of the NYA many have had Avery opportunity and have paid their bills.

Our senior class presented some splendid plays—Booth Tarkington's *The Trysting Place*, Belasco's *Madam Butterfly*, and *Enter the Hero*, by Teresa Helburn—three one-act plays requiring an evening for their performance. Another play, *Double Door*, proved a great success.

This is the second year our basket-ball team has brought from the State Tournament the much-coveted State Trophy. Competition has been of the fiercest order. We shall strive with all our might to win it next year for the ruling is it belongs to the team which wins it three successive years.

Since the organization of the Charleston Inter-racial Committee Avery has furnished the music for its meetings. This year the Committee presented the Avery chorus in concert. The principal addressed the body on the origin of the Spiritual and the group collected \$59.05 which it presented to the school.

Of all our achievements we are proudest of our Lincoln Fund. In a large city where there are so many churches and so many interests it requires a rather intrepid spirit to launch another financial campaign. But we feel the Negro's educational advancement is paramount to every other consideration—not excepting health. Death is preferable to ignorance. So we went into the raising of our Lincoln Fund because we believed so sincerely in its purpose. One would venture almost anything for The American Missionary Association and an Avery student body. Each student worked with a will. Teachers gave liberally, and then for the third time learned the lines and gave a play—all out of school hours—the proceeds of which went to the Lincoln Fund. When the day of reckoning came we wondered whether we would realize the \$800 The American Missionary Association had asked of us. You can imagine our amazement when pupils, teachers and friends laid on the table \$1072.

And now last, but by no means least, we offer this year 66 students for graduation; 40 from the high school course and 26 from the normal course,—the largest class in the school's history.

When Mr. Avery gave \$10,000 for the establishment of a school for colored people in this community we doubt that even he realized what the returns on his investment would be. He has lived these seventy-one years in this section and is living here to-day projecting his influence for social betterment into the lives and characters of countless Negro boys and girls, giving this entire region a type of Negro citizenship it would not know but for his munificence.

Enrollment: Total students, 412; senior high, 211; junior high, 88; elementary, 92; kindergarten, 21; special, 1; boarding students, 8.

Total graduates: senior high, 66.

Staff: Total, 17; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 16; one other.

Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Oscar M. Fogle, *Principal:* With more than three times as many applicants as there were vacancies, Pleasant Hill Academy again last summer faced the problem of choosing the most worthy students to fill its dormitories for the year just closed. The principal spent the summer visiting homes, interviewing parents, and conferring with prospective students. It was no mean task to decide *whom to select and whom to reject* when practically all were worthy, all were too isolated to secure further education except in boarding school, and few had any means to defray the expense. When one has done his best, there is still much left undone for the "disadvantaged" group of this isolated mountain region.

Although the charge at Pleasant Hill is less than half the cost of supporting and educating a student, a canvass of the enrollment for the year just closed showed some astonishing figures. Of the 113 boarding students, only two paid the full charge, ten paid one-half, twelve paid one-third, and eighty-nine paid nothing. Of those contributing no cash, more than half were further aided with clothing, text-books and school supplies.

Another interesting bit of data is the fact that over forty per cent of the students each year come from broken families. Children of this type are naturally in great need of the religious and character training stressed at Pleasant Hill. This is a contribution of the church boarding schools to society which is sometimes overlooked.

Because of improved roads, more travel, and an increasing interest in our school, more people are annually visiting the campus. They are always welcome. It is another case where "seeing is believing." For those who do not know, Pleasant Hill is 300 miles south of Cincinnati and 100 miles north of Chattanooga. It is midway between Knoxville and Nashville on U. S. Highway 70.

Appeals during the last two years for aid to offset our increasing deficit have brought results and heartened us greatly in our work. Alumni and ex-students responded to an unusual degree and number to our Red Letter Day campaign. Although none of the contributions were large, yet the sentiments expressed were encouraging. One young man, when sending his dollar, commented, "I give gladly, for Pleasant Hill Academy is the only place where I ever received something for nothing."

Doubtless the outstanding feature of the past year was the rapid development of the Arts and Crafts Department. Mountain people are natural born whittlers. This native talent has been encouraged through class instruction and by providing labor for students in this department. The finished articles are sold to visitors at the school, shipped to church societies for re-sale, and consigned to art shops throughout the country. At present, the demand for Pleasant Hill wood-carvings exceeds the facilities of the school to turn out worthwhile products.

Some of the most pressing needs are: Cash for aid to needy students, more dormitory space to accommodate a larger enrollment, and a building to house the vocational work which is more and more emphasized in our curriculum.

Enrollment: Total students, 224; senior high, 136; junior high, 18; elementary, 70; boarding students, 98.

Number of graduates: senior high, 13.

Staff, 20; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 15; others, 4.

Blanche Kellogg Institute, Santurce, Puerto Rico, Mary Alice Lamar, *Principal:* A quickly passing year closed with the graduation on June first of 12 students, all but three of whom have spent their entire high school life here. Five of them will go next year to the University of Puerto Rico, one to the Polytechnic Institute not far away, one to college in the States, and one to train in the Presbyterian Hospital. The remaining four have grave doubts about what they wish and are able to do.

The enrollment this year was the highest so far in the history of the school—93 boarding students. It cannot be more than that with present equipment, but we hope we shall keep the record for next year. A number of new pupils have already been matriculated.

Among the great satisfactions the year has afforded are certain material changes and improvements which add both beauty and effectiveness to this school. Living rooms for the girls' own use have been attractively furnished; a little-used verandah has been made into a comfortable sleeping-room to replace a less agreeable and badly-situated one; the infirmary and other rooms in "The Cottage" which houses it have been re-decorated; and, best of all, a really beautiful new dining room is being made of rooms which were practically useless. This includes a much-needed new kitchen, and with these important changes and additions we expect to find certain phases of the work easier next year and living more attractive.

Enrollment: Total boarding students, 93; senior high, 34; junior high, 56; special, 3.

Number of graduates: senior high, 12.

Staff: Total, 10; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 7; others, 2.

Santee Normal Training School, Santee, Nebraska, Rudolf Hertz, Principal: In many ways this has been the best of the principal's three years at Santee. By elimination of unqualified and careful selection of new students, we were able to assemble a student body which, with few exceptions, was far above the average. We also feel that the quality of the academic work was better than in other years. The greatest difficulty of the year was the constant embarrassment from lack of funds, due partly to reduced income and partly to the unusual, severe winter.

With the impending change to a project of adult education we made it a special point to assist all of our students in locating in a suitable school for the next year.

In the future it is the purpose and plan to make Santee Training School the co-ordinating educational center of the Indian Churches of the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud Reservations. This will be done through adult leadership training work, institutes, young people's conference and the continuation of the Santee Press and Correspondence School.

Enrollment: Total students, 115; senior high, 58; junior high, 27; special students, 30; boarding students, 78.

Number of graduates: senior high, 16.

Staff: Total, 17; consisting of: principal, 1; teachers, 7; nine others.

OTHER SCHOOLS AND PROPERTIES

The Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, completed another year of unique service in adult education. For the mountain people in this area this fine school is doing what the Danish Folk Schools are doing for the people of Denmark.

Mrs. John C. Campbell, Director of the School, spent part of the summer in Japan. She not only is the personal medium of effective education and sound administration at the school but is also a liaison of the cultures of the world to a people who for generations have been hemmed in by the beautiful mountains of their own territory.

Brick County School, Bricks, North Carolina, is a practical demonstration in what may be done cooperatively in a public school. The state pays the teachers' salaries; the County Board of Education administers the school; The American Missionary Association furnishes the buildings without charge. Busses purchased cooperatively by funds provided through local citizens, three County Boards and The American Missionary Association transport the young people to and from the school. These busses are operated at the expense of the state and will be replaced, when necessary, by the state.

The program in adult education and community service is under the direction of Mr. Neill A. McLean, employed by The American Missionary Association. He counsels with the tenant farmers who last year had almost four hundred acres of land under cultivation. He has organized various community clubs, a credit loan association and is looking forward to developing some "cooperatives." Meanwhile he has been building a tenant-farm house and is inspiring the occupants of others to beautify their surroundings.

The Brick Farm contains over one thousand acres. The rent from the tenant farmers is plowed back into the education and community service program. A small endowment provides the salaries of the director and his helpers.

This experiment has not received the publicity of Sherwood Eddy's Delta Farm. One would hesitate to say, however, that the Brick Farm is as successful as it is unostentatious. It is at least an interesting and promising experiment in tenant farming and cooperative community service.

A local, self-constituted Board of Education at **Florence, Alabama**, continued, with the help of The American Missionary Association, to operate Burrell Normal School. In time this school should become a free, accredited high school for the Negro youth of Florence.

The Allen Normal School property in **Thomasville, Georgia**, is still being used for Federal community service programs.

The Knox Institute property in **Athens, Georgia**, is used for a public high school and the dormitory for community service clubs and activities.

The Board of Education of **Troy, North Carolina**, is completing plans to purchase, at a nominal sum, the Peabody School which for a number of years has been a free, consolidated, accredited high school for the Negro young people of the town and county.

Negotiations are in process which may result in the location of a state-supported educational institution in the Association's property at **Capahosic, Virginia**.

The Brewer Hospital property at **Greenwood, South Carolina**, was deeded to its Board of Trustees. The American Missionary Association is represented on the Board.



Clinic, Ryder Memorial Hospital



Convalescent Terrace—Flint Goodridge

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS

The Ryder Memorial Hospital, Humacao, Puerto Rico, Ralph M. Mugrage, M.D., *Medical Director*: And again Ryder has surpassed itself in service. All departments have worked to capacity. The Laboratory staff of technicians was increased to three, whereas last year we had but one full-time technician. With the increased bed capacity and increased number of hospitalized patients more graduate nurses were necessary. The clinic, which has been enlarged from two rooms to five, is well equipped and has more efficiently handled the increased number of clinic patients, an average of 62 patients for every day in the year, or 83 patients per actual clinic day.

The hospital has reached one of the goals set by the Administration. It is looked upon as the leader for the medical profession in the community. One of its medical staff members was elected President of the District Medical Association. A medical staff will be formed within the next year and recognition by the American College of Surgeons will then be possible and we hope will be attained.

Our Medical Staff has been augmented by the return of Dr. Charis Gould and the coming of Dr. Dick Slagle, both able, young, well trained and idealistic physicians. Dr. Gould has started a contraceptive clinic under the auspices of the American Birth Control League, which places the clinic under a solid organization. Social service work will be initiated in conjunction with this clinic.

A new nurses training school building is planned and new land adjacent to the hospital has been obtained for further extension. Dr. John Bierley and Mrs. Bierley, R.N., are with us and have continued faithfully to render splendid service. Mrs. Mugrage, M.T., is working full time in the Laboratory.

In the heart of every worker at Ryder is a motivating force, a spirit of Love, directed toward the unfortunates who find their way to our door.

For statistics, see page 56.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital (Dillard University), New Orleans, Louisiana, A. W. Dent, *Superintendent*: Probably the most interesting and the most far-reaching contribution which Flint-Goodridge Hospital is making is an experiment in a periodic payment plan for hospital care of groups of employed persons. The Hospital is offering to groups of employed Negroes in New Orleans a new and easy plan to provide hospital service in a private institution for people of moderate means who in all probability, were they not a member in such a plan, would have to be taken into Flint-Goodridge as a charity patient or go to the State Charity Hospital. The cost is \$3.65 for a single subscriber for which he gets as many as twenty-one days of hospital care during a year in a ward bed. The service includes board, nursing care, services of internes, operating rooms, X-ray, routine medicines and laboratory examinations.

Post Graduate Course for Physicians: Sixty-two Negro physicians and surgeons from eight states attended a post graduate course arranged by Flint-Goodridge Hospital for the two weeks beginning July 6 and ending July 18, 1936. The principal instructors in the various branches of medicine were outstanding faculty members of Tulane University and the Louisiana State University Medical Schools, some of whom are among America's most outstanding physicians and surgeons.

Lectures, clinics, operations and demonstrations were held at Flint-Goodridge, Louisiana State University Medical Center, Tulane University Medical School, Charity Hospital and Touro Infirmary. The cooperation of these institutions was significant, because Negroes had not before gone so freely into the two medical schools, into the State Charity Hospital and into Touro Infirmary.

The men who came from outside New Orleans were housed in the Dillard University dormitories and were served their meals in the Hospital cafeteria without cost. The funds for this purpose were contributed by Mr. Edgar B. Stern, President of the Board of Trustees of Dillard University.

The teachers presented themselves and their subject matter in such a manner as to make the Negro doctors like them very much. The classes began at 8:30 each morning and ended at 8:00 o'clock each evening. Ninety per cent of the Negro doctors did not miss a single class. This fact in itself is an indication of their interest and desire for better professional equipment. The sixty-two registrants came from the following states: Texas 22, Louisiana 14, Arkansas 8, Mississippi 8, Alabama 6, Virginia 2, Kentucky 1, and Kansas 1.

This effort on the part of Flint-Goodridge Hospital represents the first concrete effort toward providing post graduate medical education for Negro physicians in the deep South, and it is the hope of the Hospital that it will be able to continue this effort with the cooperation of the medical faculties of Tulane and Louisiana State Universities.

As an integral part of Dillard University, its students have rare privileges in so far as physical examinations and health service are concerned. For statistics, see page 56.

Goodnow Infirmary, Talladega College

Talladega College has the full-time service of a resident physician and a registered nurse. Hospital care for members of the college family is provided at Goodnow. All students receive careful physical examinations and correctional and remedial recommendations are made in each case. The physician also functions as a professor in health courses. The work of this department is integrated with the department of physical education which is well manned and equipped for indoor and outdoor recreation, including swimming.

Dickey Infirmary, Tougaloo College

Thus far Tougaloo has been obliged to confine its health service to that which can be done through the work of a resident full-time registered nurse and the services, when requested, of physicians in Jackson. Dickey Infirmary is small, but modern and well equipped. A beginning has also been made through the nurse in community health service. It is hoped that this may be extended and that some day Tougaloo may have a full-rounded health program.

Lincoln Health Center, Marion, Alabama

Last fall Lincoln Normal School, for the first time, was able to employ a full-time registered nurse. Small beginnings were made in the inauguration of health education for the students and public health service for the community. Gradually this work will be extended to include regular clinic service under the direction of a physician. It is the dream of the principal and the nurse that one of the buildings may be fitted up as a hospital. The community for twenty-five miles is without any hospital care or service whatsoever.

A Great Need

The general health situation among Negroes is deplorable. The surface has scarcely been scratched in making a beginning to remedy conditions. There is one hospital bed available for every one hundred and fifty white people in America, but only one bed for every two thousand Negroes. Here is where the Association could render much pioneer service if it had the money.



There is one hospital bed in the United States for every 150 white persons!



For the Negro there is only one hospital bed for every 2000.

COOPERATIVE WORK

Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, George E. Haynes, Secretary: The pioneer work of the Department for several years in study and agitation about conditions of cotton tenants and share-croppers in the cotton-growing areas of the South brought us into cooperative contact with several interested agencies. During this year the Julius Rosenwald Fund sponsored a study of 2,000 tenant farmers and took the lead in a movement in which we shared to foster legislation designed to provide Federal Government aid and credit for land settlement of tenants and share-croppers, for suitable credit for equipment to operate their farms and for their guidance toward becoming individual land-owning farmers.

Following a conference with Home Board Secretaries on the conditions in southern cotton-growing communities and land settlement as a Home Missions problem, subjects for discussion of rural settlement of Negro tenants and share-croppers were placed on the three-day discussion program of the next meeting of the Home Missions Council.

The study of ten cotton-growing communities of Arkansas was completed and published by the Department of Race Relations in cooperation with the Federal Council's Department of Research and Education. The cases comprised 1,881 small unsupervised farms and 10 large plantations in nine typical counties. The study was reviewed and approved by the second conference of white and Negro leaders of Arkansas held at Little Rock, May 4, 1935. It was made possible by partial financial aid from The American Missionary Association and with the help of volunteers from the Department of Education and the Agricultural Extension Service of the state. One thousand copies of the report were furnished to the permanent conference committee of white and Negro leaders in Arkansas. They are distributing this material to strategic leaders through the state as their first step in a program of action to remedy conditions.

The Department took the responsibility of marshalling the church agencies and leaders in support of the passage by the 74th Congress of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. It was debated in the Senate for more than a week and failed of passage only by a determined filibuster. Practically every important national church group north and south was lined up in support of the bill, in addition to a number of non-church organizations. Despite the filibuster bill there is no doubt that the churches of the country took more intelligent action on this evil than ever before.

The Negro and the National Recovery Program: The Department marshalled the forces of the churches as never before in using their influence to prevent discrimination and secure concrete application of justice for the welfare of Negroes in the national recovery program. Representations have been made to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration about racial discrimination in relief in several localities based on reports and complaints. The Department was particularly active in efforts to secure clauses in the new Social Security Act to ensure its benefits to all persons otherwise eligible, irrespective of race or color.

The Work of Church Women: Our Women's Committee made a study of tax-supported hospitals to learn the situation concerning the employment of Negro trained nurses. This survey has been followed by personal visits to heads of institutions and some authorities have expressed favorable attitudes about openings for the training and employment of Negro nurses.

Special projects in the natural practice of inter-racial fellowship were sponsored. These included attendance at theatres where social plays are presented,



Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

Back Breaking

SHARE-CROPPING



Evicted

followed by informal suppers and discussion under trained leadership of the problems presented; visits to art museums to see the productions of Negroes.

Race Relations Sunday: This day had a wider observance than in any previous year. It is now an anniversary on the calendars of five denominations. It is also widely observed by individual churches and local groups. In addition this year two noted speakers gave discussion of interracial brotherhood on two national hook-ups and a special radio service was prepared and sent to over 250 local radio stations with reports of its use from a large number.

Literature: The demand for literature giving accurate information about various phases of race relations far exceeds the resources of the Department. We are now distributing most of our publications on a cost basis.

Special articles have been prepared for newspapers and magazines, two having appeared in *The Christian Century* and three in other magazines. The book, "Divine White Right," by Trevor Bowen, issued as a last publication of the Institute for Social and Religious Research, was the outgrowth of a recommendation and material initiated by this Department in cooperation with other organizations.

Hotel Arrangements for Conferences and Conventions: Hotel and other arrangements for holding conferences where other than white members attend as delegates have continued to receive attention through a committee sponsored by this Department. This committee is supported by about thirty religious and social work groups. Several large national organizations have sought our staff assistance in working out conference arrangements in different cities. A number of organizations have adopted the principle worked out under this committee of declining to hold their meetings in places where racial discrimination would embarrass their delegates.

Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, Inc., Will W. Alexander, *Executive Director:* Since May, 1935, Mr. Alexander, who has been on leave of absence from the Commission, has served as assistant to Rexford G. Tugwell, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration. Upon Mr. Tugwell's resignation in November, 1936, Mr. Alexander was appointed acting administrator. Although most of his time is occupied with duties in Washington, he spends portions of each month in Atlanta and continues to direct the work of the Commission. Mr. Alexander's primary purpose in going to Washington was to work for a permanent national policy for the reduction of farm tenancy. Legislation to this end was considered favorably by the last Congress, but did not reach passage. It now appears, however, that the necessary legislation will be enacted by the next Congress. Meantime, the Resettlement Administration has this year started into farm ownership a thousand tenant farmers in the Southern States. The beneficiaries have been selected in proportion to the population of the two racial groups, thereby setting a precedent for the equitable distribution of further funds that may be made available for this purpose.

The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, organized in 1930 by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of the Commission's staff and financed by the Commission, continues to be the most active Southern agency operating to end mob violence. The Association now has committed to its program more than 32,000 white women, each of whom has signed a statement repudiating lynching for any cause whatever and pledging herself to do everything in her power for its eradication. Similar pledges have been secured from 416 officers of the law—sheriffs, police chiefs, and others. The Association seeks to avert mob violence whenever a threatening situation arises; it also investigates every lynching in the South in which the alleged cause involves a white woman and gives the facts to the public. Two excellent anti-lynching plays have been acquired and published by the Association. These plays, exhibiting vividly the horror and the futility of mob violence, meet a real need. The Association has just published also a new series of anti-lynching flyers, in editions totaling 65,000. These are being distributed to the women through the officers of the sixty-two state and national organizations which have endorsed the program of the Association. In the interest of the anti-lynching campaign, Mrs. Ames has

visited sixteen women's colleges and spoken to five thousand students. Eight anti-lynching institutes have been held in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.

There is still the possibility that the lynching record this year may reach a new low mark. The number of lynchings for year reported to date is six, involving only the three states of Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia. The lowest previous record was eight for the year 1932. The average for fifty-four years beginning with 1883 was eighty-three a year. Cooperating with the mission study program of the churches which is featuring race relations, the Commission is supplying a large assortment of pamphlets, for which orders are coming from all parts of the country. Reports indicate that in many places these studies are resulting in effective action for the improvement of interracial conditions.

In the interest of a fair adjudication of the famous Scottsboro Case, the Commission has assisted in the organization of the Alabama Scottsboro Committee, headed by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds of Birmingham. This Committee, which has a membership of fifty prominent Alabama citizens, is seeking opportunity to help toward a wise solution of this unfortunate case.

"The Preface to Peasantry," an authoritative 400-page volume on farm tenancy written by Dr. Arthur Raper, the Commission's Research Secretary, has just been brought out by the University of North Carolina Press. This book records the findings of extensive field studies of interracial conditions in two Georgia Black Belt Counties and is regarded as a fundamental contribution to the literature on this subject.

The educational department of the Commission has continued its contacts with a large number of Southern colleges and public schools, seeking to promote the integration into their curricula of such factual matter as will form the basis of fair-minded attitudes and opinions on interracial subjects. Materials supplied by the Commission were used by five hundred professors in two hundred and sixty colleges in connection with courses in history, literature, sociology, and education. A three-day Conference on Education and Race Relations was held in Mississippi, and was attended by seventy-five educators who gave earnest consideration to the possibilities of such a program in the schools of that state. Two summer courses in Education and Race Relations were given at Peabody College, to which the Commission brought twenty-five professors of history, sociology, and education from as many important colleges in ten states. It has also been possible to promote in hundreds of public schools the study of the Negro's constructive contribution to American life, with results invariably favorable.

The Home Missions Council, New York City, William R. King, *Executive Secretary*: "The Rural Church Today and Tomorrow," published in 1936, includes the addresses and findings of the National Conference on the Rural Church held in January, 1936, in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Home Missions Councils. It was the first national conference on the Protestant Rural Church in Town and Country held since the one conducted under the auspices of the Commission on Church and City Life of the Federal Council in December, 1935. Dr. Malcolm Dana was Chairman of the Program Committee that arranged that Conference. Dr. Mark A. Dawber, in his address, called attention to the problems faced by the Negro churches in the rural field and their need for a better trained ministry, suggesting that one field of religious endeavor in which white churches could join hands with their Negro brethren would be the provision of several hundred small scholarships for Negro preachers to enable them to attend summer schools for Negro pastors.

One of the recommendations of the Findings Committee called for another National Conference on the Rural Church at some point in the Mid-West. Such a Conference on the Rural Church was held at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, November 23-25, 1936, in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. After the presentation of addresses, the Conference divided into five groups to discuss what the church can do and how it can develop better educational and service programs in regard to problems such as, farm tenantry, the

understanding of the economics of agriculture, social planning, farm organizations, youth and lay leadership, cooperation, music and art, etc.

A summary of addresses and findings of an interdenominational conference on work with new Americans held in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Federation and the Home Missions Councils was published in a booklet entitled "New Americans Today." Eighteen nationalities and fourteen Protestant denominations were represented at this Conference.

A National Conference on the City Church in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Home Missions Councils in January, 1937, was arranged by the Committee on City and New Americans. Among the subjects discussed at this City Conference was "The Negroes, a Typical Group Caught in the Urban Process."

The Home Missions Council cooperated with the Federal Council in the National Preaching Mission. The executive secretary of the Home Missions Council was in charge of promotion of the second and third phases of the Mission, namely: the holding of one-day and two-day Preaching Missions in communities adjacent to each of the twenty-five centers visited, using local ministers and laymen as speakers, and the eight-day simultaneous Preaching Mission by every Protestant congregation, late in November or early in December,—the most important part of the program. The National Preaching Mission has been one of the most helpful movements to home missionaries and home mission churches and it has given executives and ministers new visions and new courage.

The interdenominational work at government projects, which is financed by denominational home mission boards constituent to the Home Missions Council, has continued throughout the year at Boulder City, Nevada; Bonneville Dam, Oregon; Coulee Center, Washington; and at Cumberland Homestead and the Tennessee Valley Area.

The Council of Women for Home Missions, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Miss Edith E. Lowry, *Executive Secretary*, Miss Charlotte M. Burnham, *Associate Secretary*: Unity of Christian service is emphasized by the co-operation of 23 national denominational women's home mission boards and societies through this Council. Home Mission text-books are published in cooperation with the Missionary Education Movement and distributed largely through the efforts of the denominational boards. Conferences and Schools of Missions held throughout the country are affiliated with the Council, a monthly Bulletin is prepared for the "Missionary Review of the World" and through pamphlets and addresses the church women are increasingly made conscious of the oneness of Christian thought and service.

The Joint Committee on Indian Work of the Home Missions Council and Council of Women for Home Missions aims to correlate and unify the Protestant church work among the Indians; to act as a liaison body between the government and church boards; to be a source of up-to-date and correct information concerning the Indian situation, and to administer a program of religious education in the government boarding schools. The immediate field is 21 non-reservation boarding schools enrolling approximately 12,650. All of these are not being served although the way is open. The staff of religious work directors placed by the Joint Committee in seven schools are reaching 4,600 students.

The World Day of Prayer sponsored jointly with the Foreign Missions Conference is observed annually the first Friday in Lent—in 1936 by more than 5,000 groups in the U.S.A. and in more than 50 countries around the world. Relates church women to the cause of world peace through cooperation in the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War and the National Peace Conference and similar groups. The Migrant Work program administered by the Council of Women serves the Migrant laborers and families through programs of religious education, recreation, and public health in 12 states, and co-operates with related organizations to effect social and economic justice for the Migrant laborer through public opinion and legislation.

Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Samuel Guy Inman, *Executive Secretary*: The Association touches the work of this Committee through its work in Puerto Rico. The Committee has done much to stimulate cooperation

in Puerto Rico, the West Indies, and continental Latin America. It has conducted valuable and suggestive inter-denominational conferences for all of the church board leaders and workers in Puerto Rico and elsewhere.

The Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, Miss Helen Dingman, *Executive Secretary*: The annual conference of mountain workers was held as usual in Knoxville, Tennessee. This conference, begun twenty-five years ago by the late John C. Campbell, has done much to broaden the vision, inspire far-reaching lines of progressive work, promote cooperation and foster fellowship among all denominational workers throughout the southern mountain area.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1935-1936

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

<i>Classification of Schools</i>		<i>Classification of Students</i>	
Collegiate	5	Collegiate	1358
Secondary	3	Secondary	1206
*Secondary and Primary	7	Primary	1013
Primary	1	Special	10
<hr/>		<hr/>	
16		3587	
*Includes Practice Schools at Talladega and Toulaloo		In summer sessions	305
		<hr/>	
		3892	
		Total number of workers....	275

OTHER SCHOOLS

<i>School</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Students</i>
Pleasant Hill Academy	Mountaineer	20	224
Blanche Kellogg Institute	Puerto Rican	10	93
Santee Normal Training School.....	Indian	17	115§
‡Fort Berthold Mission.....	Indian	10	35
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		57	467

§Total includes 30 Bible correspondence students.

‡Includes reservation workers also.

SUMMARY: Schools, 20; workers, 332; students, 4359 (including students in summer sessions); boarding students, 942.

CHURCHES

SOUTHERN FOR NEGROES

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Total number of Congregational-Christian Churches.....	245	
(of this number 129 are Christian)		
Self-supporting churches	220	
Churches receiving aid	25	
Total church membership	17,193	
Total Sunday School membership	9,715	
Raised by aid-receiving churches on own expenses.....		\$25,056
Raised by aid-receiving churches on benevolences other than apportionment		620
Amount appropriated by A. M. A.		21,563
Raised on apportionment by all churches		3,028
Raised by all churches on own expenses		81,489
Raised by all churches for benevolences other than apportionment		4,785

PUERTO RICAN

Organized churches	24	
Unorganized places of worship	57	
Total church membership	2,694	
Native ministers and assistants (14 ordained)	24	
Sunday Schools	63	
Officers, teachers and pupils in Sunday School	5,189	
Raised by local churches for home expenses.....		\$ 7,719
Contributed by A. M. A.		25,300
Administrative expenses		21,181

INDIAN

Churches and mission stations (30 of which are organized)....	33	
Total church membership	1,074	
Total native ministers (10 ordained)	29	
Sunday Schools	8	
Total Sunday School and Week-day Bible School membership..	260	
Total reported amount raised by churches for current expenses	540	540
Raised by churches for benevolences		995
Amount appropriated by A. M. A.		11,267

HOSPITALS

RYDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO

Resident Physicians	4	
Administrative Nurses from United States	2	
Puerto Rican graduate nurses	24	
Patients hospitalized during year	1,824	
Total hospital days	16,222	
Average hospital stay per patient	8.8 days	
Consultations in clinic—total	22,765	
New patients seen in clinic	8,250	
Operations (major and minor)	413	
Maternity cases	78	
Laboratory examinations	10,132	
Deaths in hospital	103	
Post-mortem examinations	46	
X-Rays taken	575	
Mortality rate of hospitalized patients	5.5%	
Total cost of running hospital		\$45,207
Receipts from patients		31,057
Receipts from donations		145
Received from A. M. A.		17,826

FLINT GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

(DILLARD UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA)

Patients admitted for hospital care	1,525	
Total hospital days	12,956	
Operations performed	639	
Pathological laboratory examinations	14,147	
X-ray pictures taken	560	
Births	224	
Emergency room treatments	1,357	
Deaths	49	
Clinic visits	21,084	
Social Service cases.....	5,174	
Total expenses for year		\$60,493
Received from patients		32,316
Total grants and donations (Including A. M. A.)		28,177

A. M. A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS FOR 1935-1936

School	Coll.	2dy	Kind and Prim.	Special	Total	Bdg.	Total Staff.	Graduates Sr. H.	Total Coll.	Received locally	Granted by A. M. A.
Trinity School	0	130	0	0	130	0	9	10	0	\$ 3,668.76	\$ 6,984.18
Corton Valley	0	30	104	3	137	0	5	5	0	1,398.51	4,916.20
Lincoln Normal	0	82	116	0	198	15	15	13	0	6,774.10	11,670.91
Talladega College	261	116	127	3	507	221	62	18	48	126,491.35	56,675.57
Fessenden Academy	0	95	0	0	95	37	12	10	0	5,943.13	12,179.42
Ballard Normal	0	158	132	0	290	0	12	42	0	7,445.61	5,790.64
Dorchester Academy	0	110	190	0	300	78	0	16	24	7,657.35	15,048.74
Dillard University	281	0	0	0	281	0	32	0	29	70,000.00	35,000.00
Tougaloo College	107	41	129	0	277	103	34	17	16	44,210.72	41,398.20
Lincoln Academy	0	145	102	2	249	71	16	17	0	20,867.20	13,087.22
Avery Institute	0	299	113	1	413	8	17	40	0	8,661.58	10,435.26
LeMoyne College	416	0	0	0	416	0	23	0	37	37,168.75	33,148.70
Tillotson College	293	0	0	1	294	90	22	0	19	32,751.95	28,401.75
Totals:											
Negro schools	1,358	1,206	1,012	10	3,587	623	275	191	149	\$372,047.01	\$274,736.79
Summer schools: Tougaloo, 72; LeMoyne, 136; Tillotson, 206; Dillard, 91—Total, 505											
Other Schools:											
Pleasant Hill Academy	0	154	70	0	224	113	20	13	0	24,540.55	18,473.90
Blanche Kellogg Institute... ..	0	90	0	3	93	93	10	12	0	12,730.00	10,585.50
Santee Training School	0	85	0	30	115	78	17	16	0	13,248.08	17,280.78
Fort Berthold Mission	0	6	29	0	35	35	10	0	0	5,828.94	7,447.39
Totals:											
Other schools	0	335	99	33	467	319	57	41	0	\$ 56,349.17	\$ 53,797.57
Recapitulation											
Summary:											
Negro schools	17										
Other schools	3										
Educational center	1										
Totals	20										
										Boarding students	942
										Secondary students	1,541
										College students (including summer schools)..	1,663
										Special students	43
										Primary students	1,112
										Totals	4,559

A. M. A. SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND CHURCHES—STATISTICS FOR 1935-1936—Continued

Hospitals	Head Officers	Received locally	Granted by A. M. A.
Ryder Memorial	Ralph M. Mugrage, M.D.	\$ 31,579	\$ 22,111
Brewer	Mrs. Cora A. Estues, R.N.	5,200	500
Flint-Goodridge	Mr. A. W. Dent	22,316 *	
Totals: Hospitals, 3		\$ 69,095	\$ 22,611
Church Work	Organized Churches	Unorganized Places of Worship	Granted by A. M. A.
Puerto Rican	14	57	\$ 21,181
Indian	33	3	438
Southern Negro †	245	0	3,028
GRAND TOTALS: All schools, hospitals, churches			21,563
* In addition Flint-Goodridge receives subsidies from Dillard University and elsewhere amounting to \$24,647			\$ 53,130
† In its appropriation to Dillard University.			† Twenty-five churches received aid.

RETIRED AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

The Reverend George Luther Cady, D.D., came to the Association from a happy pastorate in Lansing, Michigan, in 1917. His position was then that of Corresponding Secretary. There were two corresponding secretaries and a treasurer, whose positions were coordinate and whose salaries were identical. Dr. Cady's primary responsibility was that of promotion. There was then what was known as the "Support Department" with offices in Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Each office had a secretary who devoted all his time to promoting the ideas and interests of the Association, and gifts to the Association in his area. At the central office in New York there were Dr. Cady, an Associate Secretary and Mrs. F. W. Wilcox, Secretary of the Women's Department. Some would say "them was the good old days" and perhaps rightly so. Surely Dr. Gutterson in Boston, Dr. White in Chicago and Dr. Hinman in San Francisco, with Dr. Cady, Dr. Loomis (later Dr. Leiper) and Mrs. Wilcox in New York made a team difficult to beat when it came to advocating the cause of disadvantaged peoples, such as Negroes, Orientals, Indians, Spanish-speaking, Mountaineers and Puerto Ricans. And what genuine, enthusiastic and eloquent advocates they were! Unfortunately, only Dr. Cady, Dr. Hinman, Dr. Loomis and Dr. Leiper remain to read this statement.

Dr. Cady came to the Association out of rich and ripened experiences as a Congregational minister in a number of important churches. He had long been interested in the social application of Christianity. He hated liquor, and still does. He was a friend to those in prison and had ideas of his own on penology and prison reform. He believed unequivocally in the rights and privileges of all men, regardless of race, nation, class or previous condition. Concerning these matters he wrote and spoke in season and out of season from Maine to Florida, Boston to San Francisco and up and down throughout all the length and breadth of the land. And my, how he did enjoy it!

He also rendered the various American Missionary Association institutions a delightful and profitable service in conducting "sight-seeing parties." It means much to isolated mission workers to have callers from the big outside world, especially such friendly and interested ones as Dr. Cady always brought with him. All of them became lasting friends of the workers and work, and not a few of them were able and disposed to make personal gifts. Thus did G. L. C. and A. M. A. become interchangeable in the minds and hearts of hundreds of thousands in ministers and laymen in the churches and teachers and students in the Association's schools and colleges. They will miss him. Their good wishes and affection go with him. They are happy that he has Mrs. Cady, all of their children and an annually increasing number of grandchildren. With them he makes merry at his summer home in New Hampshire and with Mrs. Cady he motors either to Florida or California for the winter. He carries his lantern slides with him and will continue to be the Association's "happy warrior," ready to display his wares or deliver his speeches wherever and whenever opportunity and convenience meet. (See frontispiece picture and dedicatory statement.)

Miss Olive Bauer completed twenty years of teaching under The American Missionary Association with her retirement at the close of school. She is a New Englander by birth and a graduate of New Britain (Connecticut) Normal School. From 1905 to 1909 she taught in the Daniel Hand School at Tougaloo College. In 1919 she returned to the service of The American Missionary Association, first as a grade school teacher and later as instructor in English and Literature at Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Alabama, where she was a member of the staff for seventeen years. Faithful, loyal and devoted, Miss Bauer rendered a unique service characterized by dignity and thoroughness. She may be reached at Four Rod Road, Kensington, Connecticut.

Mr. Benjamin F. Cox at his own request retired from the principalship of Avery Institute at the close of thirty-nine years of service in The American Missionary Association. In 1897 he was appointed assistant principal at Albany Normal School in Georgia, transferred to a principalship in Burrell Normal School, Florence, Alabama, in 1905; in 1914 was called to his monumental work at Avery Institute, where he continued to serve as principal up to the time of retirement. Mr. Cox received his A.M. from Fisk University and is returning to that community with Mrs. Cox, where they will continue to put into practice the principles of right living and the spirit of service which they received from their home training and Fisk. Thousands of young people have been entrusted to their care and all have been influenced for good.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Cox at the close of forty years of service with The American Missionary Association is retiring with Mr. Cox while they are young enough to enjoy together the years that are ahead. The quality of her service was of the same superior order as that of her husband. Mrs. Cox was appointed as primary teacher at Brick School in 1896 and was transferred later, in 1900, to Albany Normal School, Albany, Georgia. In 1906 she was appointed matron of the teachers' home at Florence, Alabama. She held a similar position at Avery Institute in Charleston, South Carolina, from 1914 to her retirement in 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox will be happy to greet American Missionary Association friends at their home, 1610 Scoville Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Mary E. Lane retired last June after twenty-one years of faithful service as librarian of Talladega College. As the students increased in numbers and the demand for books multiplied, increasing demands have been placed upon her ingenuity. Thanks to her industry and systematic habits an utterly inadequate library building over whose door "Standing Room Only" could often be hung has continued to be both an attractive and an orderly place. Miss Lane is living at Hampton Institute, Virginia (c/o Miss Sara Lane, Box 262).

Miss Esther Nichol retired at the close of the academic year after eleven years of service with The American Missionary Association in a variety of capacities. After receiving her A. B. degree from Yankton College in 1906 she became a normal training teacher at LeMoyne Institute in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1927 she was transferred to the Lincoln Normal School of Marion, Alabama, serving first as assistant principal and then as principal. From 1929 to 1934 she conducted the school with efficiency and grace. Finding this responsibility beyond her physical strength, in 1934 she asked that someone else be made head of the school, while she continued as teacher of Bible and Mathematics. Much progress was made during Miss Nichol's administration in the spirit of inter-racialism and general good will. She also prepared the way for the interesting, functional educational program now under way. She is now living at Neligh, Nebraska.

Mr. Arthur N. Reitnouer was a teacher of Manual Arts at Straight College from 1922, adding the responsibilities of purchasing agent in 1928. In 1935, when Straight was finally merged into Dillard University, he was transferred to Talladega, where he taught Manual Training for the year preceding his retirement. Mr. Reitnouer's work was notable in the ways he interested boys in manual arts while at the same time he held them to high standards in quality and thoroughness. Mrs. Reitnouer, who has not reached the retiring age and for whom The American Missionary Association would like to have a position, taught Biology at Straight College for thirteen years, and substituted for one year at Talladega College following the merger of Straight College into Dillard University. She was a valued teacher, unusually well prepared for her work and completely devoted to her students. Mr. and Mrs. Reitnouer may be reached at 107 North Joy Street, Monrovia, California.

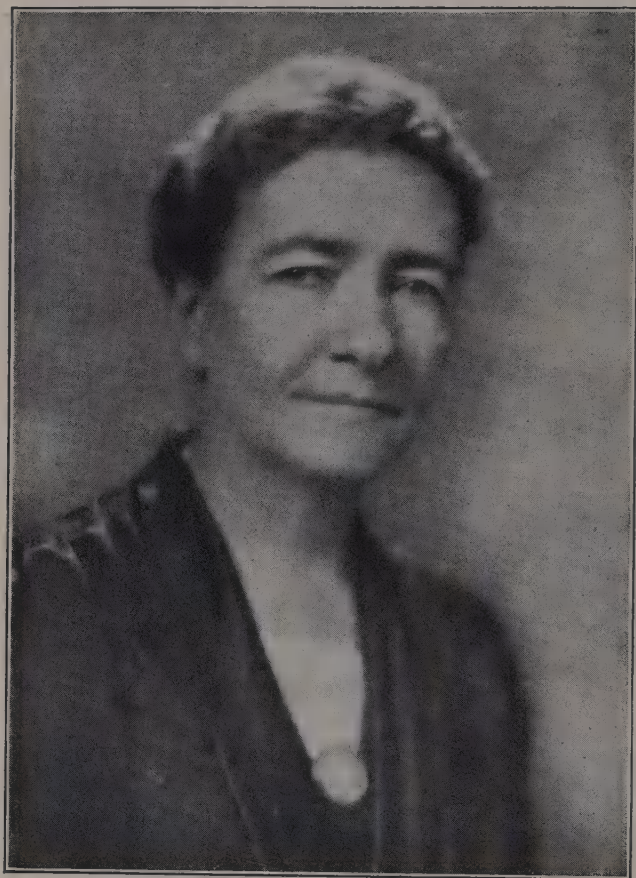
Miss Elsie B. Tuttle taught Mathematics successfully at Charleston, South Carolina, during the periods 1898-1907, 1911-15, and at Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia, 1916-36. Ballard Normal School without the von Tobels and Miss Tuttle just isn't Ballard. She did her work so well, so unobtrusively. She is now living at 415 Kalamazoo Street, Paw Paw, Michigan.



Mr. Benjamin F. Cox



Mrs. Benjamin F. Cox



Mrs. Francis W. Wilcox

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Francis W. Wilcox came into the service of The American Missionary Association as Secretary of the Bureau of Woman's Work in 1913 at the request of Dr. H. Paul Douglass, then Corresponding Secretary, who knew of her missionary activities in her home church. She became especially interested in supplying schools among Negroes, Mountaineers, Indians and Puerto Ricans with practical aids to cultural improvement in living conditions in both schools and their surrounding communities. To that end she induced women's associations in Congregational-Christian Churches all over the United States to prepare boxes and barrels of clothing, bedding, curtains and linen to be distributed by the Association.

But Mrs. Wilcox was also in charge of the printing of much of the Association's descriptive literature even after her retirement in 1932. Her last pamphlet on Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, came from the printer shortly before her death.

As missionary-at-large she visited all the places in the States and Puerto Rico where the Association has work and saw first-hand the disadvantages and needs of the people it would help. She then presented the work in clear word-pictures to Congregational-Christian Churches the country over.

She was also for many years the Vice President of the Council of Women for Home Missions and in addition represented Congregational women upon the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. She was chairman of the Eva Clark Waid Memorial Fund for World Peace, to raise funds to endow the peace activities of the Council of Women for Home Missions.

As has been indicated before Mrs. Wilcox was of an unusually active and practical turn of mind. When in late years the condition of her heart forbade negotiations of stairs, her son James, a mechanical engineer, built with his own hands an ingenious elevator so that her active life might not be entirely curtailed. At the funeral services, May 21, 1936, it was fitting that the man who induced her to enter the work of the Association, Dr. H. Paul Douglass, should conduct the simple but beautiful service. She requested that money usually spent for flowers be used for scholarships in American Missionary Association schools.

The following tribute to Mrs. Wilcox by Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman has been spread on the Association's permanent records:

"Mrs. Wilcox was a person to whom the dictum—'By their works ye shall know them' was a command for living. Her childhood and youth must have been permeated with the atmosphere of the Christian 'ethic' which became for her the breath of life throughout her adult years. She not only brought up her family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, but her own life was an exemplification of those righteous persons whom Jesus said were blessed of the Father, for whom the Kingdom was prepared from the foundation of the world. She certainly fed the hungry, gave drink to the thirsty, clothing to the needy and ministry to those who were sick or in trouble. The concrete expression of her religion was an innate necessity with her. Her work with the children in the mission bands in her home church, which she carried on with such joy and energy, attested this. Her placement and follow-up work for years with the Monclair Fresh Air and Convalescent Home is a lasting memorial to her vigor of Chris-

tian thought and action. Her crowning work, however, as secretary of Woman's Work with The American Missionary Association, we would hold in special and lasting remembrance for its breadth, initiative, courage and patient persistence; for its emphasis on the things that she found lovely and of good report. Where others might fear to tread, or become weary in well doing, she never tired. She held up the torch of truth and steadfastness, of lack of self-seeking, of integrity of spirit, of joy in service.

"Mrs. Wilcox had convictions and she was never afraid to stand by them, to enunciate them in no uncertain terms. Sometimes persons working with her were fearful of differing with her. If so they did not understand her. She was a perfect product of Christian democracy. She had her individual point of view, but if she was out-voted, she accepted the verdict of the majority and set herself to work with a will towards the goal of her ideals, but within the prescribed limits. She was Idealist-Realist par excellence. She had the strength and vision of the pioneer, his courage and his persistence, one step after another always and ever forward. We acknowledge our debt to the depth of her convictions, to the loyalty and devotion of her service. We can only hope to follow her lead, to enunciate the depth of her sincerity, her love of truth and her desire to live the Christian principles which she believed in, heart and soul."

Mrs. Florence Hipp Poinsette, a teacher and community worker in Charleston, died at her home in that city on Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1936, following a year's illness. From the time of her appointment in September, 1927, until 1933, when she was granted a leave of absence, Mrs. Poinsette was a teacher of Domestic Art at Avery Institute, and in that department made a highly unusual and creditable contribution to the young women of Charleston who came under her guidance and direction.

Walker Doyle Miller died on Sunday, February 9, 1936, at Bluefield, Virginia. His life was intertwined with that of The American Missionary Association. He was born in Alabama in 1888 and received his education at Talladega College and at Oberlin. From college he went directly into the Army, serving with credit overseas during the World War. In 1920 he went to Brick Junior College as treasurer. There he met and married Dorothy Inborden, the daughter of Principal Thomas S. Inborden, who had been a teacher of Home Economics in the public schools of Washington, D. C. In 1928 he left Brick to become treasurer of Southern University in Louisiana. About six years ago he went to a similar position with the Bluefield State Teachers College at Bluefield, West Virginia. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors. His brother, Minuard B. Miller, has been treasurer of Talladega College for fourteen years.

Mrs. Mertie Graham Glover died on February 20, 1936. She was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, in 1871. She studied at St. Johnsbury Academy and Mount Holyoke College, where she graduated with high honors. After three years on a fellowship at Hartford Theological Seminary she entered the service of The American Missionary Association for one year as professor of Literature at Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, and for two years as principal of Beach Institute, Savannah, Georgia. In 1900 she married Edwin Osgood Grover who was engaged in the publishing business for many years. When her husband was appointed Professor of Books in Rollins College ten years ago she became a resident of Winter Park, Florida, where she died as the result of an automobile accident. One of her daughters, Frances, taught History in the High School department of Talladega College during 1927-1931 and is now a worker at the Hindman Settlement, Hindman, Kentucky.

Miss Annie Bridgman passed on March 19, 1936, after a long and serious

illness. Miss Bridgman was the efficient and enthusiastic office secretary in the District Office of Boston for over thirty years. She gave her life unstintedly to that service—her whole heart was in the work. Through her office passed hundreds of missionaries from the South and they always found her a wise and helpful friend. Whenever the colored people of Boston or those who travelled through needed a friend, Miss Bridgman was always on hand and she was a friend indeed. As an illustration, when Roland Hayes was a poor student in Boston Academy of Music, she was constant in her efforts to encourage him and sought many opportunities for him to sing and help out his meagre purse. When Roland sang in Smith College, his only call was on her in her feeble years.

Miss Bridgman came from the finest New England stock. She was born in Northampton, Mass., where her father and Mr. Lyman owned and operated the Bookstore for sixty years. She was honored by highest words of praise by her pastor in the old Edwards Church of which she had long been a member. Her brother, Howard, was for many years the editor of the Congregationalist and then for a short time until his death was the Secretary of the New England District for the Association, she being her brother's secretary.

Probably the most golden moments of her life were those she spent on a trip through the South in one of the parties touring the schools. For so many years she had known these schools by name, had a distant relationship with every teacher, and then the Association paid her way for a visit to see them all face to face. Those who were with her will remember how radiant was her face as the long dreamed of places became a reality. And everyone seemed to know her for she had kept a rapid and constant relationship by her letters. The Association was long honored by her faithful and loving services and desired to make its appreciation a permanent record. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Mrs. Mae Francis Griswold, organist at Talladega College during 1919-22, died at San Diego, California, January 12, 1936. Her husband, Mr. George N. Griswold, was treasurer of the College during 1919-24. Mrs. Griswold's friends and associates remember her for her geniality, kindness and high character. She was musical and artistic with brush and needle, and also in the culinary art.

Rev. John R. Sims, Pastor-Emeritus at Gadsden, Alabama, died October 3, 1935, at Gadsden. He was ordained in 1883, following his graduation from Talladega Theological Seminary. His pastorates were in the Congregational Churches at Shelby, Alabama, 1881-1893; Gadsden, 1893-1923 (Pastor-Emeritus, 1923-1935); also serving First Church, Fort Payne, 1894-1904. Mr. Sims was a noble example of a gentleman of the old school whom the world can ill afford to be without.

Rev. Fountain J. Ragland, Pastor of Christ Church, Ensley, Alabama, died June 4, 1935, at Birmingham, Alabama. He was ordained in 1884, and graduated from the Talladega Normal Department and Theological Seminary during that year. His Congregational pastorates were: First Church, Mobile, Ala., 1884-1895; Christ Church, Wilmington, N. C., 1895-1901; First Church, Birmingham, 1901-1918; Christ Church, Ensley, Ala., 1915-1935. Like Mr. Sims, Mr. Ragland endeared himself in the hearts of all who knew him for his dignity, good judgment, delightful friendliness and high character.

Mrs. Edwin Chalmers Silsby died in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1935. She was born November 6, 1850, at Madison, Ohio, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Wadsworth Brewster. She was a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster and Governor William Bradford who came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620.

In 1877 Nettie Brewster was married to Edwin Chalmers Silsby, son of missionary parents, who had been appointed by The American Missionary Association to succeed his father as principal of the Burrell Academy in Selma, Alabama.

In 1885 Dr. and Mrs. Silsby came to Talladega College. After Dr. Silsby's death, Mrs. Silsby went to Washington to live with her daughter Laura. She returned but once to Talladega College on the occasion of the dedication of Silsby Science Hall in 1927 in honor of Dr. Silsby. In the life of Talladega Col-

lege no name is more revered than that of Silsby. This is due to the life and character of Mrs. Silsby as much as it was to that of her distinguished husband.

The death of **Frederick Bartlett Riggs**, September 19, 1936, both removed what might be called a "pioneer personality" from the present and severed one of the two living links with the long past of our missionary work among the Sioux Indians.

Mr. Riggs was the fourth member of his family and the third son in the direct line of descent to give himself to a lifetime of service to the Sioux Indians. His grandfather was Stephen Return Riggs, who was sent as a missionary to the Indians in 1837 by the American Board. His father was Alfred Longley Riggs, who was born among the Indians, and who founded the Santee School in 1870.

Aside from the periods when he was away at school, Fred Riggs made his home at Santee, Nebraska, from 1870 to his retirement in 1933. He entered the permanent employ of The American Missionary Association in June of 1892, first as assistant to his father and later as principal of the Santee School.

Under his direction Santee developed along progressive lines, until at the end of his administration the lower grades had been dropped and the emphasis placed upon the four high school years.

Mr. Riggs had many of the characteristics of the pioneer. Few white men have equalled his command of the Sioux language and knowledge of Indian life. He was highly resourceful along mechanical lines. Never was he happier than when giving a lecture on modern science in the Sioux language with a stereopticon operated from an acetylene gas tank to an audience of Indians assembled many miles from any of the improvements made possible by electric power. Although most of his life was spent in a highly inaccessible hamlet on the Missouri River, he never lost touch with the intellectual currents of modern life. He mastered the art of rising above a seemingly barren environment.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1935-1936

Fiscal Year October 1, 1935—September 30, 1936

The Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1936, follows.

Since the end of the fiscal year notice has been received that accumulated dividends on preferred stocks held in the portfolio will be paid, in the amount of \$173,086.50, before December 31, 1936.

This sum will be applied to wipe out the accumulated deficit of \$90,531.10, and the remaining balance will be paid to the Trustees of Talladega College on account of the pledge of The American Missionary Association to its Million Dollar Endowment Fund.

W. J. Bauld
Treasurer.

Exhibit "A"

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1936

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and on hand.....	\$ 122,362.31
Investments:	
*Securities—Book Value	\$ 7,610,354.39
Mortgages—Book Value	2,113,971.17
Real Estate—Book Value	<u>655,995.70</u>
	10,380,321.26
Securities—Tatnall Fund (Held as Agent)—Book Value.....	10,604.79
Advances to Mortgagors	9,688.79
Notes Receivable	12,391.81
Real Estate Buildings and Equipment	3,296,169.76
Deferred Expenses	<u>72,577.10</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$13,904,115.82</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND RESERVES

Bank Loan	\$ 150,000.00
Bond and Mortgage—Straight College.....	90,000.00
Property Fund	3,206,169.76
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund.....	7,345,050.76
Daniel Hand Endowment Fund	1,598,547.30
Endowment Funds—General	455,056.53
Endowment Funds—Special	545,709.95
Conditional Gift Funds	264,199.39
Trust Funds	199,723.92
Sundry Funds	81,123.93
Unrestricted Reserves	48,331.99
Tatnall Fund (American Missionary Association Interest One-Third)	<u>10,660.59</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND RESERVES.....	<u>13,994,574.12</u>

Surplus or (Deficit) September 30, 1936:

American Missionary Association	(\$90,531.10)
Daniel Hand Fund	<u>72.80</u>
	(90,458.30)

TOTAL **\$13,904,115.82**

The American Missionary Association has contingent liabilities in the amount of \$198,360.25, of which \$101,037.88 represents guarantees of loans made by The Congregational Church Building Society to American Missionary Association churches and \$97,322.37 a pledge made to Talladega College.

*Market value of the above securities at September 30, 1936, amounted to \$9,060,743.00.

Exhibit "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Hand Fund)

For the Year Ended September 30, 1936

INCOME

Contributions		\$ 86,565.52	
Income on Investments:			
Hall Fund	\$298,049.05		
Restricted Funds	28,846.35		
Conditional Gift Fund	11,412.92		
General Fund	19,892.88		
			<hr/>
Legacies		358,201.20	
Income Received at Schools:		30,552.67	
Donations	\$ 19,812.92		
Trustees of Talladega College.....	3,949.44		
Tuition	109,997.43	133,759.79	
Miscellaneous Income		2,385.28	
Conditional Gifts		8,900.03	
			<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME			\$620,364.49

EXPENSES

Annuity Payments—Clergy	\$ 951.06		
Cooperative Activities	6,810.00		
Equipment and Repairs	20,357.00		
Finance Department	22,587.77		
Insurance	14,364.95		
Interest on Straight College Mortgage	4,945.84		
Investment Department	1,380.00		
Missions Department	22,390.32		
Missions—Field	331,097.35		
Promotion Department	20,965.26		
Retiring Salaries	37,908.98		
Retirement Fund Expense.....	500.00		
Teachers Travel	6,591.78		
Expenditures at Schools	133,759.79		
Distribution of Designated Income	31,231.63		
Annuity Payments—Conditional Gifts	19,981.58		
Interest on Bank Loans.....	2,287.50		
Contribution to Hand Fund	3,800.00		
			<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSES			\$881,910.81
Excess of Expenses over Income			\$ 61,546.32

Exhibit "C"

THE DANIEL HAND FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1936

INCOME

Contribution from American Missionary Association.....	\$ 3,800.00		
Income on Investments	65,669.54		
			<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME			\$69,469.54

EXPENSES

Missions Department	\$69,498.48		
			<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSES			69,498.48
Excess of Expenses over Income.....			\$28.94

Exhibit "D"

THE DANIEL HAND FUND

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1936

Debit Balance as of September 30, 1935—A. M. A.....	(\$189,229.64)
Credit Balance as of September 30, 1935—Hand Fund.....	101.74
Total Debit Balance	(\$189,127.90)

INCOME

Contributions available for Appropriations from:		
Churches	\$ 82,412.20	
Individuals	4,153.32	
Contributions Designated by Contributors	21,748.20	
Trustees of Talladega College	3,949.44	\$112,263.16
Income on Investments—A. M. A.....	\$358,201.20	
Income on Investments—Hand Fund.....	65,669.54	423,870.74
Legacies:		
1935-1936 Reserve	\$ 12,887.51	
1935-1936 Applicable to current year	17,665.16	30,552.67
Conditional Gifts Matured		8,900.03
Tuitions		109,997.43
Slater Fund		450.00
Votes of Administrative Committee		160,244.86
Total Current Income		\$846,278.89
Appropriation from A. M. A. to Hand Fund.....		3,800.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$860,950.99

EXPENSES

Department of Missions

Missionary Administration, salaries of Secretaries and Associates..	\$ 10,423.33	
Field Travel	2,042.43	
Field, Printing and Supplies	810.46	
Clerks and Stenographers	6,018.72	
New York Office: Supplies, postage, etc.....	\$ 1,482.03	
Rent	1,613.35	\$22,390.32
Equipment and Repairs		20,357.00
Insurance: Fire, Auto, Hurricane, Fidelity.....		15,257.34
Group Insurance		1,263.07
Teachers' Travel		6,591.78
Cooperative Work for Missions		6,810.00
Retiring Salaries		37,908.98
Tuitions		109,997.43
Slater Fund		450.00

Southern Field

Schools for Colored People:		
Florence, Alabama, Burrell Normal School	\$ 1,700.00	
Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College.....	56,649.44	
New Orleans, La., Straight-Dillard University.....	35,000.00	
Tougaloo, Miss., Tougaloo College	40,359.87	
Charleston, So. Car., Avery Institute.....	9,610.00	
Greenwood, So. Car., Brewer Hospital.....	500.00	
Memphis, Tenn., Le Moyne College.....	33,000.00	
Austin, Texas, Tillotson College.....	28,000.00	
Furloughs	1,488.90	
Southern Churches	21,509.67	
	\$227,817.88	
Less Credit—Athens, Georgia	10.29	
School for Mountain Whites		
Pleasant Hill, Tenn., Pleasant Hill Academy	18,000.00	\$245,807.59

Indian Field:		
Churches	\$ 11,036.59	
Santee, Nebraska, Santee Normal Training School.....	16,210.83	
Elbowoods, North Dakota, Fort Berthold Mission.....	6,410.07	33,557.49

Puerto Rico:		
Church Work and Social Service.....	\$ 25,000.00	
Educational Work-Santurce, Blanche Kellogg Institute.....	10,000.00	
Medical Work-Humacao, Ryder Memorial Hospital	18,426.25	53,426.25
TOTAL—Department of Missions		\$553,917.25

Finance Department:		
Salaries and Clerical Expenses of Treasury Department.....	\$ 10,864.83	
Custody of Securities	5,374.86	
Rent	1,016.50	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,275.15	
Traveling expenses	1,627.48	
Furniture and fixtures.....	125.50	
Auditors' fees	700.00	
Expenses of estates	1,603.45	
TOTAL—Finance Department		\$22,587.77

Promotion Department:		
Executive and clerical salaries	\$ 6,268.81	
Travel	648.86	
Rent	159.43	
Literature	1,492.24	
Supplies, postage, telephone, etc.	1,274.02	
Missions Council	7,833.19	
Project Secretary	1,345.94	
General publicity	857.28	
Editorial work	888.38	
Women's Committee	104.23	
F. E. R. A. Adult Education	92.88	
TOTAL—Promotion Department		\$20,965.26

Annuities—Conditional Gifts		\$19,981.58
Annuity Fund—Clergy		951.06
Distribution of Income designated by Donor.....		28,846.35
Contributions designated by Contributor		21,748.20
Interest—Bank loans and Straight College mortgage.....		7,233.54
Investment Department		1,380.00
Retirement Fund for Lay Workers—Overhead.....		500.00
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES—A. M. A.....		\$678,110.81

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Athens, Alabama, Trinity School	\$ 6,700.00	
Fort Davis, Alabama, Cotton Valley School	4,200.00	
Marion, Alabama, Lincoln Normal School	10,751.00	
Fessenden, Florida, Fessenden Academy	12,000.00	
Macon, Georgia, Ballard Normal School	6,000.00	
McIntosh, Georgia, Dorchester Academy	13,942.50	
Kings Mountain, No. Car., Lincoln Academy.....	13,195.70	
Teachers' Travel	2,709.28	\$69,498.48

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES	\$747,609.29
Appropriation to Hand Fund Account by A. M. A.....	3,800.00

TOTAL	\$751,409.29
Balance as of September 30, 1936—A. M. A.....	(\$90,531.10)
Balance as of September 30, 1936—Hand Fund.....	72.80 (90,458.30)
GRAND TOTAL	\$660,950.99

Exhibit "E"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Received During Year Ended September 30, 1936

GENERAL ENDOWMENT

Receipts:			
Estate of Sarah P. Rogers	\$	2,000.00	
Estate of Laura D. Jenks		62.70	
Wm. F. Merrill Matured Conditional Gift.....		20,900.00	\$22,962.70

Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People.....			326.33
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SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

Receipts:			
Augustus Field Beard Fund.....	\$	516.50	
Straight College, New Orleans.....		1,433.38	
Dr. Saunders Benevolent Fund		536.71	
Pleasant Hill, Tenn.		665.00	
Tougaloo, Miss.		104.63	
Ryder Memorial Hospital, Puerto Rico		69.42	
		\$3,325.64	

Less:			
Amount from Bricks, N. C., transferred to Dillard Bldg. account		359.06	2,966.58
NET INCREASE			\$26,255.61

Exhibit "F"
ENDOWMENT FUNDS—GENERAL

September 30, 1936

Allen, Nancy E.	\$ 14,200.00
Baillie, Mattie K.	2,740.62
Band of Hope Fund	76.81
Belden, Agnes W.	200.00
Belden, Julia M.	500.00
Bishop, M. R.	50.00
Blakeman, Catherine A.	1,900.00
Brater, M. C. B.	2,875.00
Brewer, Mrs. S. N.	1,029.76
Brooks, Martha A.	1,000.00
Brown Fund for Colored People	1,000.00
Brown, Mrs. M. F.	500.00
Building Maintenance Fund	22.50
Burnham, E. F.	500.00
Chase, Daniel L. F.	281.00
Clarke, Edward L.	7,554.40
Dewing Fund	13,202.11
Dicky, Sarah A., Fund	18,000.00
Earl, Henry H.	1,000.00
Edridge Fund	10,000.00
Edward Milman Pierce Fund.....	108,181.65
Fairbanks, Rebecca P.	2,000.00
Foltz, Rev. B.	1,000.00
Ford, Robert	200.00
Friend, A.	100.00
Hamilton, Irenes	1,500.00
Hamilton, R. R.	1,000.00
Haskell, Abby B.	2,473.50
Hubbard, Henry W.	25,366.80
J. S. Ricker Fund	10,000.00
Jenks, Laura D.	312.70
Jewett, Elizabeth C.	5,000.00
Johnson, Thomas J.	40,000.00
Kenney, Asa W.	25,000.00
Knight, J. A.	100.00
Lamb, Lizzie E.	1,900.00
Wm. F. Merrill Fund	20,900.00
Million Dollar Fund	556.38
Minor Fund	500.00
Morrill, Samuel	500.00
Morton, Hannah L.	2,500.00
Nason, Sarah J.	500.00
Newton, George L.	5,000.00
Ordway, Henry C.	2,011.11
Page, Mary E.	200.00
Pierce, S. N.	250.00
Ranney, Ebenezer A.	10,000.00
Richardson, J. H. and H.	1,000.00
Richardson, William H.	13,269.42
Rogers, Sarah P. Fund	2,000.00
Sanford, Belinda	1,000.00
Sankey, Bethia L.	2,372.25
Smith, Hattie F.	487.96
Smith, Timothy	5,000.00
Stark, S. L.	1,928.36
Stephen Stickney Mountain Fund	26,587.46
Storey, Horace A.	1,450.69
Susan R. Cutler Fund	500.00
Thompson, Mary W.	500.00
Towne, Lydia A.	16,751.04
Varnum, Guy R.	500.00
Warriner, Marie R.	1,000.00
Wells, George H.	1,000.00
Wentworth, A.	950.00
White, Elizabeth H.	1,000.00
White, Samuel	3,000.00
Whitin, Arthur	3,000.00
Wilkins, Susan H.	3,003.92
Williams, Addie Wing	1,018.93
Williams, Dr. M. C.	500.00
TOTAL	
Profit on sale of securities—General.....	\$ 431,482.37
Profit on sale of real estate and Mortgage Department.....	21,844.89
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 463,465.23

Exhibit "G"

ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL

September 30, 1936

Albuquerque, New Mexico:		
Sarah A. L. Berger	\$	1,000.00
Augustus Field Beard Fund		11,080.00
Austin, Texas:		
C. M. Martin	\$	2,000.00
Million Dollar Fund		13.36
		2,013.36
Bricks, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$	2,000.00
J. K. Brick School Fund		72,469.28
		74,469.28
Cotton Valley, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Demorest, Georgia:		
C. M. Martin	\$	2,000.00
Endowment Fund		18,000.00
Million Dollar Fund		332.04
Ranney Fund		20,000.00
		40,332.04
Donations for General Endowment after Life Interests:		
Atwood, Mrs. Mary J.	\$	10,000.00
Carter, W. S. for Dora B. Carter		10,000.00
Edward L. Clarke Estate for G. M. Clarke		3,900.00
Cook, Laura K.		200.00
Curtis, C. F. and Mary W.		1,000.00
Gage, Anna J.		500.00
Gerhart, E. R. and C. D.		500.00
Gibson, Mary F.		1,000.00
Hazen, Louise C.		2,558.25
Hill, Frank H.		1,000.00
Holmes, Mary G.		750.00
Hulbert, W. F. W.		1,000.00
Hunt, Wilson P.		2,000.00
Johnston, Elizabeth A.		500.00
Leavitt, Lucy O.		2,000.00
Mitchell, Caroline		5,000.00
Wingate, Isabel C.		400.00
Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Sumner C.		500.00
		42,808.25
Elbowoods, North Dakota		
		25.00
Fessenden, Florida:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Grand View, Tennessee:		
E. B. Dickinson		1,900.00
Gregory Funds:		
Books for Mountain Whites	\$	16,504.81
Books for Colored People		15,000.00
		31,504.81
Humacao, Puerto Rico, Hospital:		
Douglas Memorial Fund	\$	138.00
E. B. Hoit		1,000.00
Margaret Miller Memorial		750.00
Melissa Gray Daley		150.42
	\$	2,038.42
Kenney, Asa W. Fund		
		25,000.00
Kings Mountain, North Carolina:		
C. M. Martin	\$	2,000.00
George L. and Mary C. Patterson		2,000.00
		4,000.00
McIntosh, Georgia:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$	1,000.00
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
		3,000.00
Memphis, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin		2,000.00
Merrill, W. F., Fund		21,400.00

Marion, Alabama:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
General	265.50	2,265.50
New Orleans, Louisiana:		
Agard Library	\$ 200.00	
C. F. Duke	5,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	
Hammond	5,000.00	
Howard Carter	500.00	
Million Dollar Fund	463.92	
S. Straight	4,074.45	
Straight Scholarships	2,938.39	
Trustees Fund	1,433.38	21,610.14
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. F. Barnhart Scholarship	10,000.00	
Emily W. Reese Prizes	100.00	
Elizabeth P. Presey Scholarship	500.00	
Elsie G. Green	950.00	
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	1,000.00	
Estate Olga Crittenden, "The Mary L. Laubengayer Scholarship Fund for Mountain Whites"	9,500.00	
Ohio Woman's Home Missionary Union	14,500.00	
George T. Washburn	497.61	
Mrs. P. N. Livermore Scholarship	1,981.43	
S. M. Strong	5,000.00	
Mary B. Watrous	1,000.00	
Mary I. Jarman	38.47	
Addie E. Bourne Fund	200.00	
Lewis L. Pope Fund	465.00	47,732.51
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund		\$ 12,464.97
Santee, Nebraska:		
Estate of Rebecca P. Fairbanks	\$ 1,000.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	3,000.00
Santurce, Puerto Rico:		
Elizabeth M. Hazeltine Scholarship	\$ 300.00	
C. M. Martin	2,000.00	2,300.00
Talladega, Alabama:		
Andrews Theological Hall	\$ 505.22	
Barnes Memorial School Scholarship	100.00	
Beecher Memorial	14,700.86	
C. B. Rice Scholarship	440.00	
C. M. Baxter Student Aid	1,000.00	
Carrol Cutler Theological School	500.00	
De Forest	20,000.00	
E. A. Brown Scholarship	709.25	
Student Aid	20.75	
E. G. Ranney Fund	20,000.00	
Endowment	42,319.87	
Eunice H. Baxter	1,000.00	
Graves Theological Scholarship	5,000.00	
Goodnow Hospital	7,000.00	
H. W. Lincoln Scholarship	1,000.00	
J. & L. K. Wood Scholarship	1,000.00	
Luke Memorial Scholarship	434.26	
Mary E. Wilcox Scholarship	1,000.00	
Maria Wells Benton	245.25	
Mrs. R. M. Tenney Scholarship	1,000.00	
Stone Theological Scholarship	1,000.00	
Swadhams Fund	1,000.00	
Wm. Belden Scholarship	1,000.00	
William E. Dodge	5,000.00	
Yale Library Fund	524.83	
Emily W. Skinner Theological Department	5,000.00	131,500.29
Testaments and Bibles:		
F. A. C. Reide		475.00
Theological Scholarships:		
William J. Holley Fund	\$ 5,053.31	
Atterbury Fund	5,000.00	
John Roy Fund	1,000.00	11,053.31

Tougaloo, Mississippi:		
C. M. Martin	\$ 2,000.00	
E. G. Upson Scholarship	2,000.00	
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	904.91	
Estate May Martin Booth Library Fund	817.17	
George T. Washburn	530.11	
H. A. Wilder Fund	2,500.00	
Helen P. Camp Fund	500.00	
John Bray Fund	1,761.73	
Margaret Upson Scholarship	4,760.00	
Memory of William K. Foster	200.00	
Mrs. Nelson Pomeroy	5,000.00	
Million Dollar Fund	132.01	
R. T. H. Fund	108.14	
Sarah A. Dickey	12,000.00	
V. M. Monroe	12,000.00	
B. B. Jones Library Fund	198.00	\$ 45,412.07
<hr/>		
Wilmington, North Carolina:		
Hannah L. Pitts Fund	\$ 100.00	
Pitts and Warner Fund	1,000.00	
Comfort Ward	225.00	1,325.00
<hr/>		
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS—SPECIAL		\$545,709.95

Exhibit "H"

TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 1936

Atlanta University Endowment Funds:		
Graves Library Fund	\$ 5,000.00	
Tuthill King Fund	5,000.00	
Hastings Scholarship Fund	1,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
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Berea College Endowment Fund:		
Tuthill King Fund		5,000.00
Howard University Endowment Funds:		
Theological Department	\$ 40,000.00	
Ewell Fund in memory of Emily Spofford and John Servis Ewell for Theological Department	1,000.00	41,000.00
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C. C. Jeffrey Trust Fund		10,000.00
Missions in Africa Endowment Funds:		
Avery Fund	\$ 96,723.92	
Avery-Arthington Fund	35,000.00	131,723.92
<hr/>		
Susan J. Whitaker Trust Fund		1,000.00
TOTAL TRUST FUNDS		\$ 199,723.92

Exhibit "I"

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

CHESTER P. CHILD

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHRYSLER BUILDING

WATERBURY, CONN.
174 GRAND STREET

NEW YORK, October 30th, 1936.

*The Administrative Committee of
The American Missionary Association,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.*

Dear Sirs:

I have audited the books, accounts and records of

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

for the year ended September 30, 1936, and submit my report consisting of the following Exhibits, Schedules and Comments:

Exhibit A. Balance Sheet, September 30, 1936.

Exhibit B. Statement of Income and Expenses (exclusive of Hand Fund) for the year ended September 30, 1936.

Exhibit C. The Daniel Hand Fund, Statement of Income and Expenses, for the year ended September 30, 1936.

Schedule A1. Details of Deficit Account, September 30, 1936.

Schedule A2. Details of Sundry Funds, September 30, 1936.

Schedule A3. Details of Unrestricted Reserves, September 30, 1936.

COMMENTS

Independent confirmations were obtained from the banks verifying the balance of cash and bank loan at September 30, 1936.

Verification was made of the investments held at September 30, 1936, by physical examination or by direct correspondence with the depositories.

The accompanying Balance Sheet, and Statements of Income and Expenses and supporting Schedules, in my opinion correctly set forth the financial condition of the Association at September 30, 1936, and the results of its operations for the year ended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHESTER P. CHILD,

Certified Public Accountant.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of The American Missionary Association was held in conjunction with the Biennial Meetings of the General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., June 18-20, 1936. The President, Dr. William Horace Day, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Carl M. Gates.

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held at Providence, R. I., October 19, 1935, were approved as printed and circulated.

The Nominating Committee presented the names of the following persons for the respective offices named and they were duly elected:

For General Officers of the Congregational Home Societies

President—Rev. Edward Weeks Cross, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Rev. Theodore M. Shipherd, Conn.

2nd Vice President—Mrs. Leslie R. Rounds, N. Y.

3rd Vice President—Professor H. Shelton Smith, No. Car.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Herbert W. Gates, Mass.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Mr. Frank F. Moore, N. Y.

For Auditor

of The American Missionary Association—Chester P. Child, C.P.A., N. Y.

For Directors

Class of 1940

Nominated by States

Southern California—Mrs. Bryan N. Brown

Iowa—Mrs. Elbert A. Read

Maine—Mr. Willard S. Bass

New York—Mr. Charles W. Case

Wisconsin—Rev. Harding R. Hogan

Minnesota—Rev. Philip E. Gregory

Directors-at-Large

Rev. Raymond G. Clark, Ohio

Miss Edith M. Dabb, N. Y.

Mr. Alfred H. Hauser, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward G. Hayes, N. Y.

Mrs. Raymond S. Jewett, N. Y.

Rev. W. W. Patton, N. J.

Rev. Warren W. Pickett, Mich.

Mr. Hibbard Richter, Mass.

*Mr. Dwight L. Rogers, R. I.

Mrs. G. V. S. Ryerson, N. Y.

Mrs. John C. Schroeder, Me.

Prof. Robert Seneca Smith, Conn.

To fill vacancies in the Class of 1938

Rev. John C. Blackman, Wyo.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, Jr., N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Peters, Conn.

Prof. Laura H. Wild, Mass.

Mr. Fred W. Rust, Mass.

* Deceased.

The following persons were elected as administrative officers:

For Executive Secretary of The American Missionary Association—
Fred L. Brownlee

For Treasurer of The American Missionary Association—
William T. Boulton

Treasurer's Report

The consolidated financial reports of the Home Societies were presented by Treasurer William T. Boulton as printed in the "Advance Reports" to the Biennial Meetings on pages 118-128. It was **VOTED** that these reports be received, approved, and filed.

Amendments to the By-Laws

The following amendments to the By-Laws, having been duly recommended by the Board of Directors, were presented and acted upon as follows:

VOTED: That Article II, Section 4 (a) Administrative Committee be amended as follows: First two sentences unchanged. The balance of the section amended to read as follows: "*They shall be appointed biennially by the Executive Committee, at a meeting held in connection with the Biennial Meeting of the Association, following the election of officers and Executive Committee members of the Association. After serving eight consecutive years a member of the Administrative Committee shall be for two years ineligible for reappointment; provided, however, that an Executive Committee member whose term of office as such expires in 1938 shall be eligible to serve on the Administrative Committee until the expiration of his term as a member of the Executive Committee.*"

VOTED: That Article II, Section 2 (f), defining terms of office, be amended so as to read as follows: "*The term of office of all officers, Executive and Administrative Committee members, and corporate members-at-large shall begin immediately after the close of the Biennial Meeting at which they are elected, with the exception of employed secretaries elected by the Association and the Treasurer, whose term of office shall begin on the January first next following their election; provided, however, that any election to fill a vacancy for the balance of an unexpired term shall take effect immediately unless otherwise specified at the time of the election.*"

The term of office of the President, Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Assistant Recording Secretary, Auditor and Administrative Committee members shall continue until the close of the Biennial Meeting next following their election; that of the Executive Committee members and corporate members-at-large until the close of the second Biennial Meeting following their elections.

Employed secretaries and treasurers shall be elected for two-year terms.

All officers, committee members, and corporate members-at-large shall continue to serve until their successors shall have been elected and shall have taken office by written acceptance of the election.

VOTED: That Article II, Section 1 (a) be amended by striking out the words "for two-year terms."

VOTED: That Article IV, Section 7 (d) be amended by striking out the last sentence: "In the absence or inability to act of the Recording Secretary, the Assistant Recording Secretary shall perform the duties of his office and act in his stead."

VOTED: That Article IV, Section 1 be amended by adding thereto a new sentence, as follows: "*In the absence or inability to act of the Recording Secretary, the Assistant Recording Secretary shall perform the duties of his office and act in his stead.*"

Report of the Executive Committee

VOTED: That the report presented by Secretary Fred L. Brownlee, as printed in "Advance Reports," pp. 109-110 and in the combined reports, "The Crown of Brotherhood," pp. 17-33, with additional comments on the progress of the work, be received and placed on file.

Ratification of Joint Action

VOTED: That all actions taken in the joint session of the Home Societies which affect the work and interests of The American Missionary Association be and they are hereby approved and ratified.

VOTED: That, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, Article II, Section 1 of the By-Laws be amended so as to read: "*The officers of this Association shall be a President, an Executive Vice President, three other Vice Presidents*"— (remainder of section unchanged).

Election of Executive Vice President

The nomination of Rev. William F. Frazier for the office of Executive Vice President was duly presented. Other nominations were called for. There being none it was

VOTED: That the nominations be declared closed and that Rev. William F. Frazier be elected as Executive Vice President of The American Missionary Association.

Ratification of General Council Action

VOTED: That the actions taken by the General Council at this Biennial Meeting which affect the work and interests of The American Missionary Association, and specifically those actions dealing with the recommendations of the Strategy Committee be and they hereby are approved and ratified.

HERBERT W. GATES, *Recording Secretary.*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

<i>President</i>	REV. EDWARD WEEKS CROSS
<i>First Vice-President</i>	REV. THEODORE M. SHIPHERD
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	MRS. LESLIE R. ROUNDS
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	PROF. H. SHELTON SMITH
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	REV. HERBERT W. GATES
<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>	MR. FRANK F. MOORE

Auditors

MR. JOHN F. TENNEY

MR. SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Executive Committee

1938

MR. THOMAS P. ADLER
 REV. JOHN C. BLACKMAN
 REV. ROBERT W. COE
 MRS. F. A. HALL
 REV. JOEL W. HARPER
 MR. A. LESLIE HARWOOD, JR.
 MR. J. L. HIRNING
 MRS. J. H. HORNUNG
 REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
 REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
 MRS. B. J. NEWMAN
 MRS. ROBERT F. R. PETERS
 MR. FRED W. RUST
 REV. H. H. SHORT
 MR. CHESTER L. THOMAS
 PROF. LAURA H. WILD
 MR. ANDREW WILSON, JR.
 MR. P. R. ZIEGLER

1940

MRS. BRYAN N. BROWN
 MR. CHARLES W. CASE
 REV. RAYMOND G. CLARK
 MISS EDITH M. DABB
 MR. PHILIP H. GREGORY
 MR. ALFRED H. HAUSER
 MRS. EDWARD G. HAYES
 REV. HARDING R. HOGAN
 MRS. RAYMOND S. JEWETT
 REV. W. W. PATTON
 REV. WARREN W. PICKETT
 MRS. ELBERT A. READ
 MR. HIBBARD RICHTER
 x MR. DWIGHT L. ROGERS
 MRS. G. V. S. RYERSON
 MRS. JOHN C. SCHROEDER
 MR. ROBERT SENECA SMITH

Administrative Committee

MR. PHILLIPS BRADLEY
 REV. HUGH ELMER BROWN
 MRS. ALLAN K. CHALMERS
 *REV. ROBERT W. COE
 *REV. EDWARD W. CROSS
 MISS MARION V. CUTHBERT
 *MISS EDITH M. DABB

*MR. ALFRED H. HAUSER
 MRS. RAYMOND S. JEWETT
 *REV. C. S. LEDBETTER
 *REV. OSCAR E. MAURER
 MRS. W. W. PANGBURN
 MR. L. H. ROCKWELL
 *MR. L. R. ROUNDS

Administrative Officers and Field Staff

WILLIAM F. FRAZIER, *Executive Vice-President*
 FRED L. BROWNLEE, *Executive Secretary*
 WILLIAM T. BOULT, *Treasurer*
 GEORGE N. WHITE, *Field Secretary*
 MISS RUTH A. MORTON, *Director of Community Schools*

Headquarters

287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

xDeceased

*Also members of Executive Committee

Legacies

Care should be taken to give the full name, "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION." The following form of bequest may be used:

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of.....dollars to 'The American Missionary Association,' incorporated by act of legislature of the State of New York."

Conditional Gifts

The Association offers liberal annuities, varying with ages, to persons who wish to make a bequest but need as large an income as possible during their lifetime.

The American Missionary Association
287 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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